THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK

1942

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The Municipal Year Book

1942

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The Municipal Year Book 1942

The authoritative résumé
of activities and statistical data
of American cities

EDITORS

CLARENCE E. RIDLEY
ORIN F. NOLTING

Price $8.50

CHICAGO
THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION
1942

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FOREWORD

AFTER eight years of publication, THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK has little need for an introduction or an explanation. In those eight years municipal officials and students of government have learned to take it for granted that the YEAR BOOK will either have the answers to most of their questions or tell them where the answers can be found. The principal objective of the Foreword to this ninth edition, therefore, is to direct attention to sections or data that have been added this year.

The most outstanding addition to the 1942 YEAR BOOK is the 96-page atlas containing maps of the 48 states. These maps, which show every county and nearly all municipalities, add to the usefulness of the other data about municipal governments, for they give each municipality its geographical setting.

One of the most significant recent developments in municipal organization has been the establishment of local defense councils in almost every community in the United States. Already these councils have contributed to the coordination of community resources in many localities, and there can be little doubt that their activities will become even more prominent in the immediate future. The YEAR BOOK this year presents the results of the first comprehensive survey of local defense councils in the United States. Information reported includes method of establishment, number on staff, part played by chief municipal officials, plans for blackouts and air raids, and extent of civilian participation. Another timely addition is a list of publications relating to defense activities.

Rising costs of living have necessitated upward revision of municipal salary and wage schedules in all parts of the country. New data in this edition of the YEAR BOOK show salary and wage increases in cities over 10,000 population, the classes of employees affected, and the amount or per cent of increase. Because of increasing financial pressure, many cities are turning to service charges to augment their revenues. In addition to data on sewer rental charges, which were reported last year, the 1942 YEAR BOOK includes data on refuse collection charges—bases of rate structure, billing methods, average monthly bills, and related data.

Another new section presents data on governmental units in each of the country's 140 metropolitan districts—number of suburban municipalities, analysis of changes in population from 1930 to 1940, and per cent distribution of total population of districts between central city, incorporated suburbs, and unincorporated areas. This edition also includes city planning data for all cities over 25,000 population—organization, extent of control, expenditures, and zoning.

City-owned parking lots have become increasingly popular in recent years as a partial solution of the traffic congestion problem in business districts. An entirely new section in this YEAR BOOK reports valuable data from cities that operate such parking lots. Among the data reported are the cost of acquisition and improvements, method of financing, facilities available, rates charged, and maintenance costs.

In addition to these new sections and data, the regular features of the YEAR BOOK have been brought up to date by the reporting of 1941 data. Every section of the YEAR BOOK is revised each year and contains the latest available data.

The author or editor of any textbook or reference work on municipal administration must rely heavily on the cooperation of many officials and students of government, but few are as dependent upon the coöperation of others as the editors of THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK. Several thousands of municipal officials have sent in data for their cities. Our 48 state correspondents have reported and appraised the most important developments in their states. State and federal agencies, together with the headquarters staffs of professional and technical societies, have provided data from their files. Each of our editorial consultants has analyzed and interpreted the mass of material in his special field so as to give the reader a discriminating summary of developments during the past year. Our obligation to these collaborators is far too great for adequate acknowledgment in this Foreword. The only adequate reward we can offer for the cooperation of our contributors is to produce each year an improved compendium of municipal information that will be of increasing value to all local government officials.

THE EDITORS

Chicago
March, 1942

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Highlights of 1941

By Elton D. Woolpert

Assistant Editor, The Municipal Year Book

FOR THE United States the war began in 1941. It is true, of course, that we had been "in" this war for some time prior to December 7, 1941, but no one who witnessed or participated in the change in our activities, our obligations, or our attitudes brought about on that day can deny that it was then that war came, completely and indisputably, to the United States. Historically speaking, therefore, what happened during the last three weeks of 1941 belongs to the year that follows, and this review of 1941 deals with a year that may be termed the prologue to war. Yet, despite this turning point, the shadow of war so dominated the municipal scene in 1941 that it is difficult to find any facet of municipal life that was not at least indirectly affected by what we then referred to as "defense."

DEFENSE PROBLEMS AND ACTIVITIES

Defense Boom Towns. In 1941 as in 1940 the clearest picture of the impact of the defense program on American cities was to be found in those communities whose life was dominated by the presence of military camps or industries engaged in the production of war materials. Almost overnight these communities were faced with increases in population—service men, workers, persons seeking work, promoters, and hangers-on.

These newcomers had to have houses, but the available housing was in no case adequate, and new houses—thousands of them—were needed. With the aid of federal agencies, 60,357 publicly financed houses for defense workers had been completed by mid-December, and new homes were being completed at the rate of 2,500 a week. In addition, trailer or portable house accommodations were provided for 2,237 other families, as well as accommodations for 6,585 single persons. But still the demand was greater than the supply. During the year the federal Division of Defense Housing Coordination inaugurated two new activities: (1) establishment of homes registration offices to discover and list all available accommodations in defense areas and (2) stimulation through these offices of a program of repair and alteration of existing residential buildings to add rooms or dwelling units. About 200 of these offices had been established by December of 1941.

The shortage of housing in these areas, coupled with rapidly rising costs of living, soon created another problem, the skyrocketing of rents. A rent section of the Office of Price Administration was established for the purpose of stimulating local fair rent committees. By mid-October 82 of these committees had been established in 23 states. These committees are voluntary bodies whose only sanction is the force of public opinion. As a shadow of things to come, however, Congress in December passed an act pegging rents in the District of Columbia—the biggest "defense town" of all—and establishing machinery for formal rent control.

In addition to new homes, defense cities were found with an urgent need for new or expanded public buildings and plants—more school buildings for the children of defense workers, new or extended water and power plants, sewers, sewage disposal plants, streets, and so on throughout the whole list of public works. In a special message to Congress in February, President Roosevelt pointed out that local governments could not be expected "to assume all the risk of financing the entire cost of providing new community facilities for the defense program." In June Congress passed the first "community facilities" act, which appropriated $150,000,000 to be expended by the Federal Works Administrator in providing needed public works and equipment in defense areas. By the latter part of November applications amounting to about $800,000,000 had been filed, and the Federal Works Agency had announced that the entire appropriation had been allocated or earmarked.

But structures alone were not enough to solve the new social problems of the defense "boom towns." Police, health, welfare, and recreation problems were greatly magnified, especially in those communities that had army camps for neighbors. The problem of vice, and especially of prostitution and the control of venereal disease, soon became an urgent one in most such communities, although it was naturally more severe in those communities which entered the defense boom with uncontrolled or poorly controlled vice situations. Local and state police, welfare, and health authorities worked with Army and Navy officials to control commercialized prostitution, and a division of social protection was set up within the newly established federal Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services to deal with this difficult problem. In July the President signed the May Act, which prohibited prostitution within such reasonable distance of military and naval stations as the Secretary of War or Navy may determine.

In all of the defense communities the control of traffic became a serious problem, and additional police officers had to be assigned to traffic duty. In some cities military police, trained in traffic control by city police, supplemented the traffic details of the local police departments. Another police problem arising from the defense program was related to the control of military personnel by civilian police, a problem that was recognized by the publication of a special study, *When a Soldier Breaks the Law,* by the American Municipal Association. In many defense industry communities police were also saddled with new and heavy responsibilities for the repression of sabotage in industrial plants, and in several cities the police provided special training for plant police in defense industries. Defense industries also added to the responsibilities of local fire departments, especially those plants engaged in the manufacture of munitions, and several large fires occurred in such plants during the year.

Other municipal services in defense towns had to meet new or increased needs for services. Recreational services and facilities were supplied to service men, sometimes in cooperation with the United Service Organizations, and the recreational needs of defense industry workers also had to be met. Libraries were faced with an unprecedented demand for technical books for defense workers, as well as with the problem of providing special library facilities for service men. Welfare departments had to meet many new problems arising out of congested housing conditions and of the influx of job seekers.

Community Mobilization. Apart from the special problems of defense communities, the new problem most seriously affecting American cities during 1941 was probably the community mobilization for defense. Under the guidance and stimulation of the United States Office of Civilian Defense and the several state defense councils, most cities had made some provision for civilian defense organization by the end of the year. The usual organization pattern, while varying in detail, was based upon a city defense council. Although these councils include representatives of many civic groups, city officials play leading roles, as is indicated by the fact that in 70 per cent of the reporting cities the mayor serves as chairman. Thousands of air raid wardens, fire watchers, auxiliary police and firemen, and other volunteer workers were recruited, and in most cities at least a start was made on the job of training these volunteer workers. In a handful of cities blackout ordinances were enacted, and several cities had held practice blackouts even before December 7. The Office of Civilian defense assisted in this training by the publication of a series of training outlines and manuals, and the Red Cross provided leadership in first aid training, but the primary burden of training defense volunteers—particularly the auxiliary police and firemen—fell upon regular municipal departments. A few cities conducted preliminary salvage campaigns for such materials as aluminum and scrap metal, and city officials participated in programs for the conservation of other supplies and materials.

Priorities. Cities in all parts of the country felt the impact of the defense program as a result of priorities restrictions. Construction programs were seriously curtailed, and cities were required to clear their requisitions for materials through the priorities machinery established by the federal Office of Price Administration. The priorities difficulties of local governments was recognized by the establishment of a special office, the Government Requirements Branch, to help state and local governments obtain essential materials during the emergency period. As a result of increasingly severe priorities restrictions, city governments were forced to give particular attention to the problem of maintenance of existing structures and facilities so as to prevent deterioration of plant and materials that will be irreplaceable during the war period.

Personnel. Shortages in materials and supplies were accompanied by shortages in personnel during the year. Loss of key men to the armed forces, to defense industries, and to the federal government left many gaps in the ranks of city government, and the shortage of competent personnel made it increasingly difficult for cities to recruit and retain qualified personnel. This competition for personnel, combined with rising costs of living, resulted in a widespread demand for upward revision of municipal salaries and wages. Approximately two-thirds of the cities over 10,000 population reported increases for some classes of employees during the year, and more than one-third reported increases for all groups of employees. Municipal personnel agencies were also given other special duties in connection with the defense program. In some cities they served as clearinghouses for the placement of emergency personnel. A cooperative recruitment study was undertaken, under the joint sponsorship of the United States Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Assembly, and a large number of state and local personnel agencies made their eligible registers and other facilities available to the federal commission.

Planning. Another area of municipal administration where the impact of the defense program was particularly evident was that of planning. The National Resources Planning Board was allotted $400,000 for defense planning activities, in addition to its regular planning studies. "Trouble shooters" were assigned by the Board to its regional offices to assist communities in solving their defense problems. But the boom towns were not the only communities affected. The establishment of priorities controls over critical materials and the consequent curtailment of construction programs meant that alterations of plans had to be made by those communities that were adhering to long-range construction programs. Closely connected with this deferment of construction activities is the problem of postwar planning. If this war period is not to be followed by a catastrophic postwar depression, it is essential that steps be taken immediately to prevent such a reaction. The urgency of this need was recognized by planners and administrators in all levels of government during the year. One of the first preventive steps was taken with the establishment of the Public Work Reserve in the Federal Works Agency. The purpose of this new agency is to assist governmental agencies in the preparation of a "shelf," or reservoir, of carefully planned and useful construction projects which will help to take up the slack in employment following the war. The National Resources Planning Board gave this problem a great deal of study, and its pamphlet, *After Defense—What?* was one of the most effective stimulants to the thinking of local officials.

CONTINUING PROBLEMS AND TRENDS

Cities cannot follow a "business as usual" policy in such times as these, but they must continue in their usual business with only such limitations or alterations as a war economy makes imperative. This is borne out by a review of municipal developments in 1941. Although forced into the background by some of the more urgent and dramatic problems of defense, most of the problems and activities that have dominated the municipal scene in recent years were still to be observed. Some of these problems were aggravated, and a few relieved, by defense developments, but for the most part their essential nature remained unchanged.

Finance. Although real estate tax collections were generally better in 1941 than in 1940, largely as the result of the increase in war production, the revenue problem of municipalities remained a serious one, with indications that it might become still more serious in the immediate future. Rising commodity prices and salary increases, combined with demands for new protective services, largely offset the "savings" (more properly, the postponements) in capital expenditures, so that no substantial decreases in municipal expenditures as a whole appear likely. On the other hand, the rising tide of federal taxes, plus the probable reduction in municipal revenues from grants and shared taxes, gave promise that municipal revenues are due for still further inroads. In at least eight states, however, cities were successful in securing increased shares of certain state taxes. A trend toward the use of service charges—sewer rentals, refuse collection charges, and so forth—was apparent, and revenue from parking meters provided some relief in a growing number of cities. Encouraging to local officials was a provision in the second defense housing appropriation bill, introduced late in 1941 but not enacted until January, 1942, that annual payments to state and local governments in lieu of taxes on federal defense housing projects shall be mandatory, instead of permissive as in the original Lanham Act. No new drastic tax limitation laws were passed in 1941, nor were any new homestead exemption provisions adopted.

Many cities invested surplus or investment funds in federal defense bonds during the year, and a few cities provided for payroll deductions for such investments by municipal employees. There was a slight reduction in the volume of municipal borrowing during the year, even though a number of major refundings were consummated. The municipal bond market continued to be favorable from the cities' point of view, and an all-time high price level for municipal securities was reached in November. The market naturally reacted sharply to the news of Pearl Harbor, but there was a speedy recovery. Overshadowing all other bond market developments during the year was the increasing demand by federal authorities for the taxation of income from municipal securities. No action was taken during 1941, but the likelihood of a showdown in the near future was increased. Long-term financial planning was naturally stimulated by the increased emphasis on postwar planning, and especially by the active encouragement provided by the National Resources Planning Board and the Public Work Reserve.

Personnel. The steady march toward improved personnel practices continued, with 13 new cities in seven states adopting civil service legislation during the year. In addition, the New York state legislature adopted a bill providing for the extension of the merit system to every jurisdiction within the state. This one piece of legislation affects 44 counties, more than 900 towns, some 8,000 school districts, and several thousands of special districts. An encouraging by-product of the increased competition for personnel resulting from the defense program was the relaxation of local residence requirements by a number of cities during the year. During the earlier part of the year problems of employee relations were acute in a number of cities. The principal issue in most of these situations was the right of city employees to organize and to enter into collective bargaining contracts with the city governments. Although this issue was by no means resolved during the year, it was apparently laid on the table "for the duration" following the declaration of war.

Training programs for municipal officials and employees were greatly stimulated by the defense program, although there was a natural concentration upon those employees engaged in the protective services. More than 65,000 firemen in over 4,000 departments received some training under statewide programs during the year, in addition to the training provided through regular departmental drill schools. Training programs for assessors and finance officers increased in number and improved in quality during 1941. In New York City the training bureau of the city's civil service commission carried on a particularly extensive and varied defense training program in addition to its regular activities. State leagues of municipalities continued their sponsorship of training programs for various classes of municipal officials and assisted in the formulation of defense training programs. A new development in municipal training was the organization during the year of several management training courses for municipal administrators in Michigan cities.

Planning. Developments in defense planning and postdefense planning have been briefly reviewed above, but there are several other developments that are deserving of special mention. There can be little doubt that 1941 was a year of great progress in the planning field, partly as a result of the stimulus of defense activities and partly for other reasons. With the publication and analysis of the 1940 census data, municipal officials began to appreciate the planning implications of current population trends. The marked retardation of the growth of our total population and of the urbanization movement has forced a reconsideration of the sky-is-the-limit forecasting and planning of the twenties. A number of cities have reappraised their zoning ordinances and found that they had zoned for business purposes several times the area that realistic forecasting justifies. Census data on metropolitan areas document the already apparent suburban movement of population away from the central city. The economic and social implications of this trend were matters of serious concern to municipal officials and other civic leaders in several cities during 1941. For example, Rochester, New York, decided not to take this loss without a fight and distributed 82,000 circulars giving cost figures on local government in Rochester and emphasizing the advantages of living within the city limits.

Urban replanning was implemented in three states—New York, Illinois, and Michigan—by the enactment of legislation legalizing the establishment of urban redevelopment corporations which would apply private capital, subject to the guidance and control of municipal authority, to the task of rebuilding blighted areas.

A survey of planning organization and progress in cities over 25,000 population, reported in this YEAR BOOK, revealed that, although three-fourths of these cities have "provided for" planning by the establishment of planning bodies, less than one-fourth have full-time planning personnel. These figures illustrate the prevailing attitude toward planning in recent years—namely, that planning is a worthy cause to which tribute should be paid, but not an essential part of the everyday business of city government. That this concept is now being revised is evidenced by the increasing number of cities providing substantial appropriations for planning, by the revision of dust-covered master plans and unrealistic zoning ordinances, and by the rapidly growing list of cities with long-range public works programs. The active assistance of federal agencies gives promise that this renewed interest in planning will produce more than a verbal advance.

Welfare. It has been popularly assumed that the outstanding problem of the last decade, public welfare, has been more or less solved, or at least set aside, by defense production and its attendant expansion of employment. This is a dangerous half-truth. It is true that the number of cases receiving general relief in the continental United States was reduced approximately one-third from September, 1940, to September, 1941, and that WPA employment dropped nearly 40 per cent during the same period, but these over-all statistics conceal wide variations in the welfare problems of individual cities. In some cities priorities unemployment sharply increased the need for public assistance, while in other cities—the boom towns of the defense program—welfare problems were increased by the overnight expansion of employment beyond the capacity of these communities to provide for them. Furthermore, in all cities the normal rate of increase continued in the demand for special types of public assistance. By the end of the year welfare officials were also convinced that actual war would complicate rather than simplify their jobs. The prospects of air attacks on some of our cities lent reality to the problems of evacuation, rehousing, food supply, and other related problems that had previously been regarded as belonging exclusively to cities of Europe and Asia.

Traffic and Parking. Now that the rationing of automobiles and tires has been established, problems of traffic and parking may be somewhat simplified in most cities, but in 1941 these were major problems. Street and highway fatalities reached an all-time high in 1941, exceeding 1940 figures by approximately 16 per cent. At the request of President Roosevelt, the International Association of Chiefs of Police and 11 other national organizations inaugurated an emergency traffic law enforcement program.

An offshoot of this problem of traffic control was the concentration of interest in 1941 on remedies for an increasingly serious parking problem in central business districts. Among the most popular approaches to this problem were the installation of parking meters and the establishment of municipal parking lots. Surveys on both of these developments are included in this edition of the YEAR BOOK. As of February 1, 1942, parking meters were to be found in 347 cities in the United States, and 125 of these cities had made their installations since January 1, 1941. More than one-third of the cities over 25,000 population are now using parking meters, which reveals a remarkable acceptance of this device since 1935 when the first meters were installed in Oklahoma City. A surprisingly large number of cities have undertaken the operation of municipal parking lots, one out of five cities over 10,000 population reporting one or more municipal lots as of February 1, 1942.

In addition to the problems and trends that have been singled out for special mention here, there are scores of others that have been omitted, not because they are unimportant, but because they are of more limited importance or because they were not characterized in 1941 by any unusual or distinctive developments. Each of these has been given at least brief mention in one of the reviews of 1941 developments in the several fields of municipal government and administration found elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.

INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS

No review of municipal government and administration in 1941 would be adequate without special emphasis upon the developments in intergovernmental relationships during the year. Some facets of these relationships have already been mentioned, but their significance justifies special emphasis and treatment.

Federal-City Relations. The Great Depression of the thirtics so profoundly altered the pattern of federal-city relations in the United States that students of municipal governments are still engaged in analyzing and interpreting these changes. Now, without even a breathing spell, these fresh changes are being supplemented by newer and even more drastic changes. Some of these new relationships are undoubtedly temporary expedients that are due for many alterations during this war, and some may be dissolved with the close of the war. For the most part, however, these current patterns of relationship will probably have some continuing influence on our governmental structure.

A hasty review or enumeration of some of the principal new areas of federal-city relations in 1941 will indicate their variety and their importance. First, there was the "community facilities" bill and its attendant relationships. Here was a recognition not only of the plight of the defense boom towns but also of the necessity to the federal defense program of adequate community facilities and, indirectly at least, of effective local administration. In other words, this was not so much a case of the burden being too great for local governments to handle as it was an acknowledgment that the national defense program was a joint enterprise of all of our governments—federal, state, and local—and that we must distribute responsibilities among them according to their capacities of performance, while distributing the costs as nearly as possible on the basis of ability to pay. A similar relationship, based upon a similar philosophy, resulted from the Lanham Act and other federal contributions to the solution of the defense housing problem. While most of this housing construction was handled by some federal agency, a substantial portion was entrusted to local housing authorities. Moreover a number of the projects that were constructed by some federal agency were entrusted to local housing authorities for management.

It was not until the closing months of the year that the Office of Civilian Defense began to play a major role in the defense program, but from its inception it was an important point of contact between local and federal agencies. The whole field of civilian air-raid protection—blackouts, the fighting of incendiary bombs, the policing of areas under attack, and so forth—constitutes the OCD's field of interest, but almost every one of these protective activities has its counterpart among the regular activities of most city governments. Moreover, municipal officials and employees are of necessity prominent in the organization and activities of local defense councils and civilian defense corps, which means that those whose protective activities the OCD is to direct and coordinate are in many cases city officials. During 1941 the relationship between the OCD and city governments was almost entirely one of advice and suggestion, with few powers of direction and control being exercised by the OCD.

An equally cordial and cooperative relationship prevailed generally between city governments and other newly established federal agencies, such as the

Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, the Office of Price Administration, and the State and Local Governments Requirements Branch of the Office of Production Management. The cooperative efforts of the FBI and local police authorities are also deserving of special mention. The efficient roundup of thousands of enemy aliens in December climaxed a year of cooperative efforts in combating sabotage, in the training of police officers in defense duties, and in the fingerprinting of thousands of civilians, both citizens and aliens. With the FBI acting as the national coordinator, these problems were met by a nationwide, but not a nationalized, police organization.

It would be going too far to say that all was harmonious in the relationships between federal defense agencies and local officials. There was considerable local criticism of federal circumlocution and delays, of the overlapping jurisdictions of federal agencies, and of similar faults, many of which were due primarily to the scope of the defense program and its constantly expanding dimensions. But the prevailing attitude and the pattern of operation were those of a partnership or joint enterprise rather than of a strong, centralized government controlling its local subordinates.

State-City Relations. During the thirties, when federal-city relations were undergoing their first period of rapid extension, the states were on the losing end of the three-way relationship. The increasing services to, and controls over, local governments that were centered in Washington were, generally speaking, accompanied by a decreased reliance by cities upon their state authorities for guidance and aid. Some observers of intergovernmental relations during the past decade have even gone so far as to predict that the period of state control over local governments was fast approaching its end. If this prediction were valid, one might expect that this new period of federal-city relations would prove the deathblow to the waning state influence over municipalities. But the preliminary evidence of 1941 does not support such a prediction; on the contrary, it indicates that the influence and authority of state governments may actually be entering a period of revival or revitalization.

The predominant policy of federal authorities with respect to defense organization during 1941 was that of working with and through existing governmental agencies, wherever possible, and state as well as local governments have shared in this joint effort. The pivot of these new governmental relationships in most cases has been the state defense council. Not only have those councils in most states originated many new services to, and controls over, local defense activities, but they have in most cases been the channels through which the advice and assistance of the OCD and other federal agencies have been routed to local governments. In some states, the state authorities have insisted that this channelizing of federal-city contacts be followed wherever possible. Another factor contributing to the revival of state control is the artificiality of local boundary lines and the need for some coordinating authority to fuse the activities of independent local authorities into an adequate program of defense. In most cases the state governments have been the only feasible source of such coordinating authority. Thus the legal foundation, and in many cases the administrative stimulus, for state, regional, and community programs for the coordination of police and fire protection, communication, and other defense activities, has been provided by state governments, usually through the state defense councils.

Intermunicipal Relations. The need for better coordination among local governments, if not for actual consolidation, has long been apparent to students of local government in the United States. In recent years some encouraging progress along this line has been made, but it has remained for this national emergency to provide the compelling incentive. At this close range it is difficult even to record, let alone to appraise, the steps toward the closer coordination of the activities of our local governments as a result of the defense program, but that municipal as well as national isolationism is doomed is beyond dispute. The coordinating influence of state authorities has already been mentioned, but this development has been supported by many others. Local police and fire departments in all parts of the country have voluntarily entered into cooperative agreements for mutual assistance. Local defense councils provide institutional evidence of the progress of the cooperative spirit. In many cases the city defense councils are units of, or are related to, county or regional councils. Independent and quasi-independent school systems, libraries, and other local agencies are commonly represented on city defense councils, along with the general city government and other community organizations, both public and private. In the defense boom towns the need for community or regional planning and action has resulted in unprecedented coordination among the local governments affected. In addition to cooperative action through new agencies and programs, there was an increased reliance upon existing machinery of coordination. The state leagues of municipalities, for example, enjoyed a marked expansion of membership during the year. The year 1941 witnessed the formation of one new league, the reorganization of three leagues, and the strengthening of almost all of the others. In several states the state defense councils included representatives of the leagues of municipalities.

Now that the defense program has been translated into a war program, this trend toward cooperative action and toward a regional approach to municipal programs will undoubtedly be still further accelerated. Whether it will be sufficient remains one of the critical question marks of this crisis. If it is, the national policy of working through existing governmental agencies will not only have avoided the staggering task of building and administering an entire new governmental structure on a national basis, but it will at the same time have accomplished a long-needed reform in the structure and philosophy of our state and local governments. If this policy proves inadequate, if our state and local governments cannot or will not voluntarily achieve an integrated and competent nationwide organization for the prosecution of the war program, the only alternative will be an increasing centralization of authority in Washington. Like all of the other tenets and traditions of our democracy, the concept of home rule is facing its most severe trial, and in this trial the verdict will depend not upon arguments but upon performance.

How to Use the Year Book

CONTENT AND ARRANGEMENT

THE purpose of this introductory section is to present a brief explanation of the contents and arrangement of material in this Year Book and to make a few suggestions regarding the use of statistical data. A clear understanding of the way in which each section is handled, together with full use of the index, will make the Year Book a more effective tool.

The specific information contained in this volume is outlined in some detail in the Table of Contents and need not be reviewed here. A word regarding the grouping of material into major parts or sections may be added, however. All material dealing with each municipal function or activity is brought together in one place. In conformity with this idea, Part II is devoted entirely to matters of personnel and Part III to finance. Data relating to operating departments have all been included in Part IV, but within this general grouping all materials relating to individual activities are segregated. In addition, there are three other principal sections: preceding this article is a general summary of municipal developments in 1941, Part I which follows presents data regarding local governmental units as such, while Part V contains the directories of municipal officials.

The arrangement of materials within these major parts may be illustrated by a breakdown of Part II, dealing with municipal finance. At the beginning of Part II are short articles reviewing the developments during the year in financial administration, budgeting, assessment, purchasing, and municipal debt. Following these summary articles are the individual city statistical data. Then follows a description of the activities of the national professional organizations in the field of municipal finance. Next are presented certain sources of information, which are designed to guide the user to (1) sources of municipal finance statistics; (2) selected standard references; (3) new books, pamphlets, and reports published in 1941 and early 1942; and (4) selected periodicals.

Following is a brief explanation of the general types of information found in each part or major section.

Summary Articles on 1941 Developments. The articles at the beginning of Parts II and III and at the beginning of each activity in Part IV cover only the more significant events and developments in 1941 and were prepared for the Year Book by the editorial consultants of *Public Management,* based in part on information supplied by the state correspondents for both publications. (Names of state correspondents appear opposite page 1.)

Individual City Statistics. Most of the data for individual cities shown in the tables were obtained directly from city officials by questionnaires sent out by the International City Managers' Association or by other national organizations and federal agencies. Other statistical data were supplied by various governmental or private agencies with the source given at the beginning of each table. Summary articles preceding the individual city data indicate trends and should be read in connection with any use made of the tables. (See section of this article on use of statistics.)

Professional Organizations. The organizations of municipal officials whose 1941 activity reports appear in the several sections are the national professional organizations of chief municipal officials. The end purpose of each group is to improve the administration of local government services. This they are doing by developing an organized body of knowledge and recognized standards of performance and procedure. Organizations whose membership is composed mainly of elected officials are not included. Practically all of these national organizations maintain comprehensive, up-to-date, practical working libraries. The 14 organizations of public officials located at 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, jointly maintain Public Administration Service, whose services are available to municipal officials for field surveys on a cost basis, and also the Joint Reference Library which aids staff members in answering inquiries.

Sources of Information. Four types of information are presented in most of the sections in Parts II, III, and IV, in the following order:

1. *Sources of Statistics.* The items listed under this heading for each function include recent compilations of municipal statistics for individual cities, which are in most instances nationwide in scope. Except for a few recent publications, the items listed are restricted to periodical sources and to compilations which include cities in more than one state. The individual city data included in each publication are briefly described, together with the number of cities included and their population range.

2. *Selected Standard References.* In this section are listed for each function the standard references which have been published in recent years and which form the basis of a working library in the administration of that function. The items were selected on the basis of their potential value to the administrator.

3. *New Books and Pamphlets.* Only the more important books, pamphlets, and reports issued in 1941 and early in 1942 are listed. Included also are a few items with a 1940 publication date which came to the attention of the YEAR BOOK editors after the 1941 edition went to press. Again the titles listed were selected because of their value to municipal officials. Quite often the exact information that a municipal official desires is available in published reports. Publications of the years 1933 to 1940 and early 1941 are listed in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK. The items listed were selected with the advice of the staff members of the several national professional organizations of public officials and other experts in special fields and with the assistance of Lucile L. Keck of the Joint Reference Library, Chicago.

4. *Selected Periodicals.* The most important periodicals in each field are the best sources of information on current developments, practices, and procedures. As in the case of new publications, the name and address of the publisher and price are given in each instance.

At the end of Part IV is a special section on "Selected Model Municipal Ordinances" which has proved useful to many municipal officials. Municipal officials who wish to obtain a model ordinance on any particular subject should look first of all to the league of municipalities in their state. Many of the states have up-to-date ordinances on practically every phase of municipal activity. While especially prepared for use by cities in a given state, the provisions often are applicable to similar situations in other states. Some of the best model ordinances are prepared by federal agencies or national groups, but it should be borne in mind that they frequently may not be in accord with state laws. City officials will do well to consider carefully the provisions of model ordinances in adapting them to local needs and conditions before adoption. Some model ordinances may be too comprehensive for small cities. Special provisions to be included in any local ordinance can be determined only by the officials in each city. Also helpful are the compiled ordinances or codes of cities which have issued such volumes in recent years. Some of these cities are listed in a note on the first page of the model ordinance section.

Directories of Municipal Officials. Part V contains directories of chief officials in cities over 10,000 population, of city managers, and of mayors and city clerks in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population. At the end of Part V is a source list of directories of officials arranged by states.

Finally, the YEAR BOOK user is urged to make use of the index not only to material in this volume but also to material which appeared in previous issues but is not repeated this year.

USE OF YEAR BOOK TABLES

The YEAR BOOK includes in its tables all urban places over 5,000 as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This results in the inclusion of all incorporated municipalities over 5,000. However, towns in the New England states and New York and townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania are not considered incorporated municipalities and are included only if they meet one of the special rules of the Census Bureau defining urban places (see footnote to Table I on page 128).

Throughout this volume the New England towns and the one New York town listed are indicated by the letter "t" and all townships by the letters "tp." All other places listed are regularly incorporated municipalities—cities, villages, towns (other than in New England and New York), and boroughs. Throughout the YEAR BOOK, the word "city" is often used in its broadest sense to include boroughs, towns, townships, and villages.

The final 1940 population of any urban place of more than 5,000 population may be readily found by referring to Table I (p. 119), in which all places are listed by states in straight alphabetic order without regard to population. If in doubt as to the population group into which a particular city falls, it will be found convenient to refer to Table I before looking in other tables. From Table I may also be found the number and names of cities in excess of any given population in any state. The cities which are in metropolitan areas also are indicated in Table I.

Uniform notations have been used whenever possible in all YEAR BOOK tables. Throughout, "None" appears wherever it is positively known to be none. Leaders (...) are used to indicate that the information is unknown, not necessarily that it is none.

USE OF STATISTICAL DATA

An uninterpreted or misinterpreted statistical table will inevitably lead—whether intentionally or unintentionally—to mistaken conclusions. In order to interpret the statistical data in this YEAR BOOK properly and to arrive at correct conclusions, the user must observe a number of cautions. Each statistical table is prefaced with an explanation and discussion of the indexes which are included in it; an intelligent approach to the use of the information calls for a careful study of both the table heading and discussion prefacing each table.

Averages and Quartiles. Most tables presented in this volume summarize data for all the cities of a given population group. The correct use of such data involves an understanding of the summarizing devices which have been employed. In many cases an *average* is shown. The average of an index for a group of cities is intended to represent the typical value of the index for those cities. In addition to the familiar arithmetic average or *mean, the median* has also been used. The median designates the value of the middle case in a series of items arranged in order of increasing size; i.e., one-half of the items fall above, and one-half below the median. To illustrate the distinction between *median* and *average,* suppose five persons have wages of $3.00, $4.00, $5.00, $7.00, and $11. The average is $6.00, the median is $5.00. An average, whether it be an arithmetic average or a median, is only a measure of the typical, or usual case. It is in no sense a standard. The average number of employees in 1938 in cities over 500,000 was 13.4 per 1,000 population. This does not mean that cities of that size *should* have that precise number of employees, but that the average city *did* have that number. The goal of the administrator is not to provide average service at average cost, but to provide the highest possible level of service at the lowest possible cost consistent with sound personnel policies. Averages can indicate only what cities are now accomplishing, not what could be accomplished through intelligent administration. The average is more a measure of mediocrity than of perfection.

Of equal importance are measures of *dispersion* which show how closely the individual items adhere to the average, or how widely they are distributed about the average. The four measures of dispersion that have been used here are (1) the lowest item, (2) the first or lower quartile, (3) the third or upper quartile, and (4) the highest item. The lowest and highest items are self-explanatory and indicate the total range covered by the items. When the items are arranged in order of increasing size, the first quartile is that value below which one-quarter of the items fall, and the third quartile is that value below which three-quarters of the items fall. Thus a tabulation of salaries of police chiefs in a previous YEAR BOOK showed the lowest item to be $1,980; the first quartile to be $2,562; the median $3,000; the third quartile $3,600; and the highest item $6,000. In other words, all the chiefs received $1,980 or more, one-fourth received $2,562 or less, one-fourth received at least $2,562 and not more than $3,000, one-fourth received at least $3,000 and not more than $3,600, and one-fourth received at least $3,600 and not more than $6,000. It should be realized that several cases may be grouped at the value of a quartile or median; in this example, 20 chiefs might receive $3,000.

Comparison of the statistics of an individual city with the average will only indicate whether it is out of line with usual practices and suggest the need for further analysis of operations. Comparison with quartiles and range will indicate how far the city departs from the typical and will help to determine whether the deviation is of sufficient magnitude to be significant.

Per Capita Data. One additional measure deserves special consideration. This is the measurement index reduced to a *per capita* basis. It is often assumed that by reducing statistics to a per capita basis valid comparisons between cities can be made. Statistics are reduced to a per capita basis because population is a rough measure of the magnitude of the governmental problem. Therefore an index reduced to a per capita basis will have the same significance as if it were divided by some other measure of problem-magnitude. An index of results reduced to per capita will be a measure of adequacy of service.

The usefulness of such an index is severely limited by the fact that population is only a very crude measure of problem-magnitude. Fire risk, for instance, is related directly to the amount and type of burnable property and only indirectly to population. The per capita fire risk will therefore vary with valuation per capita and types of property, and per capita fire loss is only a very approximate measure of adequacy of service.

Measures of performance per capita, effort per capita, and cost per capita are even more severely limited in their usefulness. Since they fail to measure the level of service they are in no sense indices of efficiency. A high per capita cost may indicate (1) that population does not adequately measure problem-magnitude, that is, that climatic, structural, economic, social, or other extragovernmental factors affect the problem; (2) that the level of service provided is high; (3) that the activity is being inefficiently administered. Without further information about the problem-magnitude and the actual level of service, it is impossible to determine which is the correct answer. However, if care is taken to compare cities which are similar in type and situation, and if allowance is made for unusual conditions, then per capita statistics will be very useful to the administrator in focusing attention on problems and suggesting questions to be answered by further investigation.

Limitations of the Statistics. The statistics presented here should not be used without a full recognition of their limitations. In almost all cases the original data have been compiled from questionnaires returned by individual cities. There is little or no uniformity in the local records systems from which replies to the questionnaires are compiled. Furthermore, questions may be differently interpreted by the persons answering them. Every attempt has been made, however, to increase the accuracy and validity of the statistics by cross-checking data derived from different sources and by following up questionable returns. Many of the figures can be assumed to be correct within one per cent, but in the case of others the margin of error is considerably larger. Refined analysis of the data beyond the limits of their accuracy is unjustifiable.

The problem of comparability has already been raised. Operating statistics cannot be compared between cities unless consideration is given to the relative magnitude of the governmental problem, the level of service provided, and the cost. Cities differ in population, age, sex, and race distribution; in the pattern of land use, the types and distribution of structures and occupancies; in industries and occupations; in economic and social characteristics; in physiography and climate. Many cities in metropolitan areas are in some respects different from other cities (Table I indicates cities which are in metropolitan areas). All of these factors will influence the operation of city government and will invalidate any comparisons in which they are not considered.

Another factor in comparability is the variability in organization and functions of city governments. Services which are normally provided by counties in one part of the country may be provided by cities in other states. This is the case with welfare functions, which are generally administered by cities in New England and by counties elsewhere. The line of demarcation between private and public facilities may also shift from one city to another.

Proper Use of the Statistics. With all these limitations on their use, what good are the statistics, and what justification is there for publishing them? First of all, summary figures for various population groups are valuable as indicating trends in costs, performance, and accomplishments. Second, it is useful to compare the figures for individual cities with the averages for cities of similar size as a starting point for further analysis. If a city is employing many more employees per 1,000 population than the average, it must find valid justification in unusual climatic or other conditions, superior and more extensive services, or conclude that employment is excessive. The latter conclusion should lead the city to search for the precise cause and possible remedy.

Third, the information for individual cities can be significantly combined with other data which may be at hand. The annual budget of a personnel agency acquires new significance if related to the number of employees. Information regarding individual departments helps to explain aggregate data for the government as a whole. Fourth, with due care the information for individual cities enables city officials to make comparisons with other cities similarly situated. The official of a wealthy suburb may want to compare salaries with those of other wealthy suburbs. Again, an official of an industrial city of 100,000 population may want to make comparisons with other cities of the industrial type and of similar size.

INDEX

The index in this volume includes all subject material in detail, column headings to all tables, names of organizations, and authors, but not names of cities. The index also contains references to that material in previous issues of the Year Book which is not included in this edition.

PART ONE

GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Cities: Number and Growth

Maps and Urban Places Over 5,000

Directory of Cities and Governmental Data

Metropolitan Districts

State Municipal Leagues

Federal-City Relations in 1941

Cities: Number and Growth

ANALYSIS of the final figures of the 1940 census reveals that two of the population trends that have given most comfort and encouragement to speculators and to the "bigger-and-better" enthusiasts have been materially altered during the past decade. The first of these trends is the rapid growth of our national population, and the second is an increasing concentration of our population in urban places. Although neither of these trends was reversed between 1930 and 1940, the rate of increase fell off sharply in each case. Between 1920 and 1930 the total population increased 16.1 per cent, but during the 1930-40 decade the increase was only 7.2 per cent. Likewise, both the absolute and relative growth of urban population was sharply retarded. Between 1920 and 1930 urban population increased 27.3 per cent, as compared to a 4.4 per cent increase in rural population; but during the last decade the increase in urban population (7.9 per cent) was only slightly greater than the increase in rural population (6.4 per cent). Consequently the proportion of the population living in urban places in 1940 (56.5 per cent) was only a shade higher than in 1930 (56.2 per cent).

Although the fundamental influences affecting population growth and concentration may be difficult to identify and evaluate, the immediate causes of the decreasing rates of population growth and urbanization during the last decade are readily apparent. The two factors principally responsible for the decreasing rate of growth of our population were the declining birth rate and a virtual cessation of immigration between 1930 and 1940. Since the turn of the century the birth rate in the United States has dropped over one-third, while death rates have been reduced much more gradually. Between 1930 and 1940 gross immigration amounted to only a few thousands, and net immigration was actually a minus quantity.

Both of these factors affected the rate of urbanization as well as the rate of increase in total population. In addition, the economic depression which characterized the past decade was undoubtedly responsible in large part for the slowing down of the farm-to-city migration, for it was in our large industrial cities that the effects of the depression were most keenly felt.

These changes in the population trends for the United States as a whole conceal widely divergent changes in different parts of the country (see Table 1 and Fig. 1). For example, the population decreases in Vermont and in the five "dustbowl" states (the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, and Oklahoma) offset increases of more than 15 per cent in Florida, New Mexico, California, Nevada, and Idaho. Likewise the urbanization trend varied widely in different regions. Generally speaking, the greatest growth in urban population, and in the per cent of urban population, was in those regions that have been predominantly rural. The per cent urban in the West South Central States, for example, increased from 36.4 in 1930 to 39.8 in 1941, while the per cent urban in the New

England states dropped from 77.3 to 76.1 during the decade. Although the per cent urban in the West North Central States increased from 41.8 to 44.3, this was due more to an emigration of rural population from the "dustbowl" than to a growth in urban population.

Table 2 summarizes the 1930-40 changes in the number and population of urban places. In its tabulation of "urban places" the Bureau of the Census included all incorporated places having a population of 2,500 or more (see notes on page 128 for special rules of the Bureau). All such places having a population of 5,000 or more are listed by states in Table I beginning on page 119.

It should be noted that the decreasing rate of urbanization between 1930 and 1940 was manifested also in the rates of growth of different-sized cities. Generally speaking, the smaller cities grew faster during the past decade than the largest cities. This was particularly true in metropolitan areas, where the outlying suburbs outgrew the central cities. Two cities (Sacramento, California; and Charlotte, North Carolina) moved up into the class over 100,000 but three cities (El Paso, Texas; Lynn, Massachusetts; and Evansville, Indiana) dropped below the 100,000 mark, resulting in a net decrease of one in the number of cities in this class.

Within the first 10 cities, the only changes in rank resulted from the passing of St. Louis by Baltimore. Miami jumped all the way from seventy-eighth to forty-eighth place. The most rapid growth between 1930 and 1940 occurred in Miami, San Diego, Washington, Jacksonville, Houston, Charlotte, and Los Angeles—the only cities over 100,000 to gain 20 per cent or more. Ten other cities over 100,000 increased from 10 to 15 per cent, ranked according to per cent of increase: Memphis, Long Beach, Dallas, Sacramento, Des Moines, Denver, Atlanta, Norfolk, Gary, and Oklahoma City. Other changes in rank of cities over 100,000 are of little relative significance, because they result from very small differences in actual population gained.

Many cities actually lost population between 1930 and 1940. Of the 92 cities containing 100,000 or more inhabitants in 1940, 28 declined in population; of the 320 cities of 25,000 to 100,000, 76 lost population; and of the 665 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, 157 decreased in size.

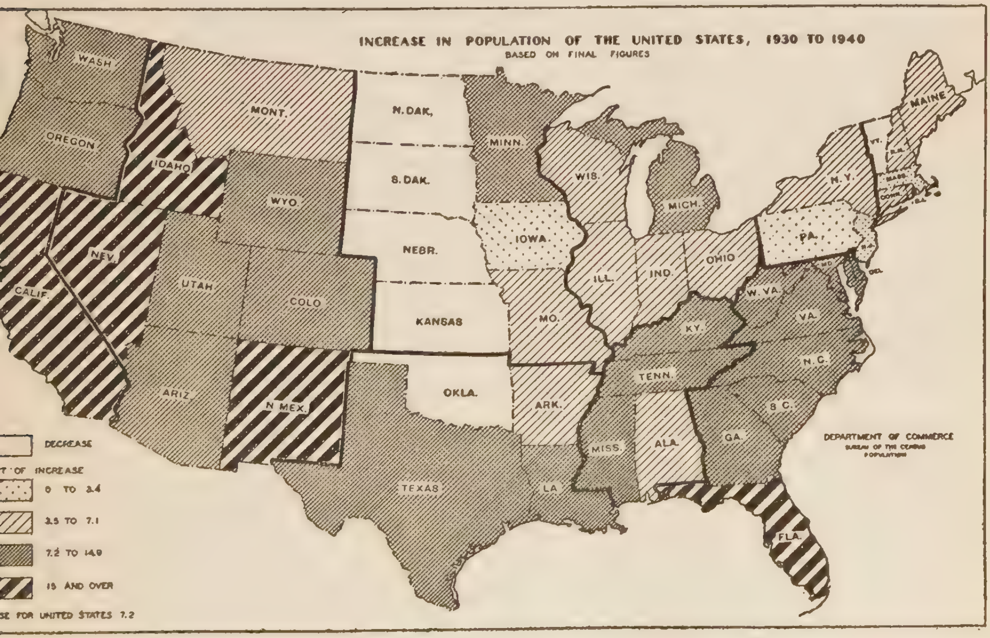
It is not the purpose of this summary of population shifts to forecast the future, but some recognition of the probable direction of current population trends, together with a few suggestions as to their implications, is essential to an appreciation of the changes that are now taking place. If present trends continue (and most authorities predict that they will), the United States will reach a stable, or even a declining, population around 1980. It also seems probable that the urbanization movement is nearing its peak. If these predictions are correct, they imply many important changes in the problems of municipal government. Cities that have depended upon ever-increasing growth must revise their construction programs accordingly. At the same time they cannot depend upon rising assessed valuations as a basis for increasing revenues. Decreasing birth rates also indicate an "older" population, which in turn means decreasing demands for schools and other services for children and increasing demands for adult education and recreation, as well as for welfare services for the aged.

TABLE 1

URBAN POPULATION, BY REGIONS AND DIVISIONS, 1930 AND 1940

Region and Division*	Total Population			Urban Population			Per Cent Urban	
	1940	1930	Per Cent Increase 1930–40	1940	1930	Per Cent Increase 1930–40	1940	1930
l States..........	131,669,275	122,775,046	7.2	74,423,702	68,954,823	7.9	56.5	56.2
orth..............	76,120,109	73,021,191	4.2	51,005,568	49,057,772	4.0	67.0	67.2
England.........	8,437,290	8,166,341	3.3	6,420,542	6,311,976	1.7	76.1	77.3
. Atlantic.........	27,539,487	26,260,750	4.9	21,147,543	20,394,707	3.7	76.8	77.7
N. Central.........	26,626,342	25,297,185	5.3	17,444,359	16,794,908	3.9	65.5	66.4
N. Central........	13,516,990	13,296,915	1.7	5,993,124	5,556,181	7.9	44.3	41.8
outh..............	41,665,901	37,857,633	10.1	15,290,483	12,904,248	18.5	36.7	34.1
tlantic............	17,823,151	15,793,589	12.9	6,921,726	5,698,122	21.5	38.8	36.1
. Central.........	10,778,225	9,887,214	9.0	3,165,356	2,778,687	13.9	29.4	28.1
S. Central.........	13,064,525	12,176,830	7.3	5,203,401	4,427,439	17.5	39.8	36.4
est..............	13,883,265	11,896,222	16.7	8,127,651	6,992,803	16.2	58.5	58.8
ntain............	4,150,003	3,701,789	12.1	1,771,742	1,457,922	21.5	42.7	39.4
fic...............	9,733,262	8,194,433	18.8	6,355,909	5,534,881	14.8	65.3	67.5

rce: United States Bureau of the Census.
e grouping of states by divisions is indicated in Figure 1.


INCREASE IN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1930 TO 1940
BASED ON FINAL FIGURES
WASH.
OREGON
IDAHO
MONT.
WYO.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANSAS
MINN.
IOWA
WIS.
MICH.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
MO.
KY.
W. VA.
VA.
PA.
N.Y.
VT.
N.H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
N.J.
DEL.
MD.
N.C.
S.C.
TENN.
GA.
ALA.
MISS.
ARK.
LA.
OKLA.
TEXAS
FLA.
N. MEX.
ARIZ.
COLO.
UTAH
NEV.
CALIF.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
POPULATION
DECREASE
T OF INCREASE
0 TO 3.4
3.5 TO 7.1
7.2 TO 14.9
15 AND OVER
SE FOR UNITED STATES 7.2

Courtesy United States Bureau of the Census

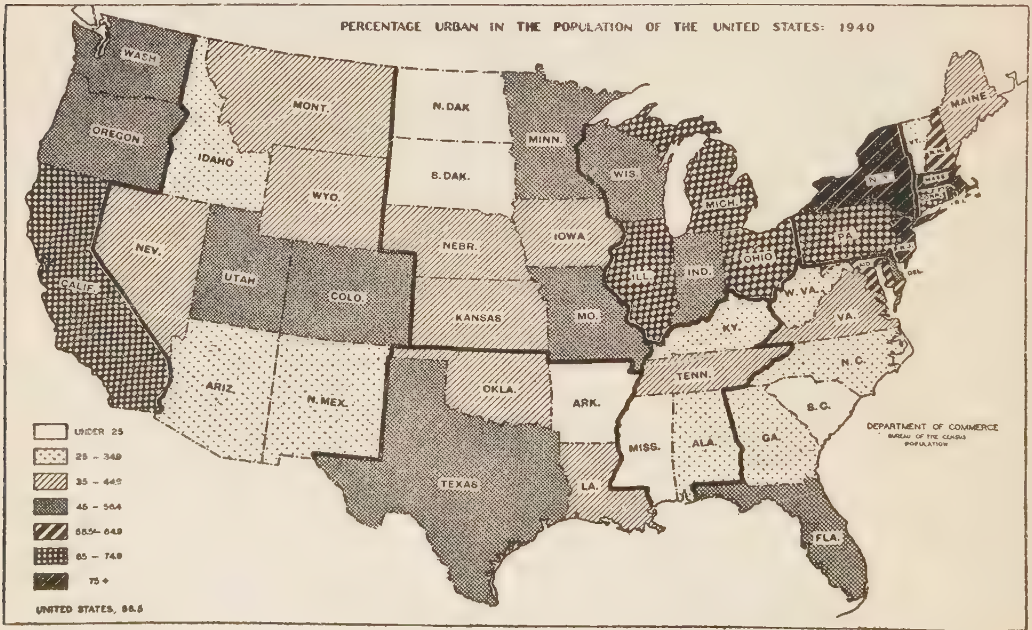
FIG. 1.—INCREASE IN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES, 1930 TO 1940

TABLE 2

NUMBER AND POPULATION OF URBAN PLACES, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO SIZE, 1930 AND 1940

Population Group	1940			1930			Change in Number of Places, 1930–40		
	Number of Places	Population	Per Cent of Total Pop.	Number of Places	Population	Per Cent of Total Pop.	Number Added	Number Taken Out	Net Change
1,000,000 or more	5	15,910,866	12.1	5	15,064,555	12.3	0	0	0
500,000 to 1,000,000	9	6,456,959	4.9	8	5,763,987	4.7	1	0	1
250,000 to 500,000	23	7,827,514	5.9	24	7,956,228	6.5	1	2	—1
100,000 to 250,000	55	7,792,650	5.9	56	7,540,966	6.1	3	4	—1
50,000 to 100,000	107	7,343,917	5.6	98	6,491,448	5.3	15	6	9
25,000 to 50,000	213	7,417,093	5.6	185	6,425,693	5.2	42	14	28
10,000 to 25,000	665	9,966,898	7.6	606	9,097,200	7.4	109	50	59
5,000 to 10,000	965	6,681,894	5.1	851	5,897,156	4.8	236	122	114
2,500 to 5,000	1,422	5,025,911	3.8	1,332	4,717,590	3.8	344	254	90
Total urban places	3,464	74,423,702	56.5	3,165	68,954,823	56.2	344	45	299
Cumulative Summary									
100,000 or more	92	37,987,989	28.9	93	36,325,736	29.6	2	3	—1
25,000 or more	412	52,748,999	40.1	376	49,242,877	40.1	39	3	36
10,000 or more	1,077	62,715,897	47.6	982	58,340,077	47.5	108	13	95

Source: United States Bureau of the Census.


PERCENTAGE URBAN IN THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940
WASH.
OREGON
CALIF.
IDAHO
NEV.
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
COLO.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANSAS
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
VA.
W. VA.
PA.
N.Y.
N.J.
DEL.
MD.
VT.
N.H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
UNDER 25
25 - 34.9
35 - 44.9
45 - 54.9
55 - 64.9
65 - 74.9
75 +
UNITED STATES, 56.5
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
POPULATION

Courtesy United States Bureau of the Census

FIG. 2.—PERCENTAGE URBAN IN THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940

Maps and Urban Places Over 5,000

This section contains a map of the United States and of each of the 48 states. Following the maps, beginning on page 119, is a list by states of all urban places in the United States credited by the United States Bureau of the Census as having in 1940 a population of 5,000 or more.

The Key to the Location of Individual Cities is Given in Table I Beginning on Page 119 Immediately Following This Map Section.

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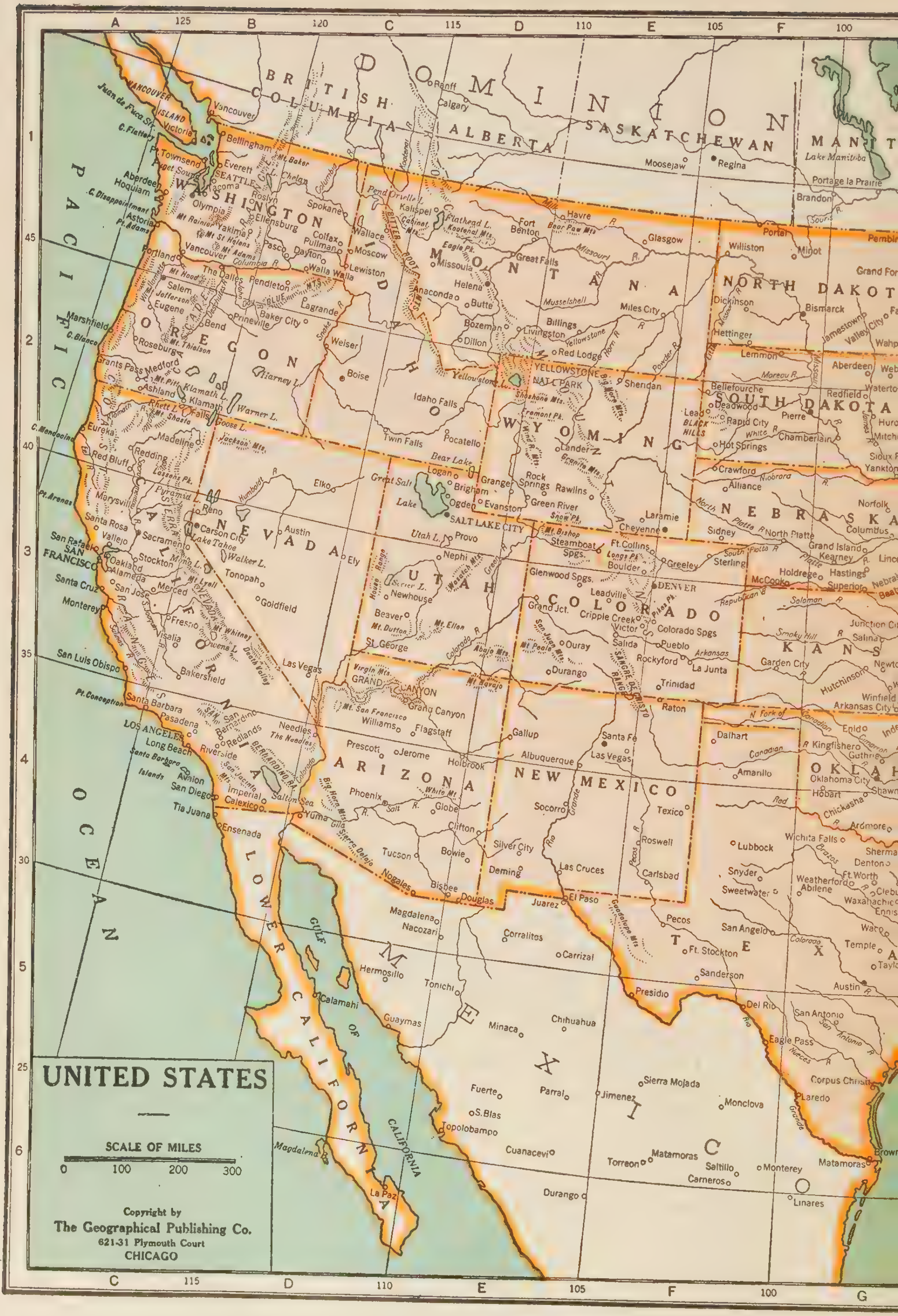
Iowa	48
Kansas	50
Kentucky	52
Louisiana	54
Maine	56
Maryland	58
Massachusetts	60
Michigan	62
Minnesota	64
Mississippi	66
Missouri	68
Montana	70
Nebraska	72
Nevada	74
New Hampshire	76
New Jersey	78
New Mexico	80
New York	82
North Carolina	86
North Dakota	88
Ohio	90
Oklahoma	92
Oregon	94
Pennsylvania	96
Rhode Island	60
South Carolina	98
South Dakota	100
Tennessee	52
Texas	102
Utah	74
Vermont	76
Virginia	106
Washington	110
West Virginia	112
Wisconsin	114
Wyoming	116


DOMINION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANIT
PACIFIC OCEAN
WASHINGTON
OREGON
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
IDAHO
MONTANA
WYOMING
UTAH
COLORADO
ARIZONA
NEW MEXICO
NORTH DAKOTA
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
KANS
OKLAH
TEXAS
MEXICO
LOWER CALIFORNIA
GULF OF CALIFORNIA
Vancouver
Victoria
SEATTLE
Tacoma
Spokane
Portland
Salem
Boise
SAN FRANCISCO
Sacramento
LOS ANGELES
San Diego
Reno
Carson City
SALT LAKE CITY
Ogden
Helena
Butte
Cheyenne
DENVER
Pueblo
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
Phoenix
Tucson
El Paso
Bismarck
Pierre
Regina
Chihuahua
A
B
C
D
E
F
G
125
120
115
110
105
100
1
2
3
4
5
6
45
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25

UNITED STATES

SCALE OF MILES

0 100 200 300

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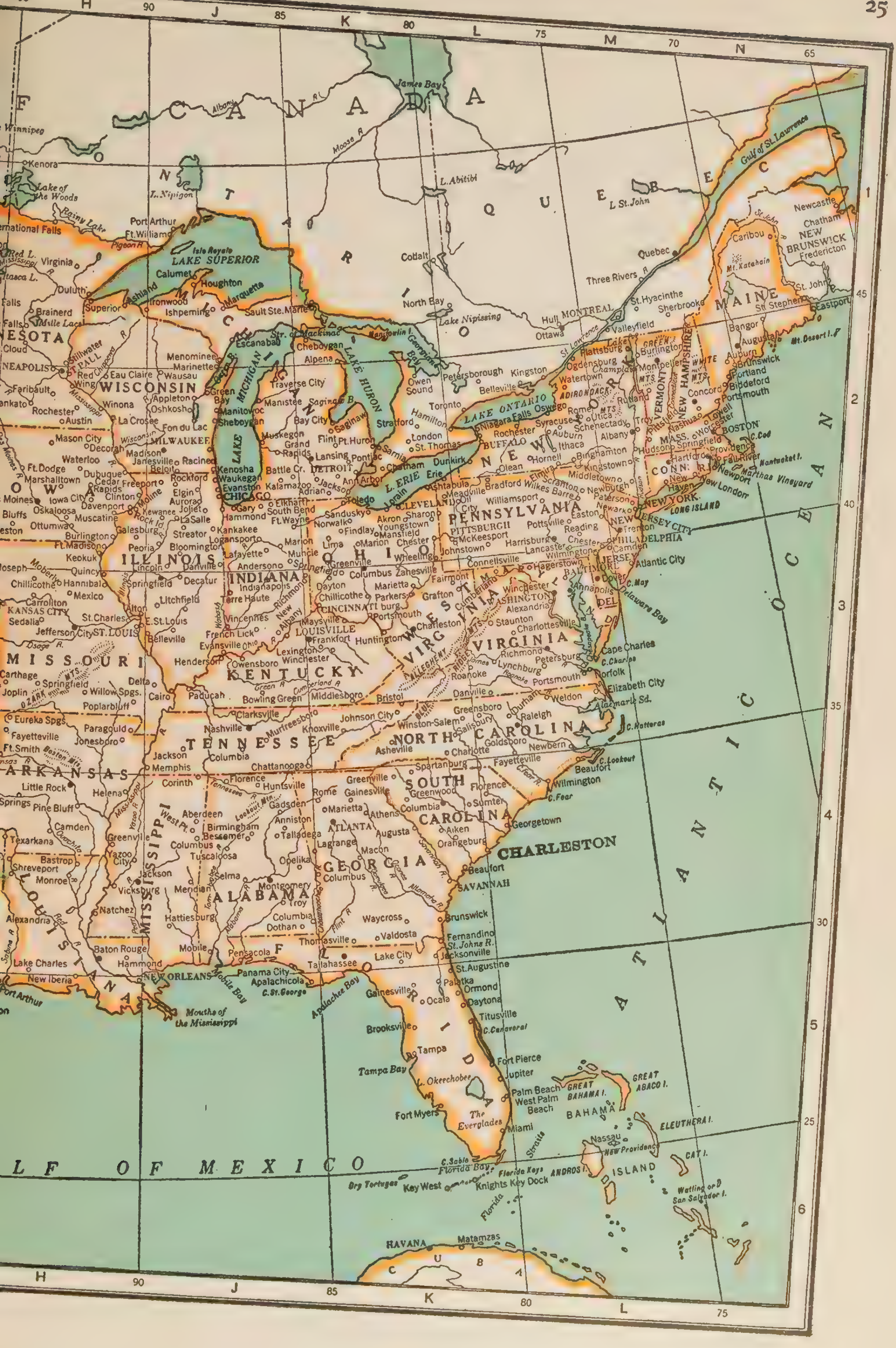
95
H
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J
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K
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L
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M
70
N
65
C A N A D A
James Bay
Albany R.
Moose R.
L. Abitibi
Winnipeg
Kenora
Lake of the Woods
Rainy Lake
O N T A R I O
L. Nipigon
Port Arthur
Ft. William
Pigeon R.
Isle Royale
LAKE SUPERIOR
Calumet
Houghton
Marquette
Ishpeming
Ironwood
Ashland
Superior
Duluth
Sault Ste. Marie
Cobalt
North Bay
Lake Nipissing
Q U E B E C
L. St. John
Quebec
Three Rivers
St. Hyacinthe
Sherbrooke
MONTREAL
Hull
Ottawa
Valleyfield
St. Lawrence R.
Gulf of St. Lawrence
Newcastle
Chatham
NEW BRUNSWICK
Fredericton
St. John
Caribou
Mt. Katahdin
MAINE
St. Stephen
Eastport
Bangor
Augusta
Mt. Desert I.
Auburn
Brunswick
Portland
Biddeford
Portsmouth
Concord
WHITE MTS.
NEW HAMPSHIRE
VERMONT
GREEN MTS.
Burlington
Montpelier
Lake Champlain
Plattsburg
Ogdensburg
Watertown
ADIRONDACK MTS.
Rutland
Nashua
Lowell
Worcester
BOSTON
C. Cod
MASS.
Pittsfield
Springfield
Providence
Fall River
Nantucket I.
Martha's Vineyard
Hartford
CONN.
R.I.
Newport
New Haven
New London
Troy
Albany
Schenectady
Utica
Rome
Syracuse
Oswego
Auburn
Ithaca
Rochester
Niagara Falls
BUFFALO
LAKE ONTARIO
Kingston
Belleville
Petersborough
Toronto
Hamilton
Stratford
London
St. Thomas
Sarnia
Chatham
Dunkirk
Erie
L. ERIE
N E W Y O R K
Hornell
Olean
Elmira
Binghamton
Kingston
Middletown
Newburgh
Hudson R.
Hudson
Paterson
Newark
NEW YORK
LONG ISLAND
JERSEY CITY
Trenton
NEW JERSEY
PHILADELPHIA
Camden
Atlantic City
Chester
Wilmington
Reading
Easton
Scranton
Wilkes Barre
Bradford
Meadville
Oil City
Williamsport
PENNSYLVANIA
Pottsville
Harrisburg
Lancaster
Johnstown
McKeesport
PITTSBURGH
Sharon
Youngstown
Connellsville
Hagerstown
BALTIMORE
Annapolis
Dover
DEL.
C. May
Delaware Bay
MARYLAND
WASHINGTON
Alexandria
Winchester
Cumberland
Fairmont
Grafton
Parkersburg
Marietta
Wheeling
Zanesville
Columbus
Springfield
Dayton
CINCINNATI
Chillicothe
Portsmouth
Maysville
Huntington
Charleston
W E S T V I R G I N I A
ALLEGHENY MTS.
BLUE RIDGE
Staunton
Charlottesville
VIRGINIA
Richmond
Petersburg
Lynchburg
Roanoke
James R.
Roanoke R.
Portsmouth
Norfolk
Chesapeake Bay
Cape Charles
C. Charles
Elizabeth City
Albemarle Sd.
C. Hatteras
Danville
Weldon
Durham
Raleigh
Greensboro
Winston-Salem
Salisbury
Goldsboro
NORTH CAROLINA
Newbern
Asheville
Charlotte
Fayetteville
C. Fear R.
C. Lookout
Beaufort
Wilmington
C. Fear
Spartanburg
Greenville
Greenwood
SOUTH CAROLINA
Florence
Sumter
Columbia
Aiken
Orangeburg
Georgetown
CHARLESTON
Beaufort
SAVANNAH
Augusta
Athens
Gainesville
ATLANTA
Marietta
Rome
Lagrange
Macon
GEORGIA
Columbus
Oconee R.
Altamaha R.
Savannah R.
Brunswick
Waycross
Valdosta
Thomasville
Fernandina
St. Johns R.
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Palatka
Ormond
Daytona
Titusville
C. Canaveral
Lake City
Tallahassee
Apalachicola
C. St. George
Apalachee Bay
Gainesville
Ocala
Brooksville
F L O R I D A
Tampa
Tampa Bay
L. Okeechobee
Fort Pierce
Jupiter
Palm Beach
West Palm Beach
Fort Myers
The Everglades
Miami
C. Sable
Florida Bay
Florida Keys
Dry Tortugas
Key West
Knights Key Dock
Florida Straits
HAVANA
Matanzas
C U B A
GREAT BAHAMA I.
GREAT ABACO I.
BAHAMA ISLAND
ANDROS I.
Nassau
New Providence
ELEUTHERA I.
CAT I.
Watling or San Salvador I.
A T L A N T I C O C E A N
G U L F O F M E X I C O
Mouths of the Mississippi
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Mobile Bay
Mobile
Pensacola
Panama City
Baton Rouge
Hammond
Lake Charles
New Iberia
Port Arthur
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Red R.
Sabine R.
Natchez
Monroe
Shreveport
Bastrop
Camden
Texarkana
Ouachita R.
Vicksburg
Jackson
Yazoo City
Greenville
Yazoo R.
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Hattiesburg
Meridian
Columbus
Aberdeen
West Pt.
Corinth
Tom Bigbee R.
Alabama R.
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Dothan
Columbia
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Birmingham
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Talladega
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Huntsville
Florence
Lookout Mtn.
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Chattahoochee R.
Flint R.
Chattanooga
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Memphis
Jackson
Columbia
Nashville
Murfreesboro
Knoxville
Clarksville
Johnson City
Bristol
K E N T U C K Y
Paducah
Henderson
Owensboro
Bowling Green
Middlesboro
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Cumberland R.
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Winchester
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Battle Cr.
Kalamazoo
Grand Rapids
Muskegon
Manistee
Traverse City
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Cheboygan
Str. of Mackinac
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Georgian Bay
Owen Sound
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M I C H I G A N
Escanaba
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Green Bay
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Janesville
Madison
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WISCONSIN
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Chippewa R.
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MINNEAPOLIS
St. Cloud
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Red L.
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Clinton
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Ft. Dodge
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Des Moines
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Ottumwa
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Keokuk
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Sedalia
Jefferson City
St. Charles
ST. LOUIS
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M I S S O U R I
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Springfield
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Willow Spgs.
Poplar Bluff
Eureka Spgs.
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Ft. Smith
Boston Mts.
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Jonesboro
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Helena
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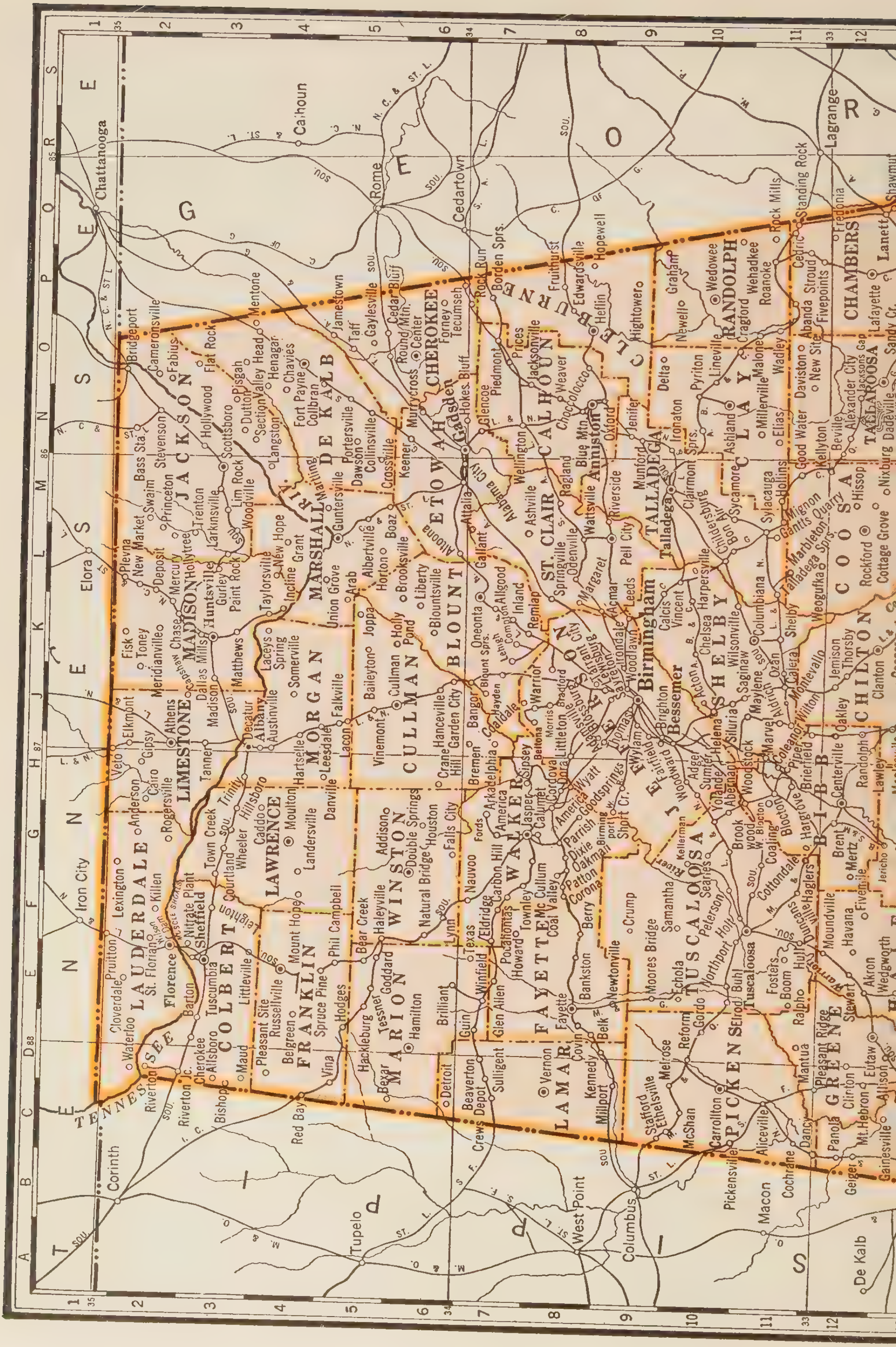
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ST. CLAIR
TALLADEGA
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RANDOLPH
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WALKER
SHELBY
COOSA
TALLAPOOSA
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LAMAR
FAYETTE
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West Point
Lagrange
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Sheffield
Tuscumbia
Athens
Huntsville
Decatur
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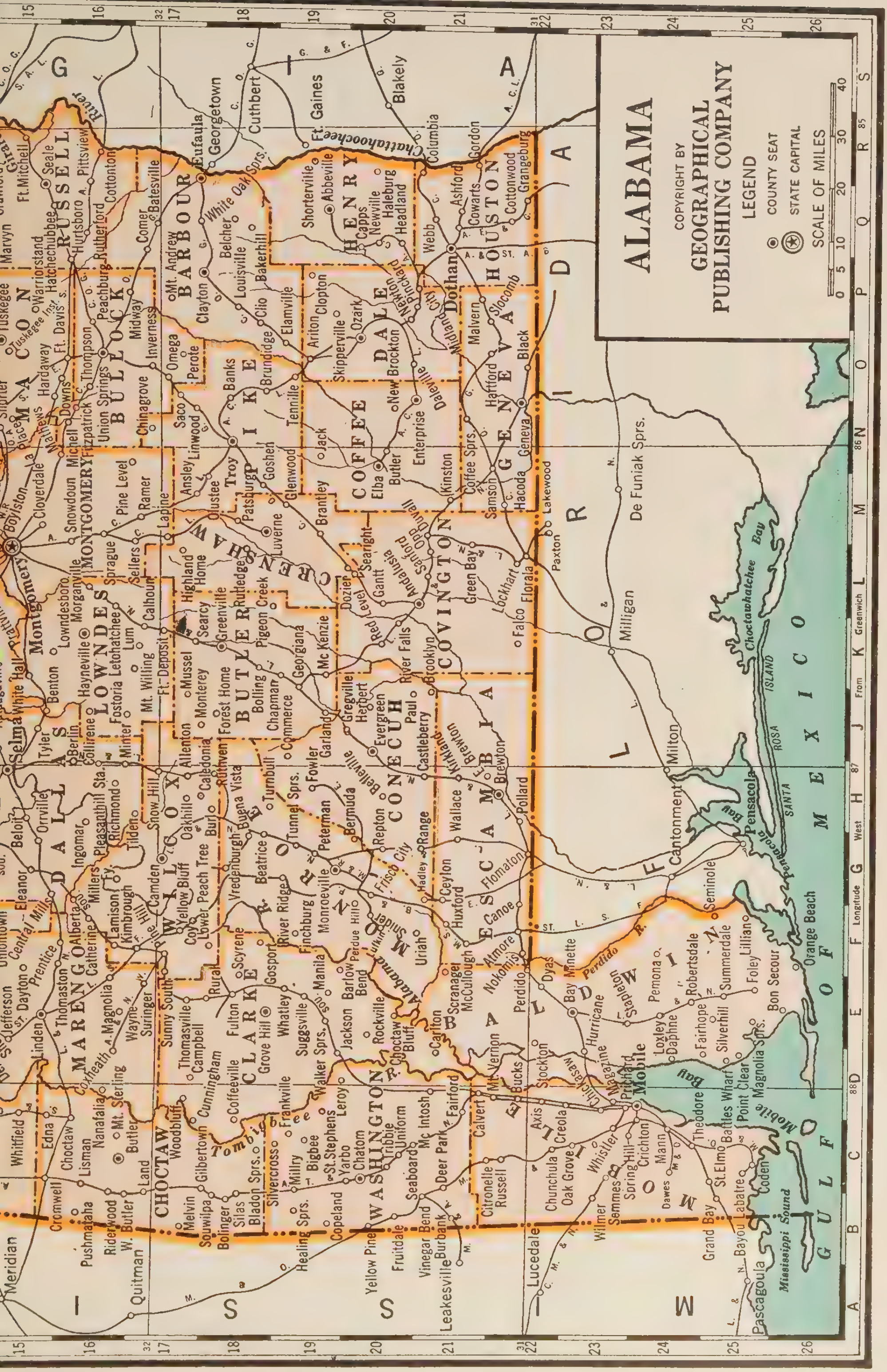
Vernon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MISSISSIPPI
GULF OF MEXICO
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Pensacola Bay
Choctawhatchee Bay
Mississippi Sound
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Chattahoochee
Tombigbee
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Perdido R.
Montgomery
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Selma
Dothan
Pensacola
DALLAS
LOWNDES
MONTGOMERY
MACON
RUSSELL
BULLOCK
BARBOUR
HENRY
HOUSTON
DALE
GENEVA
COFFEE
PIKE
CRENSHAW
BUTLER
COVINGTON
CONECUH
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BALDWIN
MOBILE
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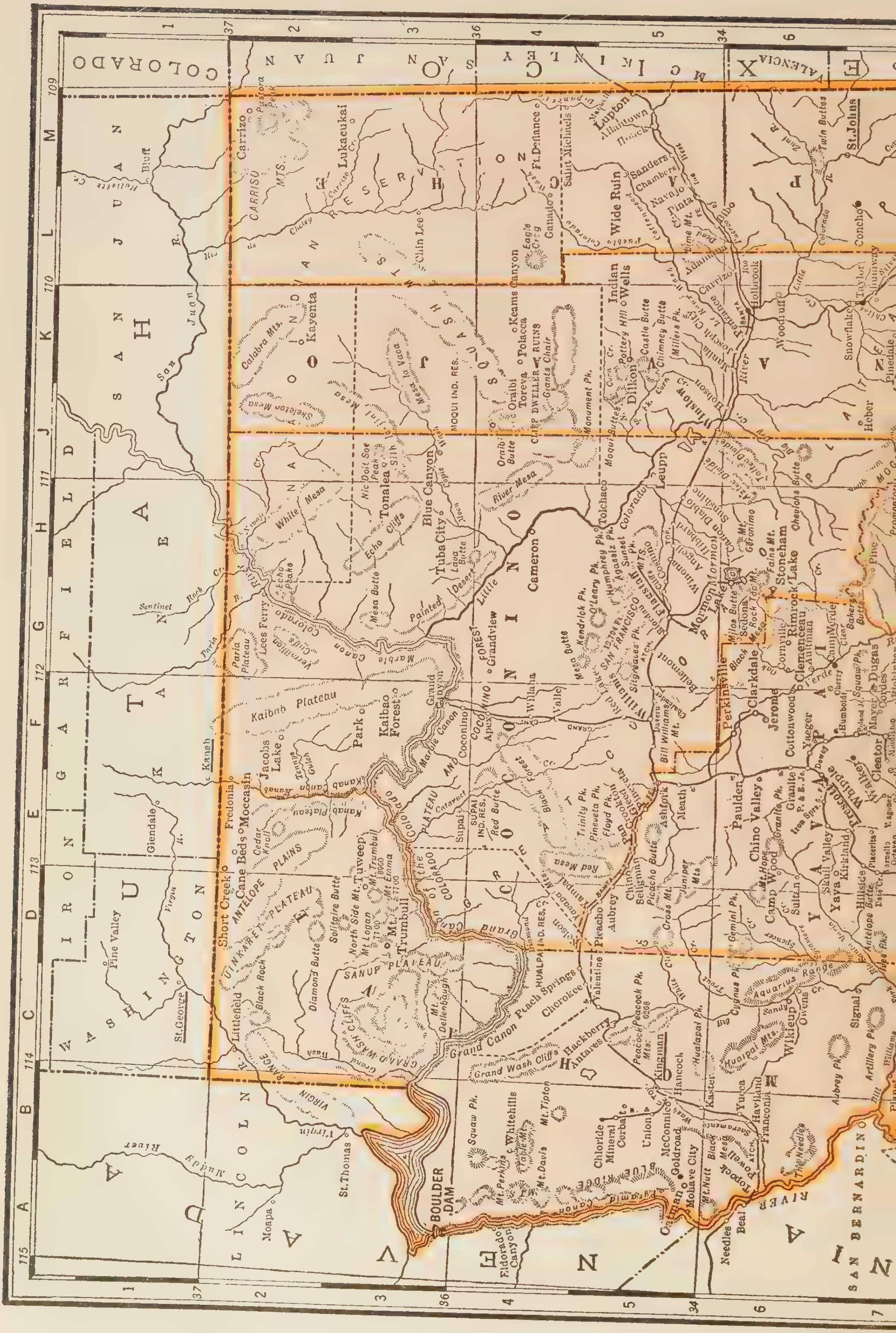
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UTAH
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IRON
WASHINGTON
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NEVADA
CLARK
APACHE
NAVAJO
COCONINO
MOHAVE
YAVAPAI
SAN BERNARDINO
NAVAJO INDIAN RESERVATION
MOQUI IND. RES.
HUALPAI IND. RES.
SUPAI IND. RES.
Bluff
Carrizo
CARRISO MTS.
Lukacukai
Chin Lee
Ft. Defiance
Saint Michaels
Lupton
Allantown
Wide Ruin
Sanders
Chambers
Navajo
Pinta
Adamana
Holbrook
Joseph City
Woodruff
Snowflake
Taylor
Shumway
Concho
St. Johns
Heber
Pinedale
Kayenta
Calabra Mts.
Skeleton Mesa
Keams Canyon
Polacca
Oraibi
Toreva
Indian Wells
Dillon
Castle Butte
Winslow
Leupp
Tolchaco
Tuba City
Blue Canyon
Tonalea
Echo Cliffs
White Mesa
Lees Ferry
Paria Plateau
Vermilion Cliffs
Marble Canon
Kaibab Plateau
Jacobs Lake
Kaibab Forest
Park
Grand Canyon
Cameron
Grandview
Coconino
Williams
Valle
Red Butte
Supai
Anita
Kanab
Fredonia
Moccasin
Cane Beds
Short Creek
Glendale
Pine Valley
St. George
Littlefield
UINKARET PLATEAU
SANUP PLATEAU
Mt. Trumbull
Tuweep
Mt. Logan
GRAND WASH CLIFFS
Grand Wash Cliffs
Peach Springs
Valentine
Hackberry
Antares
Peacock Pk.
Kingman
Hancock
Chloride
Mineral Park
Cerbat
Union
McConnico
Goldroad
Oatman
Mohave City
Topock
Needles
Beal
Yucca
Haviland
Franconia
Wikieup
Hualpai Mts.
Aquarius Range
Signal
Aubrey
Picacho
Seligman
Ash Fork
Pine
Paulden
Chino Valley
Jerome
Clarkdale
Cottonwood
Camp Verde
Perkinsville
Bellemont
Flagstaff
Mormon Lake
Sedona
Rimrock
Stoneham
Clemenceau
Prescott
Whipple
Skull Valley
Kirkland
Yaya
Hillside
Walker
Mayer
Humboldt
Dugas
Cordes
Cleator
Boulder Dam
St. Thomas
Moapa
Virgin River
Muddy River
VIRGIN RANGE
Eldorado Canyon
Mt. Perkins
Whitehills
Mt. Tipton
Squaw Pk.
Mt. Davis
Mt. Nutt
Black Mesa
COLORADO RIVER
Colorado R.
Little Colorado R.
San Juan R.
Paria R.
Kanab Cr.
Rio de Chelly
SAN FRANCISCO MTS.
Humphrey Pk. 12794 ft.
Agassiz Pk.
Sentinel
Painted Desert
Bill Williams Mt.
Red Mesa
Cross Mt.
Juniper Mts.
Mt. Hope
Granite Pk.
Diamond Butte
Black Rock
Cedar Knoll
PLAINS
ANTELOPE
Mesa Butte
Kendrick Pk.
O'Leary Pk.
Sunset Pk.
Trinity Pk.
Floyd Pk.
Sitgreaves Pk.
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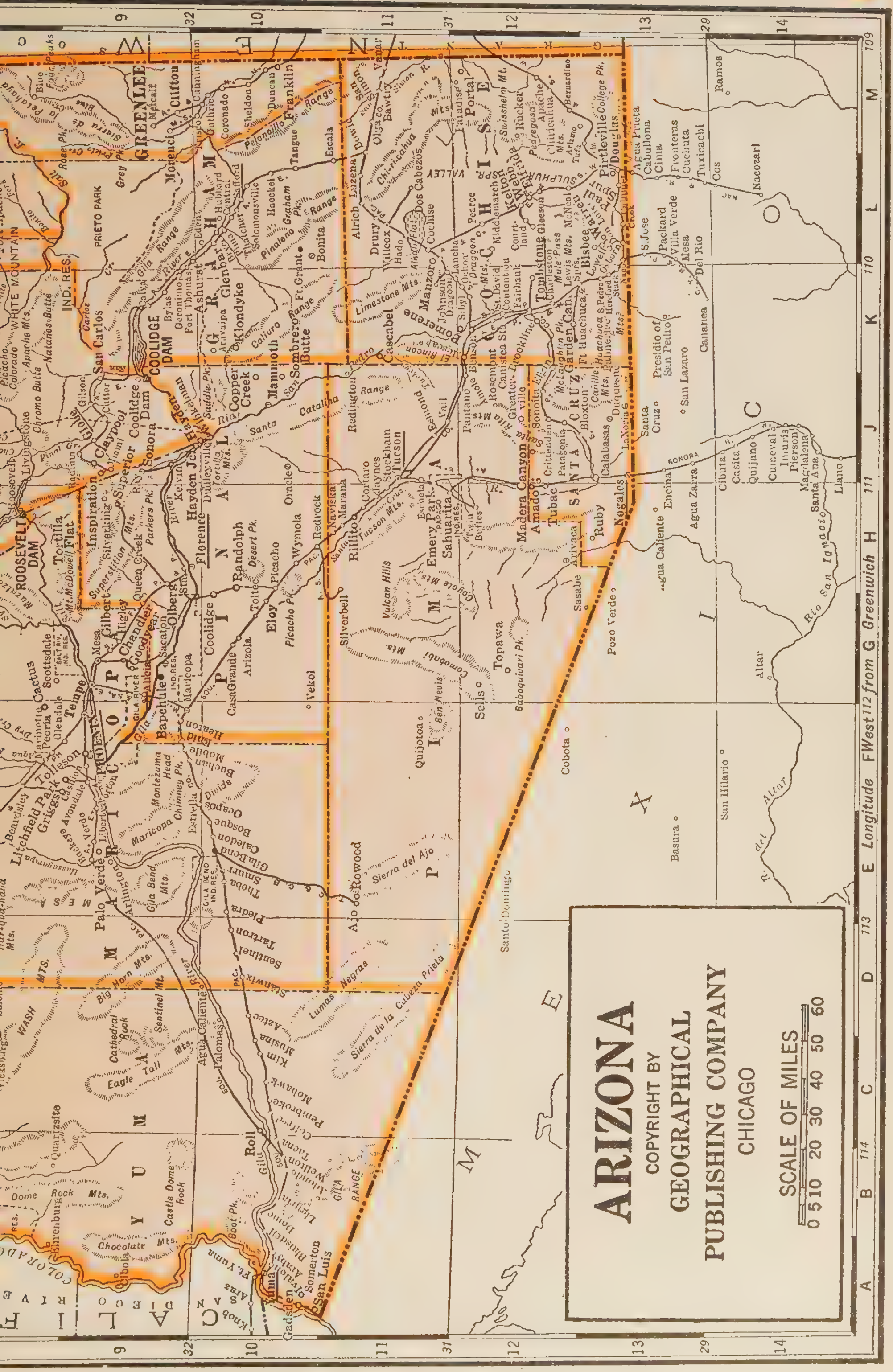
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SCALE OF MILES
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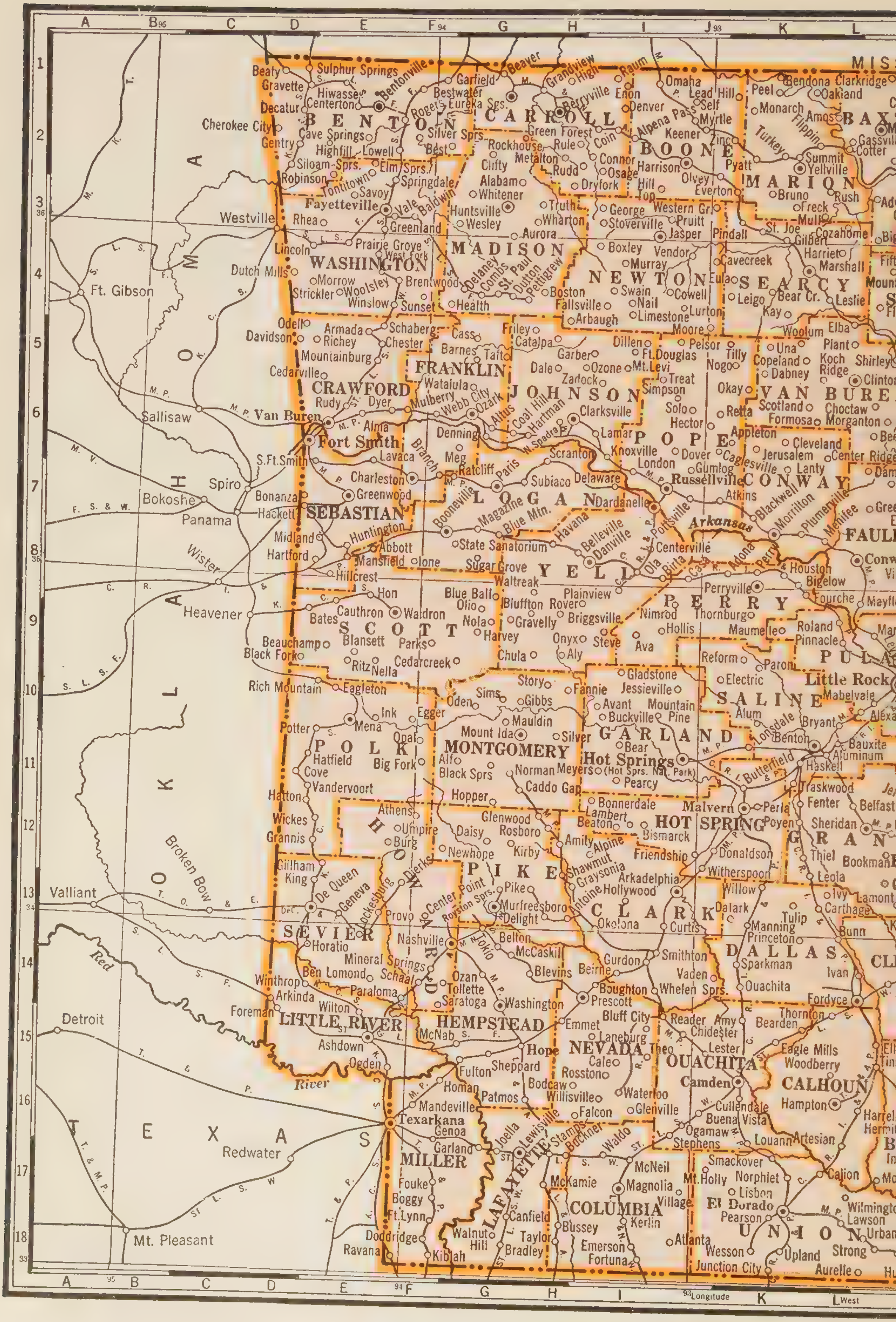
GREENLEE
GRAHAM
COCHISE
SANTA CRUZ
PIMA
PINAL
MARICOPA
YUMA
GILA
MEXICO
SONORA
PHOENIX
Tucson
Yuma
Nogales
Douglas
Bisbee
Tombstone
Benson
Willcox
Safford
Clifton
Morenci
Florence
Casa Grande
Coolidge
Globe
Miami
Superior
Mesa
Tempe
Chandler
Gila Bend
Ajo
Wellton
Somerton
San Luis
ROOSEVELT DAM
COOLIDGE DAM
San Carlos
IND. RES.
Santa Catalina
Rincon Mts.
Santa Rita Mts.
Huachuca Mts.
Chiricahua Mts.
Pinaleno Mts.
Graham Pk.
Baboquivari Pk.
Sierra del Ajo
Gila River
Salt R.
Rio San Ignacio
R. del Altar
Cananea
Nacozari
Agua Prieta
Fronteras
Magdalena
Altar
Santo Domingo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WASHINGTON
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NEWTON
SEARCY
CRAWFORD
FRANKLIN
JOHNSON
VAN BUREN
POPE
CONWAY
SEBASTIAN
LOGAN
YELL
PERRY
SCOTT
SALINE
POLK
MONTGOMERY
GARLAND
HOT SPRING
HOWARD
PIKE
CLARK
SEVIER
DALLAS
LITTLE RIVER
HEMPSTEAD
NEVADA
OUACHITA
CALHOUN
MILLER
LAFAYETTE
COLUMBIA
UNION
OKLAHOMA
TEXAS
Arkansas
Red River
Sulphur Springs
Bentonville
Rogers
Garfield
Eureka Sps.
Berryville
Harrison
Yellville
Fayetteville
Springdale
Huntsville
Jasper
Marshall
Van Buren
Fort Smith
Ozark
Clarksville
Russellville
Morrilton
Conway
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Booneville
Danville
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Waldron
Mena
Mount Ida
Hot Springs
Benton
Little Rock
Malvern
Arkadelphia
Murfreesboro
De Queen
Nashville
Ashdown
Washington
Prescott
Camden
Fordyce
Hampton
Texarkana
Lewisville
Magnolia
El Dorado
Ft. Gibson
Westville
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Valliant
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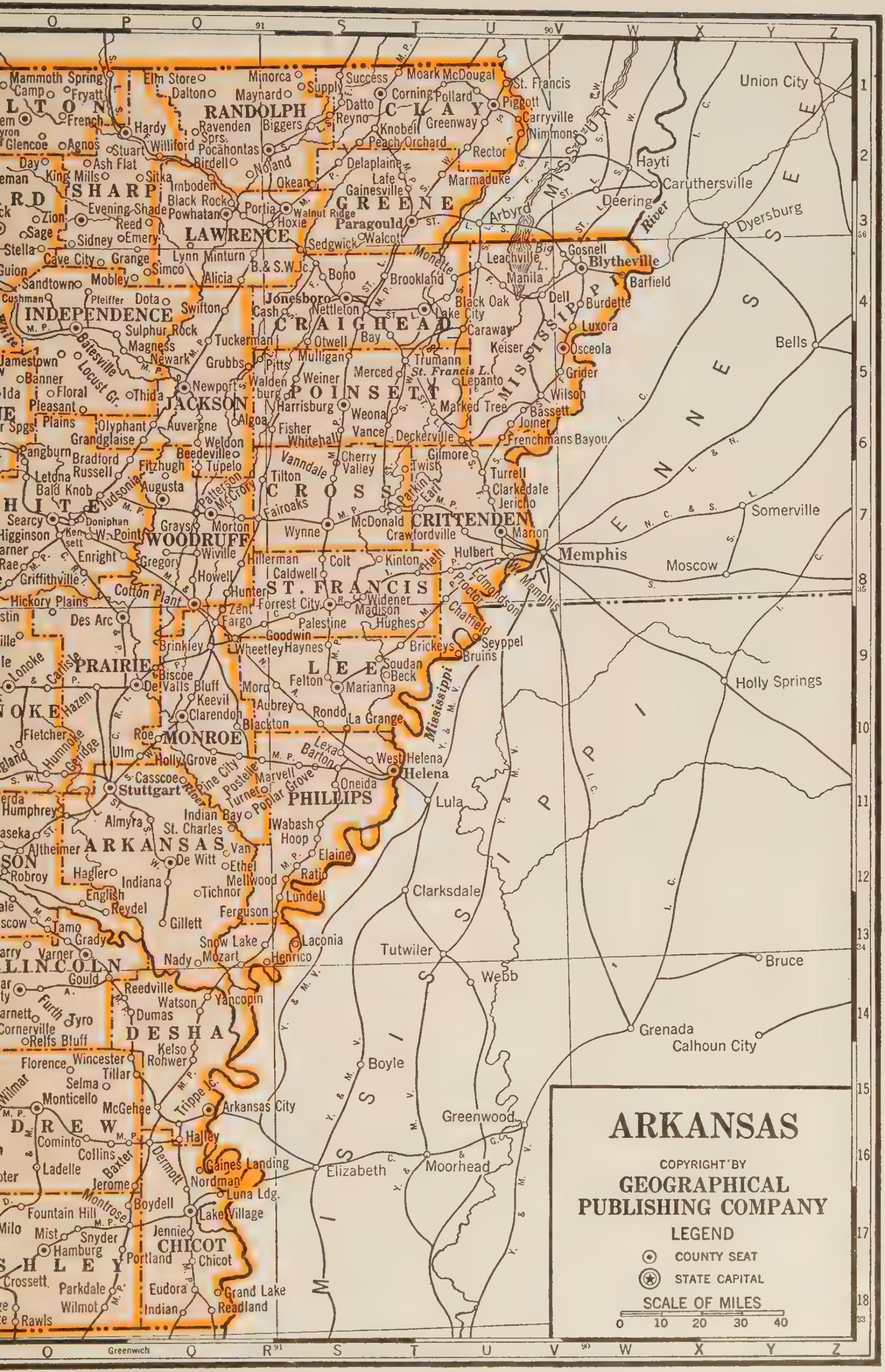
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Stella
Cave City
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Floral
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Bradford
Russell
Letona
Bald Knob
Judsonia
Searcy
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Kensett
W. Point
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Griffithville
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PRAIRIE
Lonoke
Carlisle
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Cornerville
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Hamburg
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Crossett
Parkdale
Wilmot
Rawls
Elm Store
Dalton
Minorca
Maynard
RANDOLPH
Ravenden Sprs.
Biggers
Pocahontas
Williford
Birdell
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Imboden
Black Rock
Powhatan
Portia
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Hoxie
Walnut Ridge
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Simco
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Tuckerman
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Auvergne
Algoa
Weldon
Beedeville
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Wheatley
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Reedville
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Dermott
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Nordman
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Boydell
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Pollard
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Marvell
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Turner
Poplar Grove
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Jericho
Marion
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Edmondson
W. Memphis
Proctor
Chatfield
Seyppel
Bruins
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Union City
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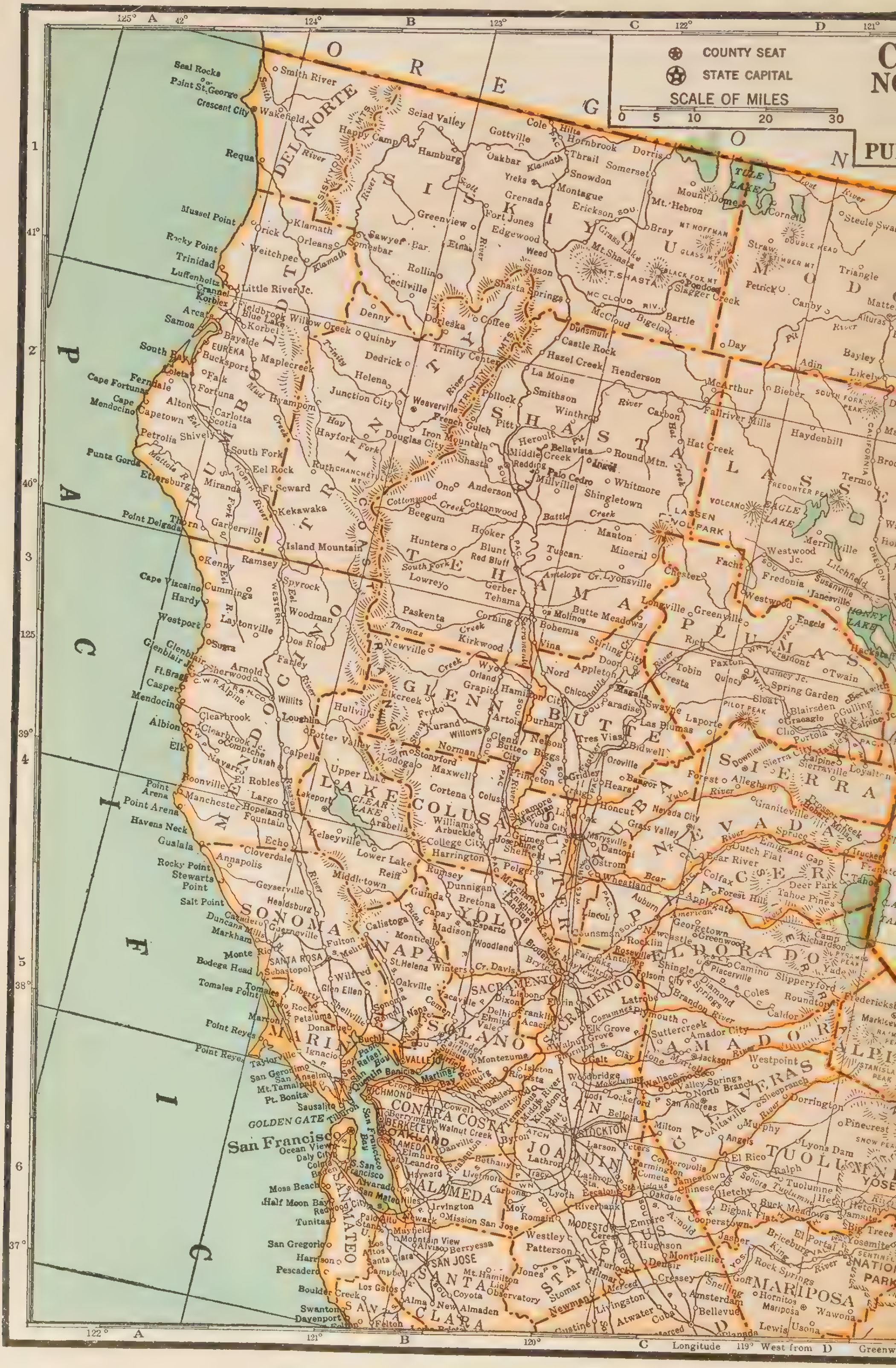
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CALAVERAS
TUOLUMNE
SAN MATEO
ALAMEDA
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MARIPOSA
SANTA CLARA
San Francisco
GOLDEN GATE
OAKLAND
BERKELEY
RICHMOND
SAN JOSE
STOCKTON
MODESTO
EUREKA
SANTA ROSA
VALLEJO
Crescent City
Redding
Red Bluff
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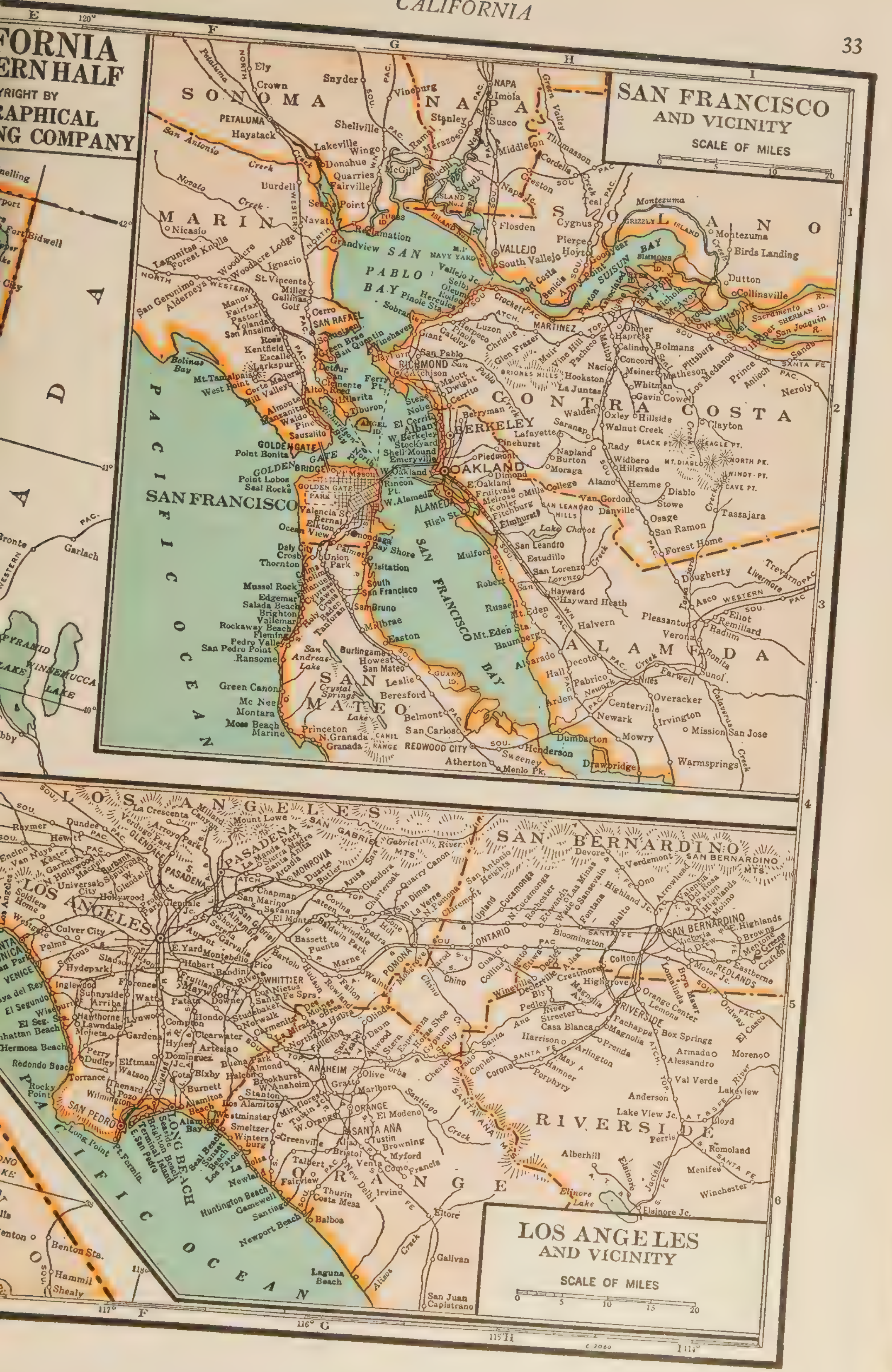
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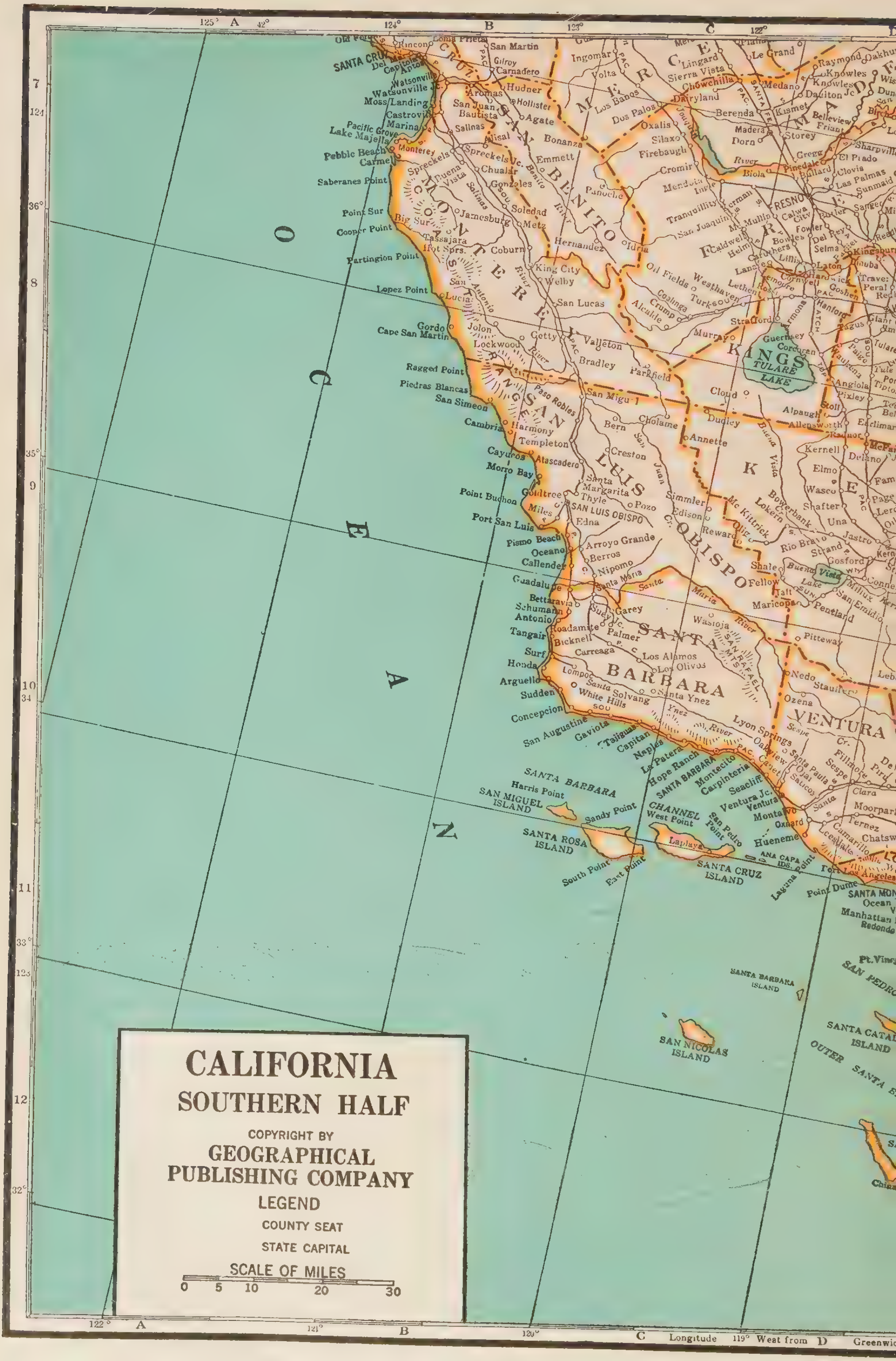
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SAN PEDRO
Monterey
Salinas
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Hanford
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Santa Barbara
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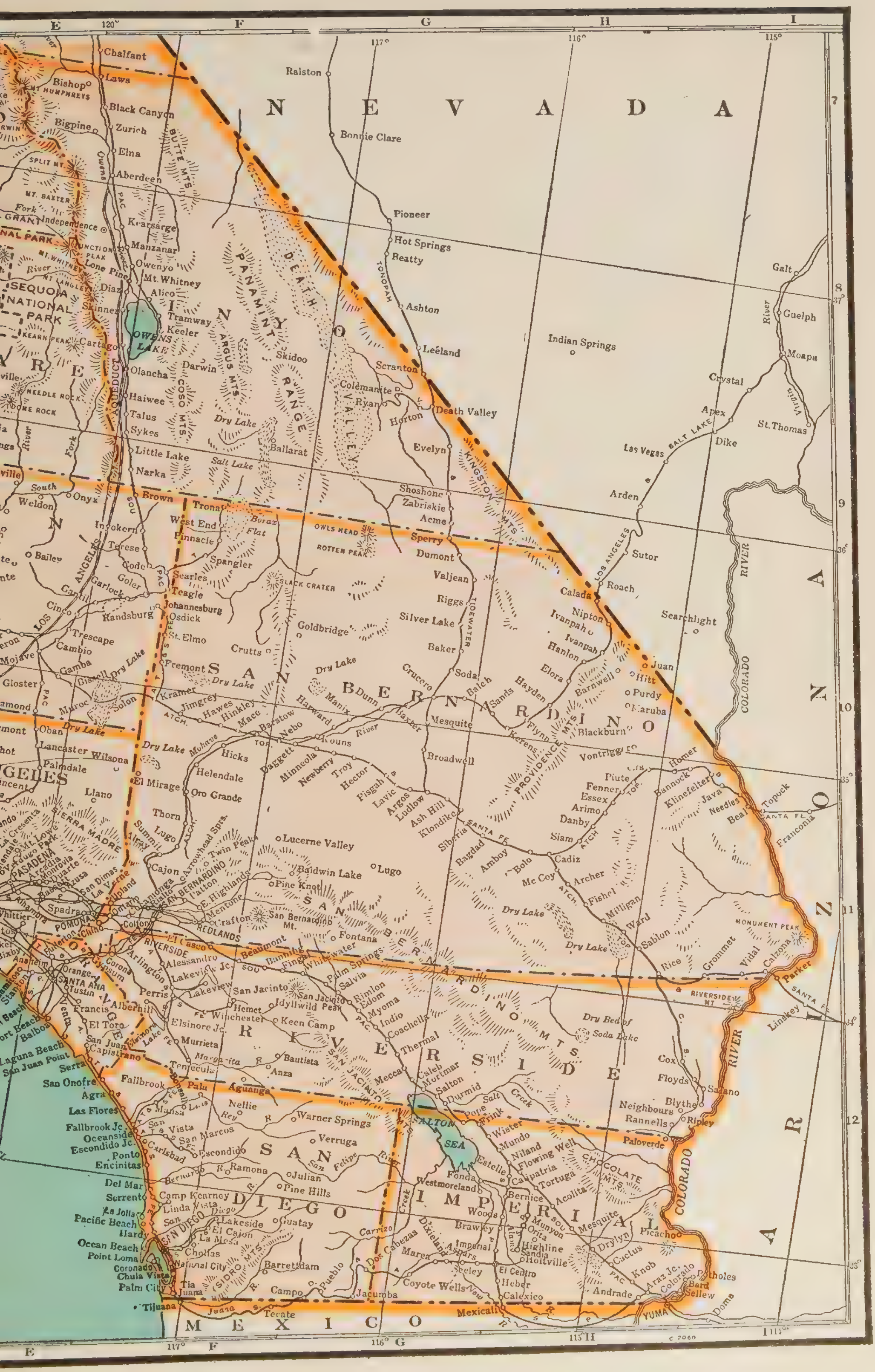
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MT. BAXTER
Independence
Kearsarge
Manzanar
JUNCTION PEAK
MT. WHITNEY
Lone Pine
Owenyo
Mt. Whitney
Diaz
Alico
SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
MT. LANGLEY
Skinner
OWENS LAKE
Tramway
Keeler
KEARN PEAK
Cartago
Olancha
Darwin
AQUEDUCT
NEEDLE ROCK
DOME ROCK
Haiwee
Talus
Sykes
Little Lake
Narka
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ARGUS MTS.
INYO
PANAMINT RANGE
DEATH VALLEY
Skidoo
Ballarat
Dry Lake
Salt Lake
Ralston
Bonnie Clare
Pioneer
Hot Springs
Beatty
TONOPAH
Ashton
Leeland
Scranton
Colemanite
Ryan
Horton
Death Valley
Evelyn
KINGSTON MTS.
Shoshone
Zabriskie
Acme
Sperry
Dumont
Valjean
Riggs
TIDEWATER
Silver Lake
Baker
Soda
OWLS HEAD
ROTTEN PEAK
BLACK CRATER
Indian Springs
Galt
Guelph
Moapa
Crystal
Apex
Dike
St. Thomas
Virgin
River
Las Vegas
SALT LAKE
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LOS ANGELES
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Hanlon
Searchlight
Juan
Hitt
Purdy
Maruba
Elora
Barnwell
Hayden
Sands
Balch
Crucero
Brown
Onyx
Weldon
South Fork
Bailey
Inyokern
Terese
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Trona
Borax Flat
West End
Pinnacle
Spangler
Teagle
Johannesburg
Osdick
St. Elmo
Crutts
Fremont
Goldbridge
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Garlock
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Cantil
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Fontana
Spadra
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Whitewater
Palm Springs
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Alessandro
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Gypsum
Orange
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Tustin
Anaheim
Fullerton
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Perris
San Jacinto
San Jacinto Peak
Hemet
Idyllwild
Winchester
Keen Camp
Alberhill
Elsinore Jc.
Murrieta
Temecula
Margarita
Bautista
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Rimlon
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Thermal
Mecca
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Mortmar
Salton
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Salt Creek
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RIVERSIDE
SAN BERNARDINO MTS.
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Sablon
Rice
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Vidal
Calzona
Parker
Linskey
MONUMENT PEAK
RIVERSIDE MT.
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Dry Bed of Soda Lake
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Floyds
Blythe
Neighbours
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Ripley
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CHOCOLATE MTS.
IMPERIAL
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Orita
Munyon
Highline
Sandia
Holtville
Mesquite
Drylyn
Cactus
Knob
Araz Jc.
Andrade
Picacho
Potholes
Bard
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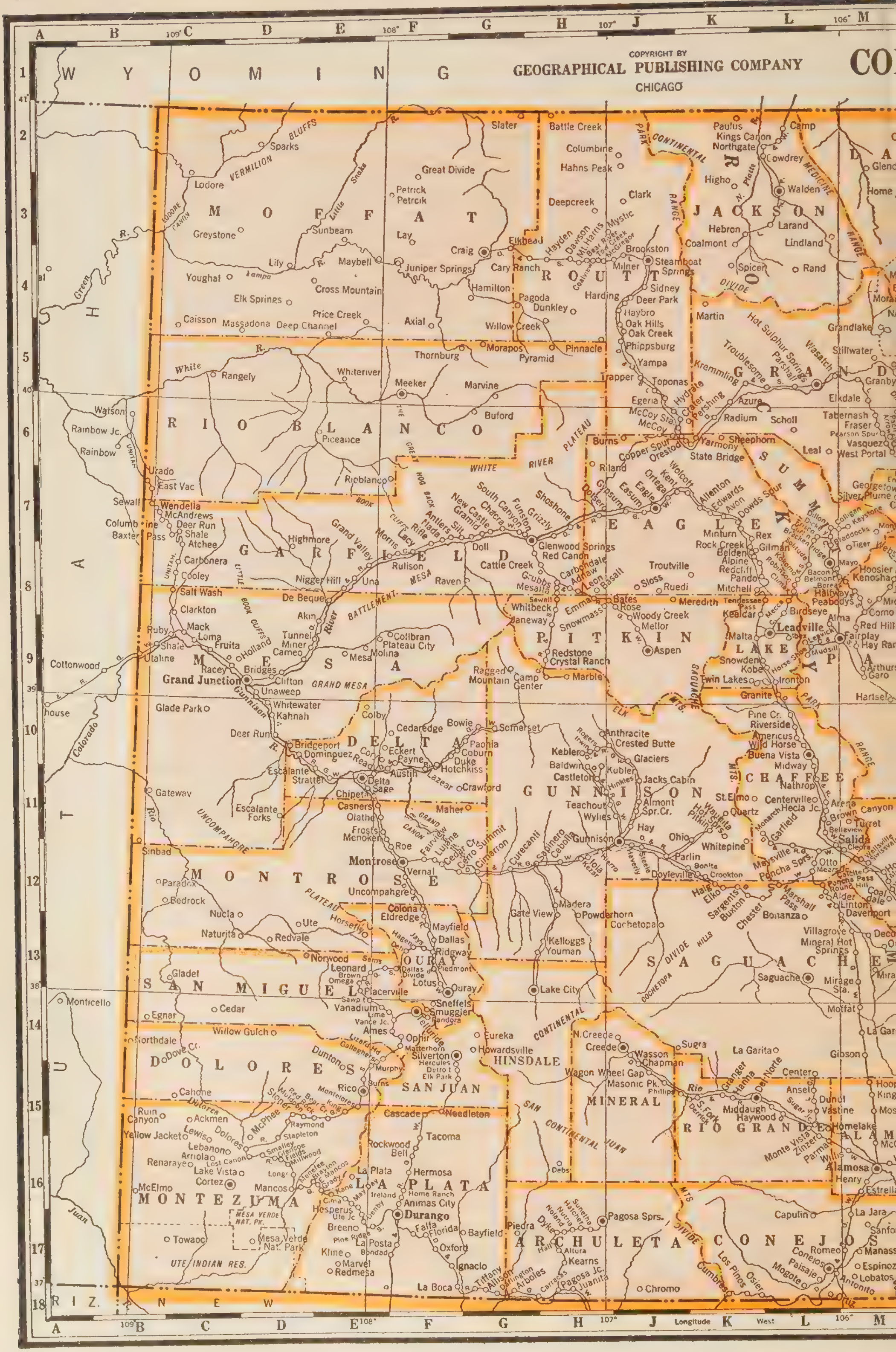
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Fraser
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St. Elmo
Poncha Pass
Villa Grove
Bonanza
WHITE RIVER PLATEAU
GRAND MESA
UNCOMPAHGRE PLATEAU
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
PARK RANGE
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SAWATCH RANGE
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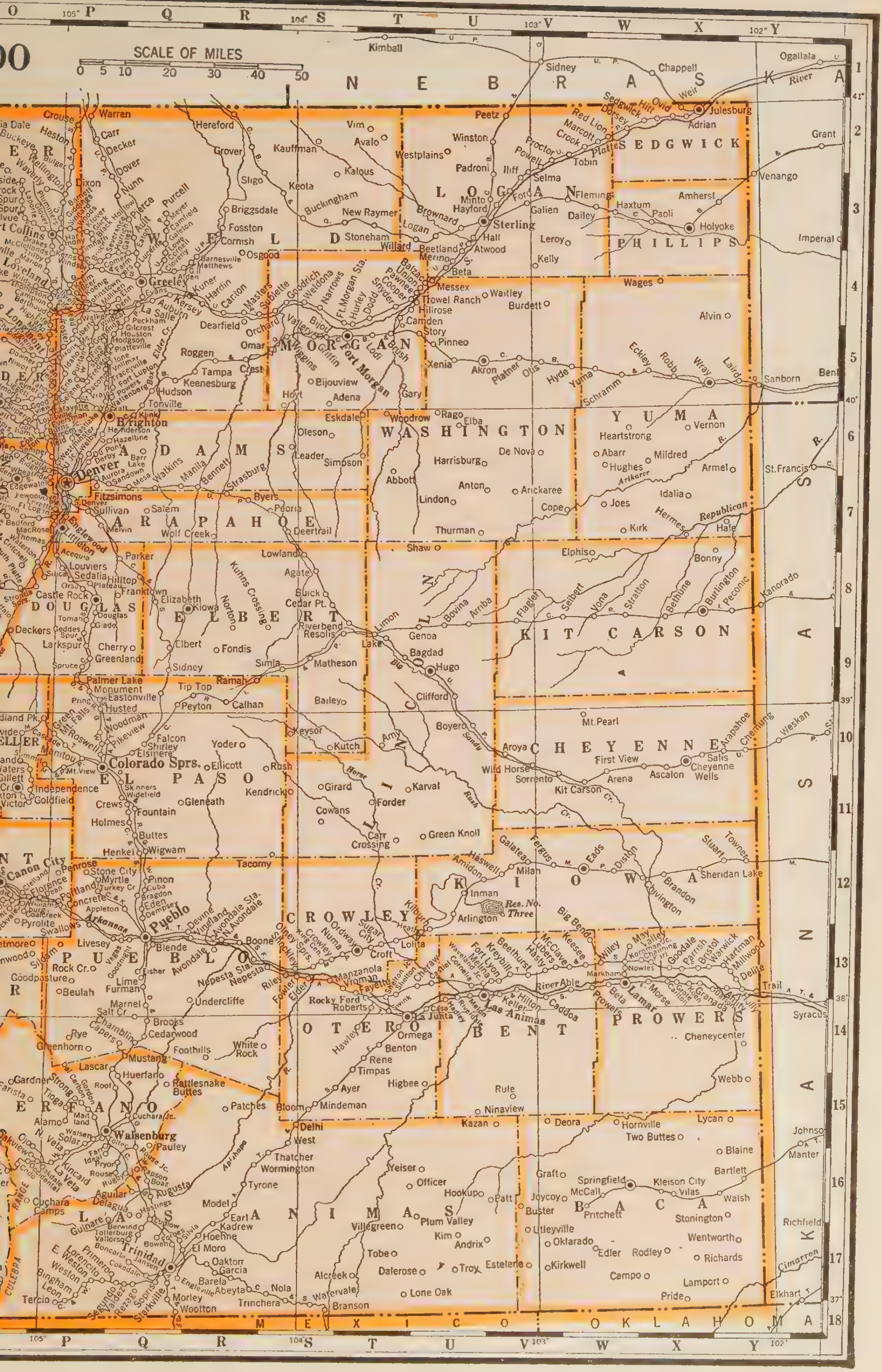
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Clifford
Boyero
Big Sandy
Mt. Pearl
Woodman
Falcon
Pikeview
Shirley
Elsmere
Colorado Sprs.
Ellicott
Yoder
Rush
Keysor
Kutch
Amy
Aroya
Wild Horse
Sorrento
CHEYENNE
First View
Arena
Ascalon
Cheyenne Wells
Salis
Arapahoe
Chemung
Weskan
Manitou
Mt. View
Independence
Goldfield
Victor
EL PASO
Skinners
Widefield
Fountain
Glenéath
Kendrick
Girard
Cowans
Horse
Karval
Forder
Carr Crossing
Green Knoll
Kit Carson
Rush Cr.
Crews
Holmes
Buttes
Wigwam
Henkel
Tacomy
Galatea
Fergus
Eads
Diston
Haswell
Amidon
Milan
KIOWA
Inman
Res. No. Three
Arlington
Stuart
Towner
Sheridan Lake
Brandon
Chivington
Canon City
Penrose
Florence
Portland
Concrete
Stone City
Myrtle
Turkey Cr
Pinon
Cuba
Bragdon
Eden
Dempsey
Pueblo
Appleton
Pyrolite
Swallows
Arkansas
Devine
Vineland
Avondale
Avondale Sta.
N. Avondale
Boone
CROWLEY
Olney Sprs.
Ordway
Sugar City
Crowley
Numa
Kilburn
Heath
Lolita
Croft
Big Bend
Keesee
McClave
Hasty
Lubers
Beethurst
Kreybill
Fort Lyon
Melina
Wiley
May Valley
Kornman Jc.
Carl
Goodale
Parrish
Bristol
Warwick
Hartman
Millwood
Deline
Markham
Nowles
Lamar
Trail
Syracuse
Livesey
Blende
PUEBLO
Rock Cr.
Goodpasture
Beulah
Lime
Furman
Fisher
Nepesta Sta.
Nepesta
Manzanola
Fowler
Riley
Elder
Rocky Ford
Roberts
Vroman
Fayette
Swink
Cheraw
La Junta
Casa
Hadley
Las Animas
Hilton
Caddoa
River Able
Prowers
Beta
Morse
PROWERS
Cheneycenter
Marnel
Undercliffe
Salt Cr
Brooks
Cedarwood
Chamblin
Capers
Rye
Greenhorn
Foothills
White Rock
OTERO
Ormega
Benton
Rene
Timpas
Hawley
BENT
Mustang
Lascar
Huerfano
Rattlesnake Buttes
Patches
Ayer
Higbee
Mindeman
Bloom
Rule
Ninaview
Webb
Gardner
HUERFANO
Malachite
Maitland
Cuchara Jc.
Walsenburg
Pauley
Delhi
West
Kazan
Deora
Hornville
Two Buttes
Lycan
Johnson
Manter
Blaine
Bartlett
Walsh
Thatcher
Wormington
Yeiser
Officer
Hookup
Patt
Grafto
Springfield
Kleison City
Vilas
Apishapa
Tyrone
Model
Earl
Kadrew
Hoehne
El Moro
LAS ANIMAS
Villegreen
Plum Valley
Kim
Andrix
Joycoy
McCall
Buster
BACA
Pritchett
Stonington
Richfield
Utleyville
Oklarado
Edler
Rodley
Wentworth
Richards
Aguilar
Delagua
Cuchara Camps
Ludlow
Trinidad
Oakdale
Garcia
Barela
Abeyta
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Trinchera
Tobe
Alcreek
Dalerose
Troy
Estelene
Kirkwell
Campo
Lamport
Cimarron
Elkhart
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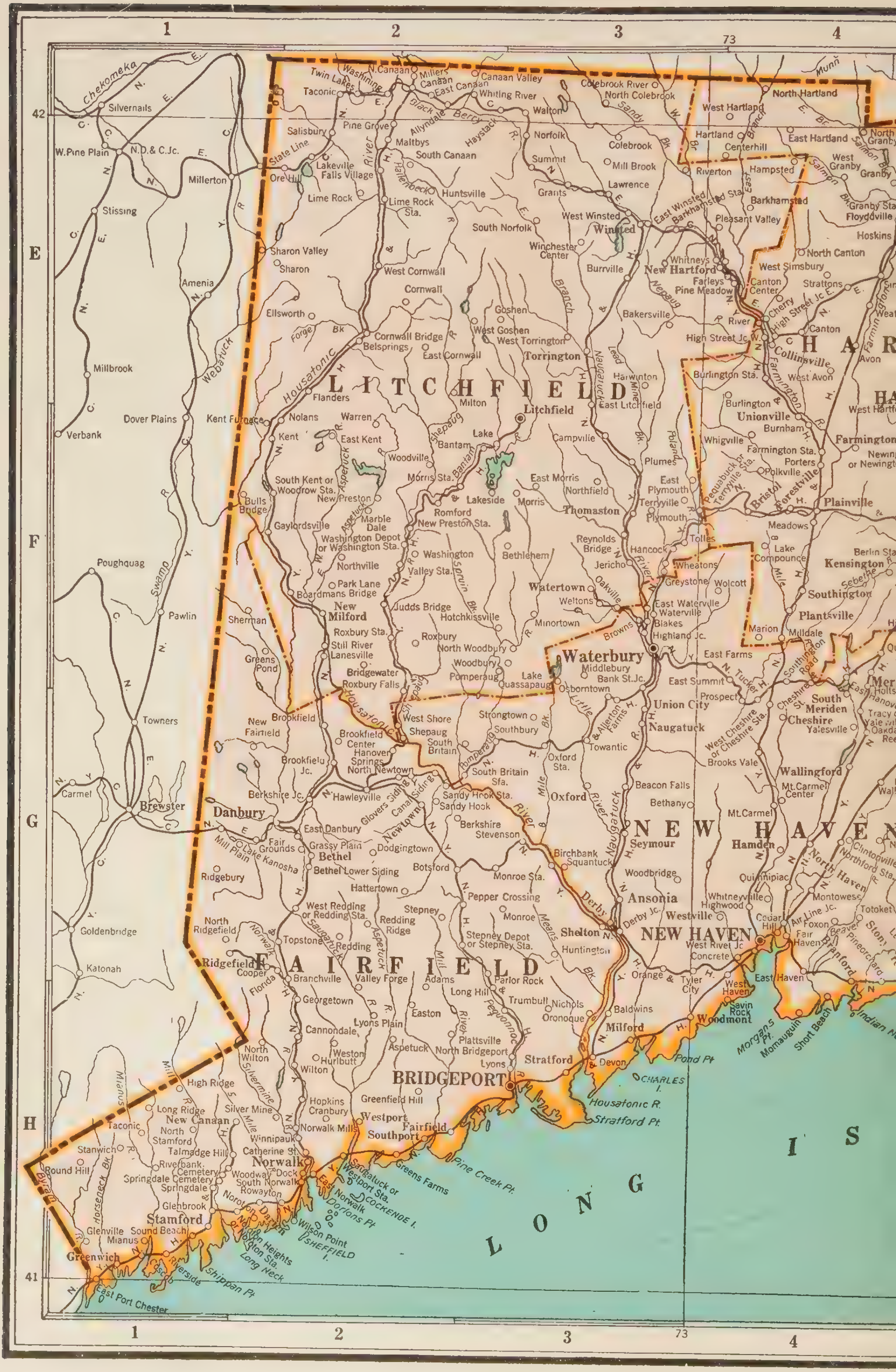
OKLAHOMA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NEW HAVEN
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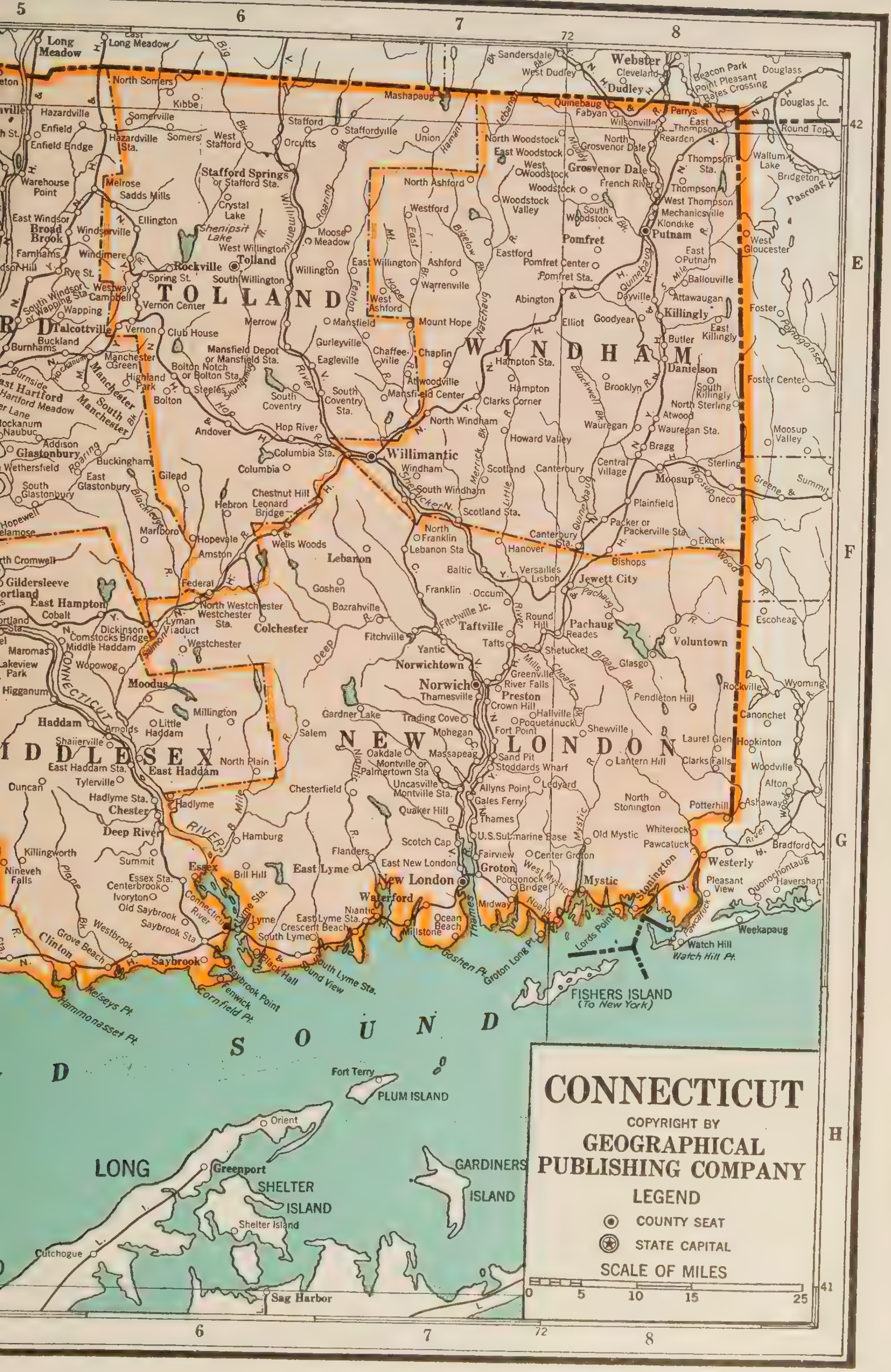
Chekomeka
Silvernails
W. Pine Plain
N.D.& C.Jc.
Millerton
Stissing
Amenia
Millbrook
Webatuck
Verbank
Dover Plains
Poughquag
Swamp
Pawlin
Towners
Carmel
Brewster
Goldenbridge
Katonah
N. Canaan
Twin Lakes
Washining
Taconic
Millers
Canaan
East Canaan
Canaan Valley
Whiting River
Blackberry R.
Colebrook River
North Colebrook
Sandy Bk.
Walton
Salisbury
Pine Grove
Allyndale
Maltbys
Haystack
Norfolk
Colebrook
State Line
Ore Hill
Lakeville
Falls Village
River
Hollenbeck R.
South Canaan
Summit
Mill Brook
Lime Rock
Lime Rock Sta.
Huntsville
Grants
Lawrence
West Winsted
Winsted
South Norfolk
Winchester Center
Sharon Valley
Sharon
West Cornwall
Cornwall
Burrville
Branch
Goshen
Ellsworth
Forge Bk.
Cornwall Bridge
Belsprings
East Cornwall
West Goshen
West Torrington
Torrington
Bakersville
Housatonic
Flanders
Milton
Litchfield
Harwinton
East Litchfield
Lead Mine Bk.
Naugatuck
Nolans
Kent Furnace
Warren
Kent
East Kent
Shepaug
Bantam
Lake
Campville
Woodville
Morris Sta.
East Morris
Northfield
South Kent or Woodrow Sta.
New Preston
Aspetuck R.
Lakeside
Morris
Thomaston
Bulls Bridge
Gaylordsville
Marble Dale
Romford
New Preston Sta.
Washington Depot or Washington Sta.
Northville
Washington
Bethlehem
Reynolds Bridge
Hancock
Jericho
Valley Sta.
Sprain Bk.
Park Lane
Boardmans Bridge
Watertown
Oakville
Weltons
New Milford
Judds Bridge
Hotchkissville
Minortown
Sherman
Roxbury Sta.
Roxbury
North Woodbury
Still River
Lanesville
Woodbury
Greens Pond
Bridgewater
Pomperaug
Lake Quassapaug
Roxbury Falls
Waterbury
Middlebury
Bank St. Jc.
Osborntown
Brookfield
New Fairfield
West Shore
Shepaug
South Britain
Strongtown
Southbury
Brookfield Center
Hanover Springs
North Newtown
Brookfield Jc.
Berkshire Jc.
Hawleyville
Glovers Siding
Canal Siding
Sandy Hook Sta.
Sandy Hook
Oxford Sta.
Oxford
Towantic
Allerton Farms
Little R.
Danbury
Newtown
Berkshire
Stevenson
Mill Plain
Lake Kanosha
Fair Grounds
East Danbury
Grassy Plain
Bethel
Dodgingtown
Ridgebury
Bethel Lower Siding
Botsford
Monroe Sta.
Birchbank
Squantuck
Hattertown
Pepper Crossing
West Redding or Redding Sta.
Stepney
Monroe
Means Bk.
North Ridgefield
Topstone
Redding
Redding Ridge
Stepney Depot or Stepney Sta.
Shelton
Huntington
Ridgefield
Cooper
Branchville
Valley Forge
Adams
Parlor Rock
Long Hill
Trumbull
Nichols
Oronoque
Florida
Georgetown
Easton
Cannondale
Lyons Plain
Weston
Hurlbutt
Aspetuck
Plattsville
North Bridgeport
Lyons
Pequonnock
Stratford
North Wilton
Wilton
High Ridge
Long Ridge
Silvermine
Silver Mine
Hopkins
Cranbury
Greenfield Hill
BRIDGEPORT
Westport
Fairfield
Southport
New Canaan
Taconic
North Stamford
Stanwich
Talmadge Hill
Winnipauk
Norwalk Mills
Catherine St.
Norwalk
Round Hill
Riverbank
Cemetery
Springdale Cemetery
Springdale
Woodway Dock
South Norwalk
Rowayton
Saugatuck or Westport Sta.
Greens Farms
Pine Creek Pt.
Cockenoe I.
East Norwalk
Dorlons Pt.
Wilson Point
Sheffield I.
Glenbrook
Stamford
Noroton
Darien
Noroton Heights
Noroton Sta.
Long Neck
Glenville
Sound Beach
Mianus
Horseneck Bk.
Mianus R.
Mill R.
Greenwich
Byram R.
Riverside
Shippan Pt.
East Port Chester
Housatonic R.
Stratford Pt.
Charles I.
Devon
Milford
Pond Pt.
Woodmont
Savin Rock
Baldwins
Orange
Tyler City
West Haven
Morgans Pt.
Momauguin
Short Beach
Indian Neck
East Haven
Derby
Derby Jc.
Ansonia
Westville
NEW HAVEN
West River Jc.
Concrete
Seymour
Woodbridge
Beacon Falls
Bethany
Naugatuck
Union City
Prospect
East Summit
East Farms
Tucker
Highland Jc.
Blakes
Waterville
East Waterville
Browns
Greystone
Wheatons
Wolcott
Tolles
Plymouth
Terryville
East Plymouth
Plumes
Pequabuck or Terryville Sta.
Poland R.
Bristol
Forestville
Plainville
Burlington
Burlington Sta.
Unionville
Burnham
Farmington Sta.
Farmington
Whigville
Porters
Polkville
Newington or Newington
Collinsville
West Avon
Avon
West Hartford
High Street Jc.
High Street Jc. E.
Cherry
Canton Center
Canton
River
Farleys
Pine Meadow
New Hartford
Whitneys
Nepaug R.
East Winsted
Barkhamsted Sta.
Barkhamsted
Pleasant Valley
West Simsbury
Strattons
North Canton
Hoskins
Granby Sta.
Floydville
West Granby
Granby
North Granby
Salmon Bk.
Riverton
Hampsted
East Hartland
Hartland
Centerhill
West Hartland
North Hartland
Munn
Meadows
Lake Compounce
Mile R.
Berlin Sta.
Kensington
Sebethe R.
Southington
Plantsville
Marion
Milldale
Southington Road
South Meriden
Cheshire St.
Cheshire
Yalesville
West Cheshire or Cheshire Sta.
Brooks Vale
Wallingford
Mt. Carmel Center
Mt. Carmel
Hamden
Quinnipiac
Whitneyville
Highwood
Cedar Hill
Air Line Jc.
Foxon
Fair Haven
Montowese
North Haven
Northford Sta.
Clintonville
Totoket
Branford
Pinorchard
Beaver
Stony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S O U N D
LONG
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Kibbe
Hazardville
Enfield
Enfield Bridge
Hazardville Sta.
Somerville
Somers
West Stafford
Stafford
Staffordville
Orcutts
Union
Mashapaug
Sandersdale
West Dudley
Webster
Cleveland
Dudley
Quinebaug
Fabyan
Wilsonville
Perrys
East Thompson
Rearden
Beacon Park
Point Pleasant
Bates Crossing
Douglass
Douglas Jc.
Round Top
Wallum Lake
Bridgeton
Pascoag
North Woodstock
East Woodstock
North Grosvenor Dale
Grosvenor Dale
West Woodstock
Woodstock
Woodstock Valley
South Woodstock
French River
Thompson Sta.
Thompson
West Thompson
Mechanicsville
Klondike
Putnam
East Putnam
West Gloucester
Ballouville
Attawaugan
Killingly
East Killingly
Foster
Ponaganset
Dayville
Goodyear
Elliot
Pomfret
Pomfret Center
Pomfret Sta.
Abington
Eastford
North Ashford
Westford
Ashford
East Willington
Warrenville
West Ashford
Mount Hope
Mansfield
Chaplin
Hampton Sta.
Hampton
Clarks Corner
Brooklyn
Butler
Danielson
South Killingly
North Sterling
Foster Center
Atwood
Wauregan
Wauregan Sta.
Moosup Valley
Bragg
Sterling
Moosup
Oneco
Greene
Summit
Central Village
Canterbury
Plainfield
Packer or Packerville Sta.
Ekonk
Canterbury Sta.
Bishops
Howard Valley
North Windham
Willimantic
Windham
South Windham
Scotland
Scotland Sta.
North Franklin
Lebanon Sta
Lebanon
Hanover
Baltic
Versailles
Lisbon
Jewett City
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Reades
Voluntown
Escoheag
Franklin
Occum
Round Hill
Taftville
Tafts
Shetucket
Glasgo
Greeneville
River Falls
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Norwich
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Thamesville
Yantic
Fitchville
Fitchville Jc.
Bozrahville
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Crown Hill
Hallville
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Fort Point
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Woodville
Alton
Ashaway
Potterhill
Lantern Hill
North Stonington
Ledyard
Allyns Point
Gales Ferry
Thames
U.S. Submarine Base
Old Mystic
Whiterock
Pawcatuck
Bradford
Westerly
Pleasant View
Haversham
Quonochontaug
Weekapaug
Watch Hill
Watch Hill Pt.
Fairview
Center Groton
Groton
Poquonock Bridge
West Mystic
Mystic
Stonington
Lords Point
Noank
Midway
Groton Long Pt.
Goshen Pt.
New London
East New London
Waterford
Ocean Beach
Millstone
Niantic
East Lyme Sta.
East Lyme
Crescent Beach
South Lyme
Flanders
Scotch Cap
Quaker Hill
Uncasville
Montville Sta.
Montville or Palmertown Sta
Oakdale
Massapeag
Mohegan
Trading Cove
Sand Pit
Stoddards Wharf
Chesterfield
Salem
Gardner Lake
Colchester
North Westchester
Westchester Sta.
Westchester
Wells Woods
Amston
Hopevale
Federal
Hebron
Leonard Bridge
Chestnut Hill
Columbia
Columbia Sta.
Hop River
Andover
South Coventry
South Coventry Sta.
Mansfield Center
Atwoodville
Chaffeeville
Eagleville
Gurleyville
Mansfield Depot or Mansfield Sta.
Merrow
Willington
Moose Meadow
West Willington
South Willington
Tolland
Rockville
Vernon Center
Vernon
Club House
Bolton Notch or Bolton Sta.
Bolton
Highland Park
Steeles
Stafford Springs or Stafford Sta.
Crystal Lake
Shenipsit Lake
Ellington
Windsorville
Windermere
Melrose
Sadds Mills
Warehouse Point
East Windsor
Broad Brook
Farnhams
Rye St.
Spring St.
Westway
Campbell
South Windsor or Wapping Sta.
Wapping
Talcottville
Buckland
Burnhams
Manchester
Manchester Green
South Manchester
Burnside
East Hartford
East Hartford Meadow
Hockanum
Naubuc
Addison
Glastonbury
Wethersfield
South Glastonbury
East Glastonbury
Buckingham
Gilead
Marlboro
Hopewell
Cromwell
Gildersleeve
Portland
East Hampton
Cobalt
Dickinson
Comstocks Bridge
Middle Haddam
Lyman Viaduct
Maromas
Lakeview Park
Wopowog
Higganum
Moodus
Millington
Haddam
Arnolds
Little Haddam
Shailerville
East Haddam Sta.
East Haddam
North Plain
Tylerville
Duncan
Hadlyme Sta.
Hadlyme
Chester
Deep River
Hamburg
Killingworth
Summit
Nineveh Falls
Essex
Essex Sta.
Centerbrook
Ivoryton
Bill Hill
Lyme
Lyme Sta.
Old Saybrook
Saybrook Sta.
Westbrook
Grove Beach
Clinton
Saybrook
Saybrook Point
Fenwick
Cornfield Pt.
Black Hall
South Lyme Sta.
Sound View
Kelseys Pt.
Hammonasset Pt.
Fort Terry
PLUM ISLAND
Orient
Greenport
SHELTER ISLAND
Shelter Island
GARDINERS ISLAND
Cutchogue
Sag Harbor
FISHERS ISLAND
(To New York)
CONNECTICUT RIVER
Connecticut River
Willimantic R.
Quinebaug R.
Thames R.
Deep R.
Mystic R.
Pawcatuck R.
Salmon R.
Hop R.
Shetucket R.
Natchaug R.
Little R.
Merrick Bk.
Blackwell Bk.
Moosup R.
Pachaug R.
Wood R.
Broad Bk.
Yantic R.
Fenton R.
Roaring Bk.
Bigelow Bk.
Mt. Hope R.
Muddy Bk.
Lebanon Bk.
Hamant Bk.
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Skungamaug R.
Blackledge R.
Niantic R.
Eight Mile R.
Menunketesuck R.
Five Mile R.
Hockanum R.
Quanduck
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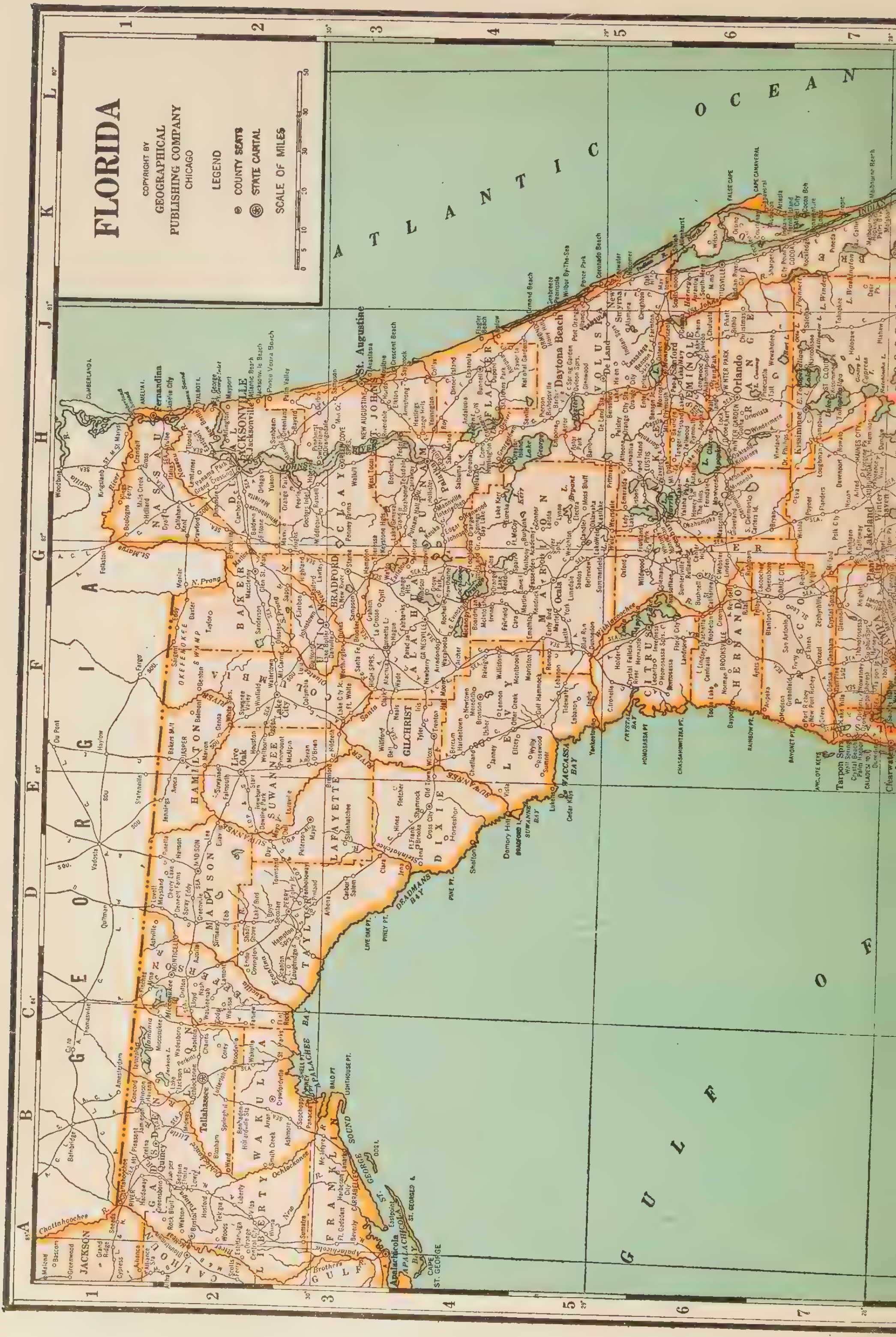
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ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF
GEORGIA
OKEFENOKEE SWAMP
APALACHEE BAY
DEADMANS BAY
WACCASSA BAY
ST. GEORGE SOUND
NASSAU
DUVAL
BAKER
ST. JOHNS
CLAY
BRADFORD
UNION
PUTNAM
FLAGLER
VOLUSIA
SEMINOLE
ORANGE
LAKE
MARION
ALACHUA
GILCHRIST
LEVY
CITRUS
HERNANDO
SUMTER
PASCO
POLK
OSCEOLA
COLUMBIA
SUWANNEE
HAMILTON
MADISON
LAFAYETTE
DIXIE
TAYLOR
JEFFERSON
LEON
WAKULLA
GADSDEN
LIBERTY
FRANKLIN
CALHOUN
JACKSON
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Fernandina
Palatka
Daytona Beach
De Land
Sanford
Orlando
Ocala
Gainesville
Lake City
Live Oak
Tallahassee
Quincy
Apalachicola
Perry
Madison
Monticello
Kissimmee
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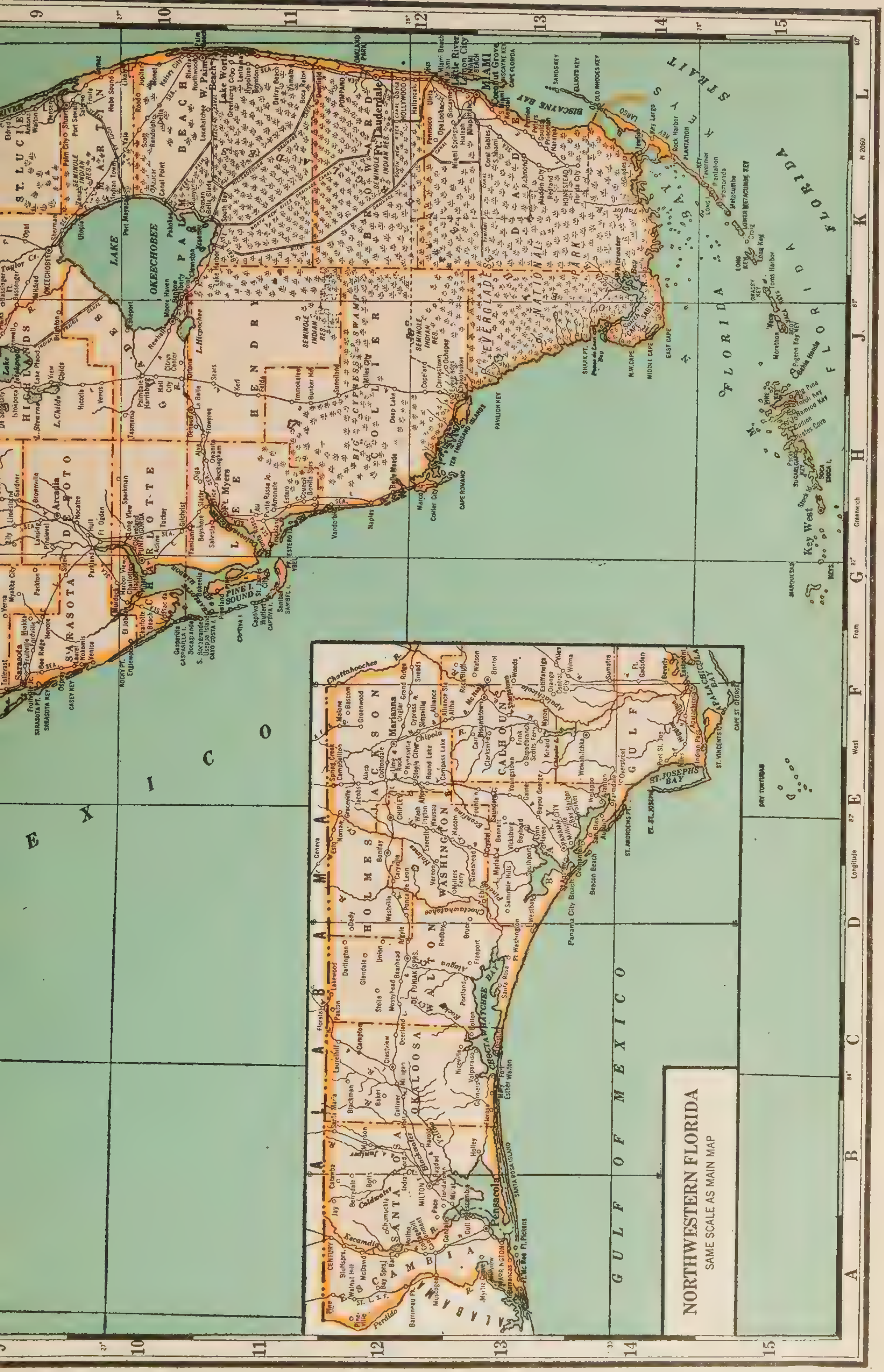
NORTHWESTERN FLORIDA
SAME SCALE AS MAIN MAP
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FLORIDA KEYS
STRAITS OF FLORIDA
BISCAYNE BAY
LAKE OKEECHOBEE
ST. LUCIE
MARTIN
PALM BEACH
BROWARD
DADE
MONROE
COLLIER
HENDRY
GLADES
HIGHLANDS
OKEECHOBEE
DE SOTO
CHARLOTTE
SARASOTA
LEE
EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
BIG CYPRESS SWAMP
SEMINOLE INDIAN RES.
TEN THOUSAND ISLANDS
CAPE SABLE
CAPE ROMANO
PINE I. SOUND
MIAMI
Miami Beach
Coconut Grove
Ft. Lauderdale
W. Palm Beach
Lake Worth
Ft. Myers
Punta Gorda
Arcadia
Sarasota
Key West
DRY TORTUGAS
MARQUESAS KEYS
ALABAMA
ESCAMBIA
SANTA ROSA
OKALOOSA
WALTON
HOLMES
WASHINGTON
JACKSON
CALHOUN
BAY
GULF
Pensacola
Marianna
Chattahoochee
Apalachicola
ST. JOSEPHS BAY
APALACHICOLA BAY
CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY
SANTA ROSA ISLAND
Panama City
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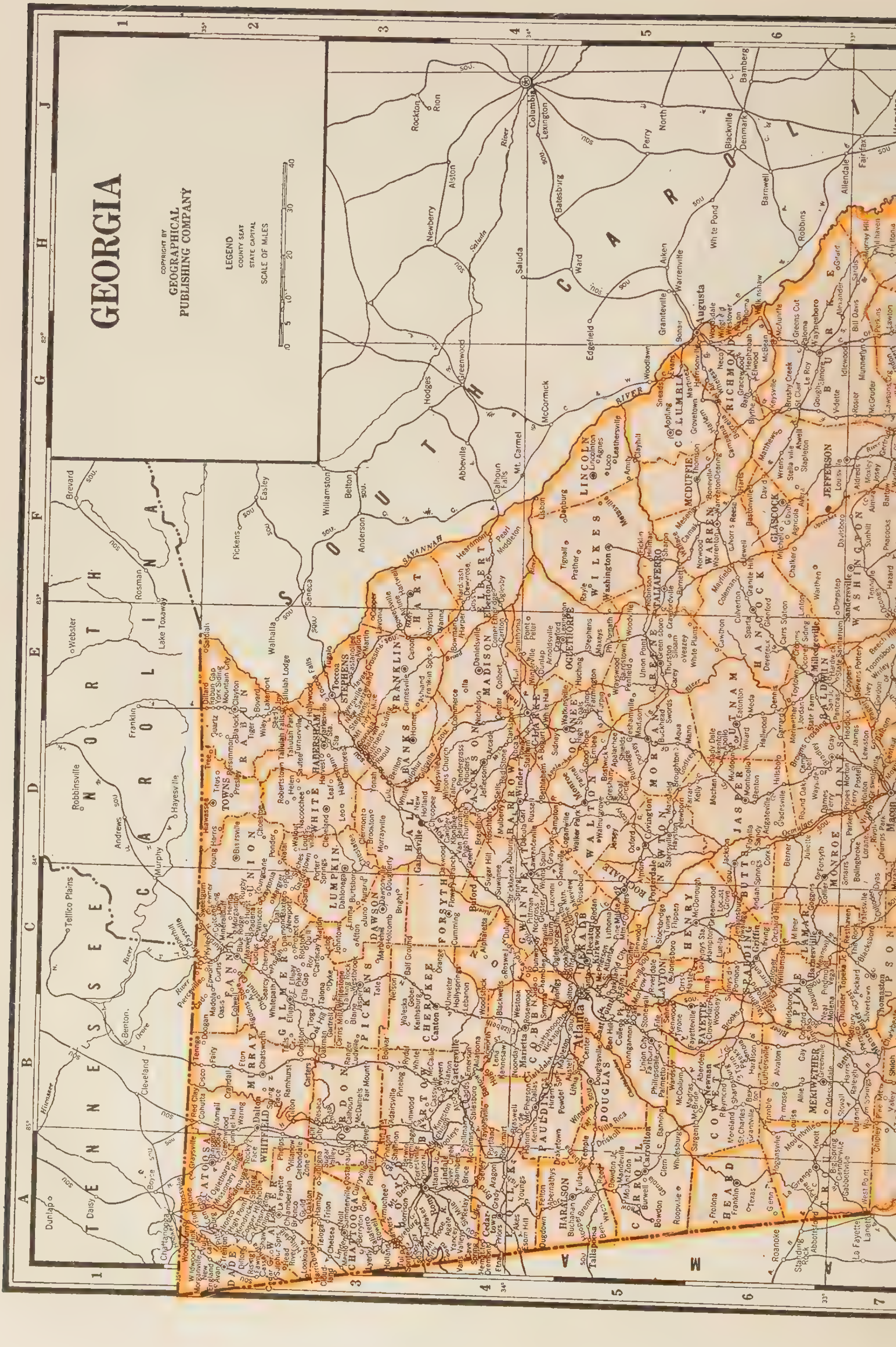
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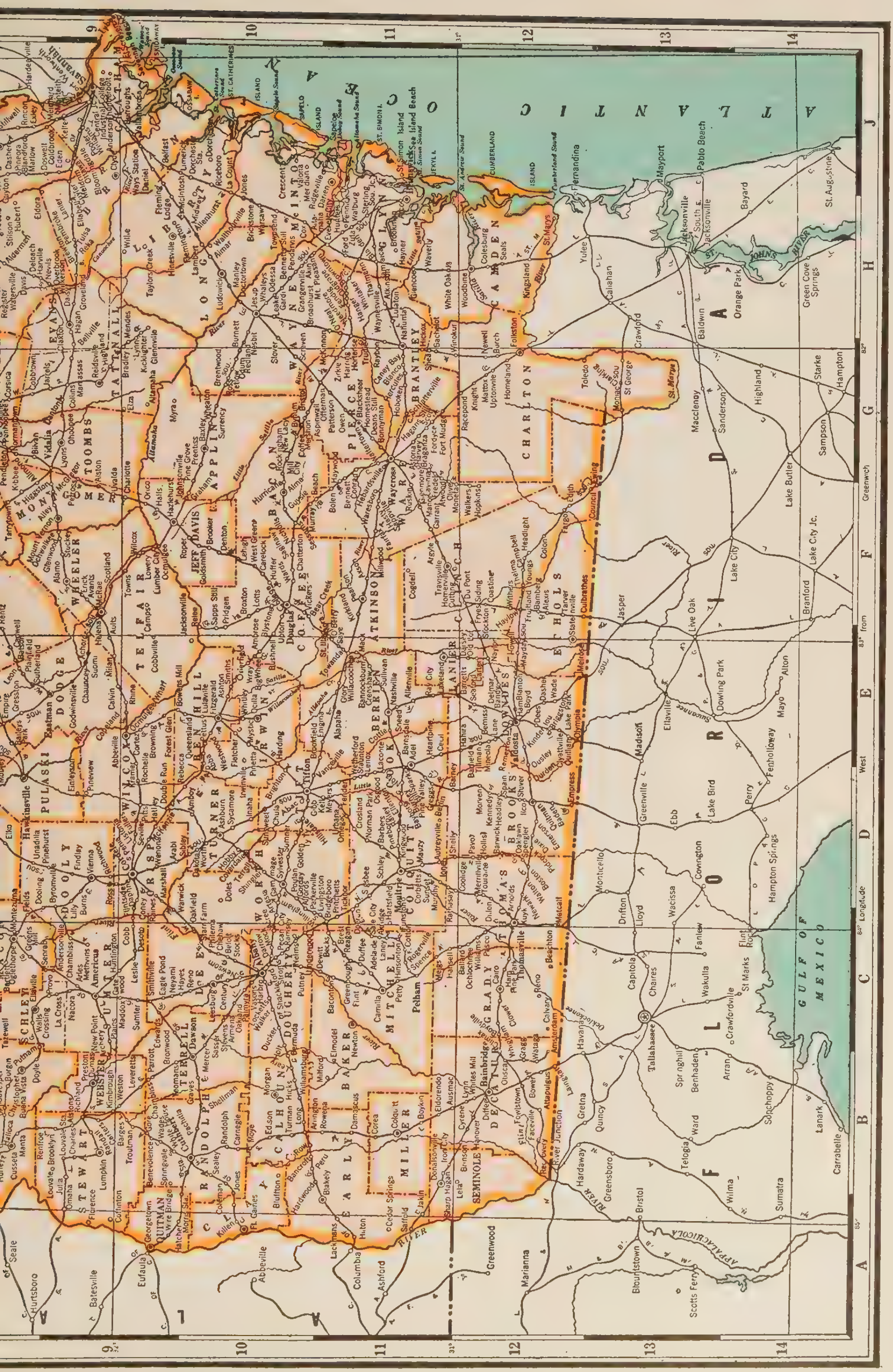
Macon
Columbia
SOUTH CAROLINA
NORTH CAROLINA
TENNESSEE
ALABAMA


ATLANTIC OCEAN
GULF OF MEXICO
FLORIDA
Savannah
Brunswick
Waycross
Valdosta
Thomasville
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Moultrie
Bainbridge
Tallahassee
Jacksonville
St. Augustine
Fernandina
CHATHAM
LIBERTY
LONG
McINTOSH
GLYNN
CAMDEN
CHARLTON
WAYNE
BRANTLEY
PIERCE
WARE
APPLING
BACON
COFFEE
ATKINSON
CLINCH
ECHOLS
LANIER
LOWNDES
BERRIEN
COOK
BROOKS
THOMAS
GRADY
DECATUR
SEMINOLE
MILLER
EARLY
BAKER
MITCHELL
COLQUITT
WORTH
DOUGHERTY
CALHOUN
CLAY
RANDOLPH
TERRELL
LEE
SUMTER
WEBSTER
STEWART
QUITMAN
SCHLEY
DOOLY
CRISP
TURNER
IRWIN
TIFT
BEN HILL
WILCOX
PULASKI
DODGE
TELFAIR
JEFF DAVIS
WHEELER
MONTGOMERY
TOOMBS
TATTNALL
EVANS
ST. CATHERINES ISLAND
SAPELO ISLAND
ST. SIMONS I.
JEKYLL I.
CUMBERLAND ISLAND
Cumberland Sound
St. Andrew Sound
ST. JOHNS RIVER
APPALACHICOLA RIVER
St. Marys
Okefenokee
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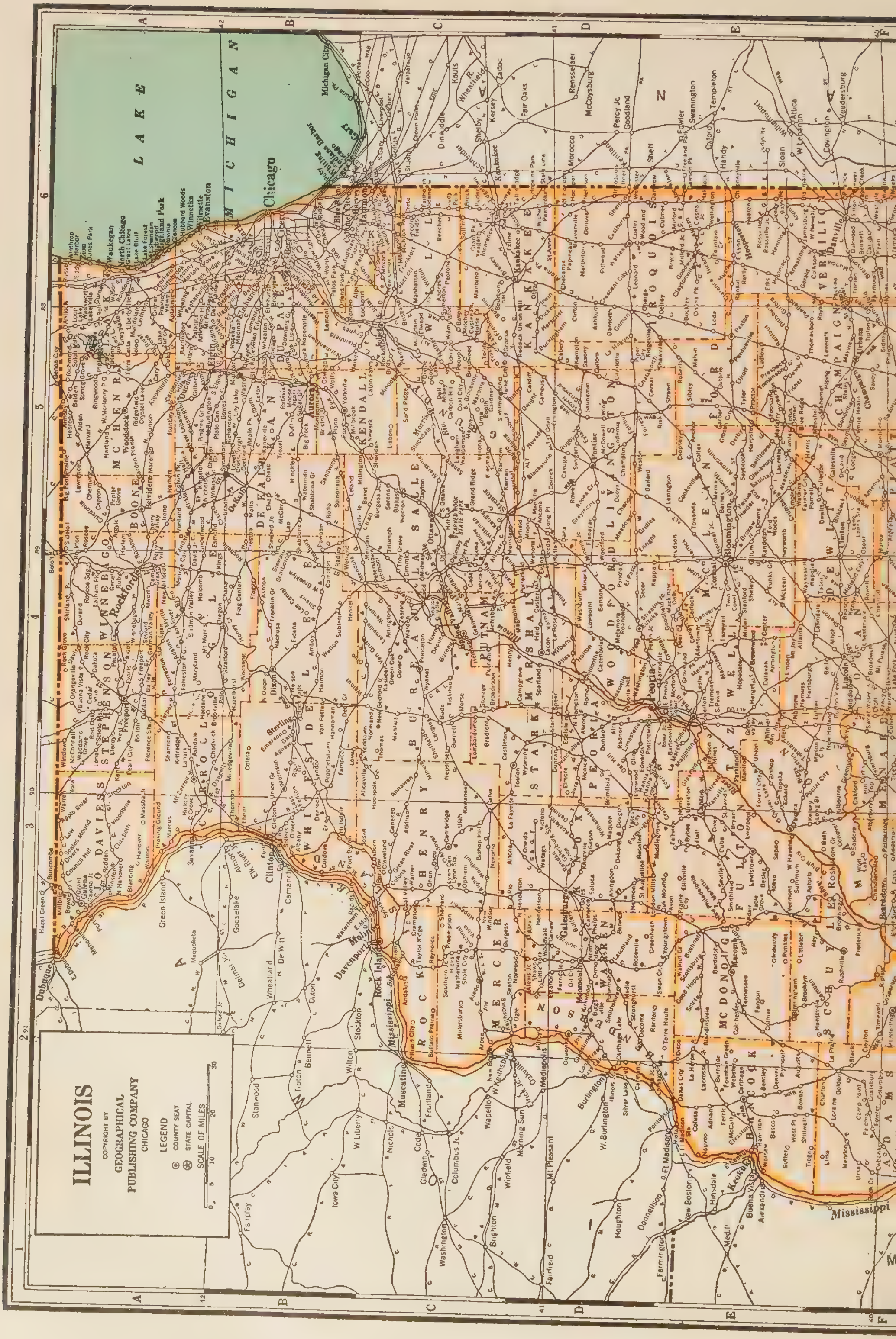
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Peoria
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Joliet
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Galesburg
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Moline
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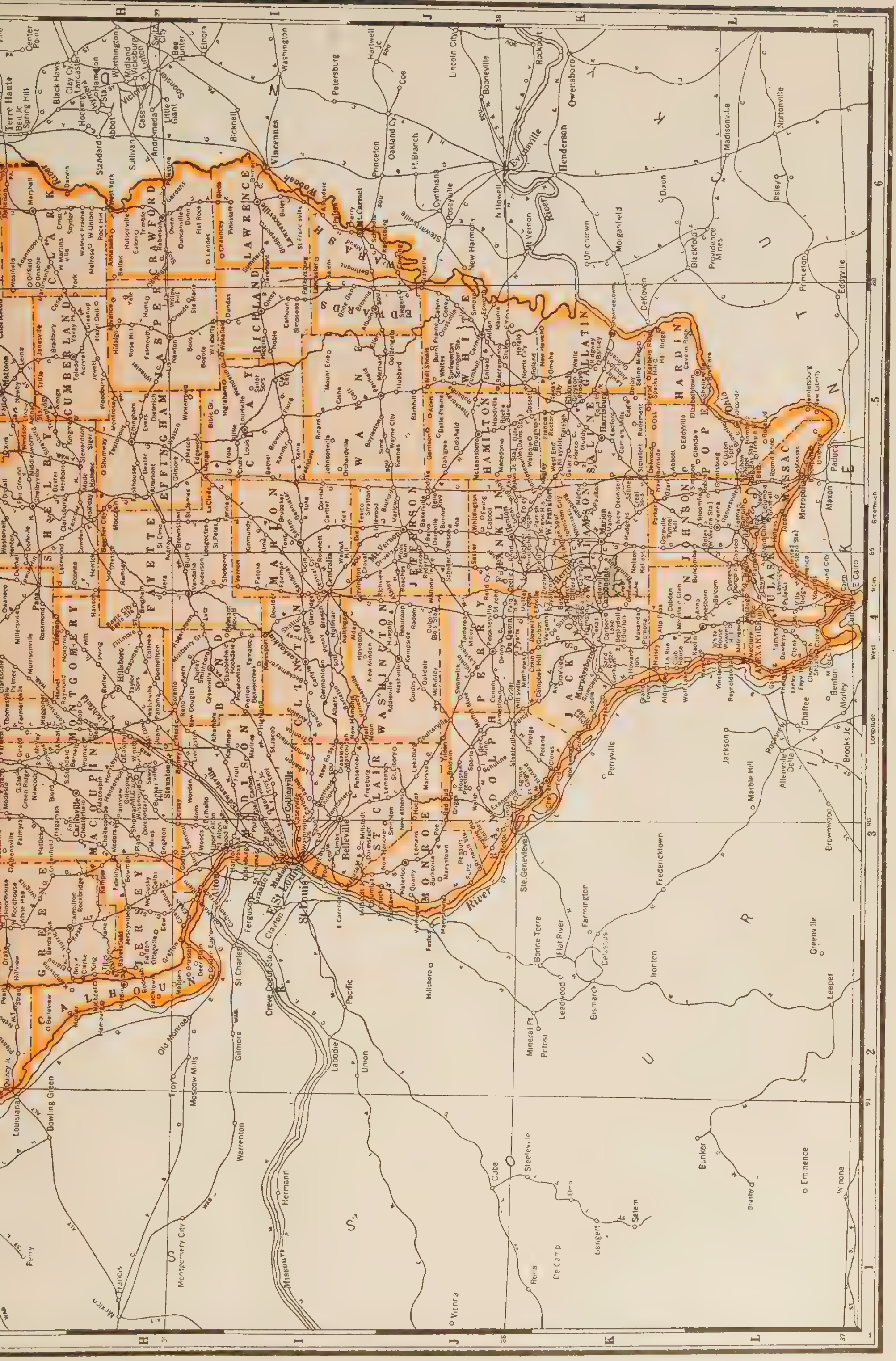
Mississippi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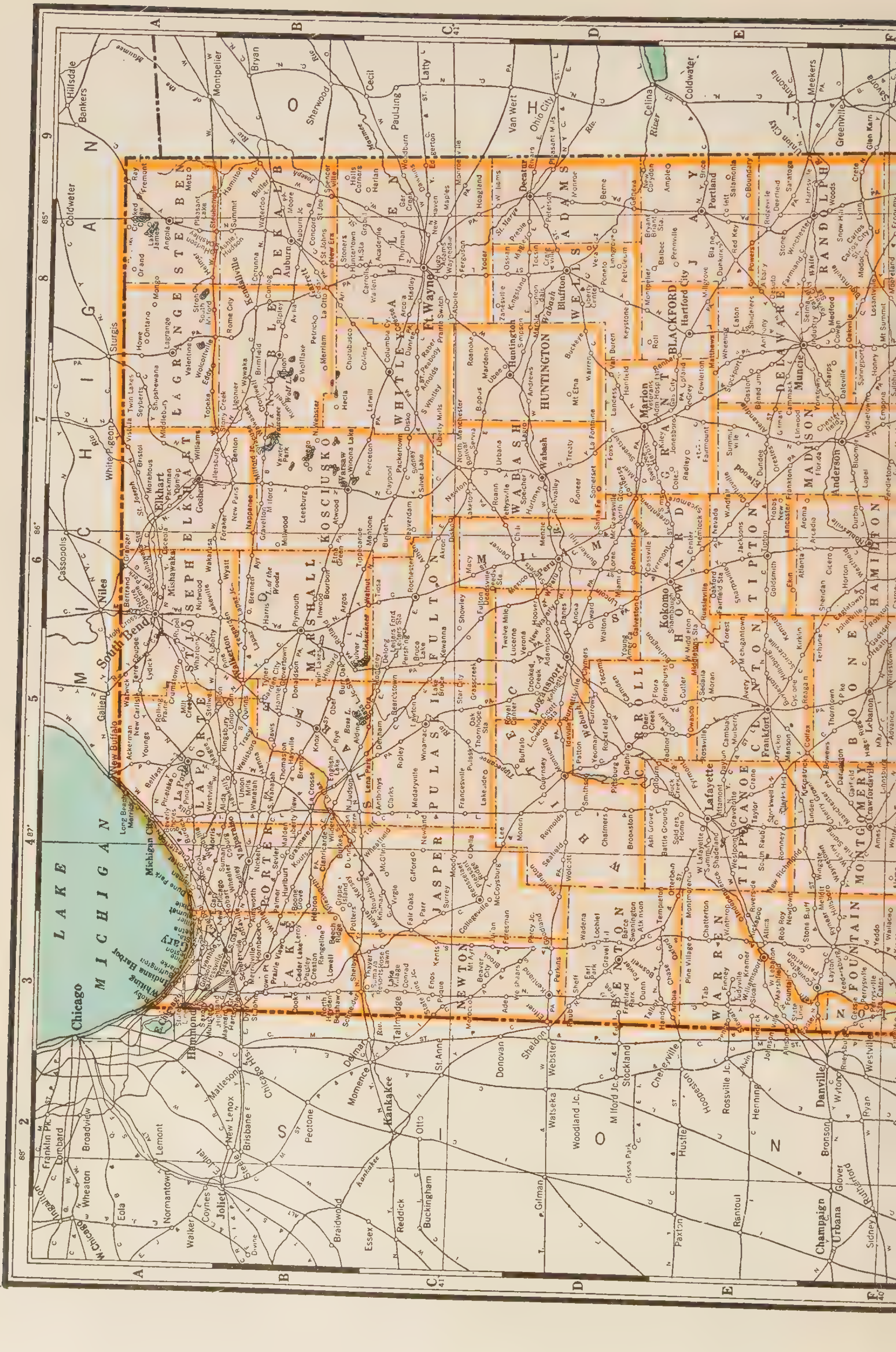
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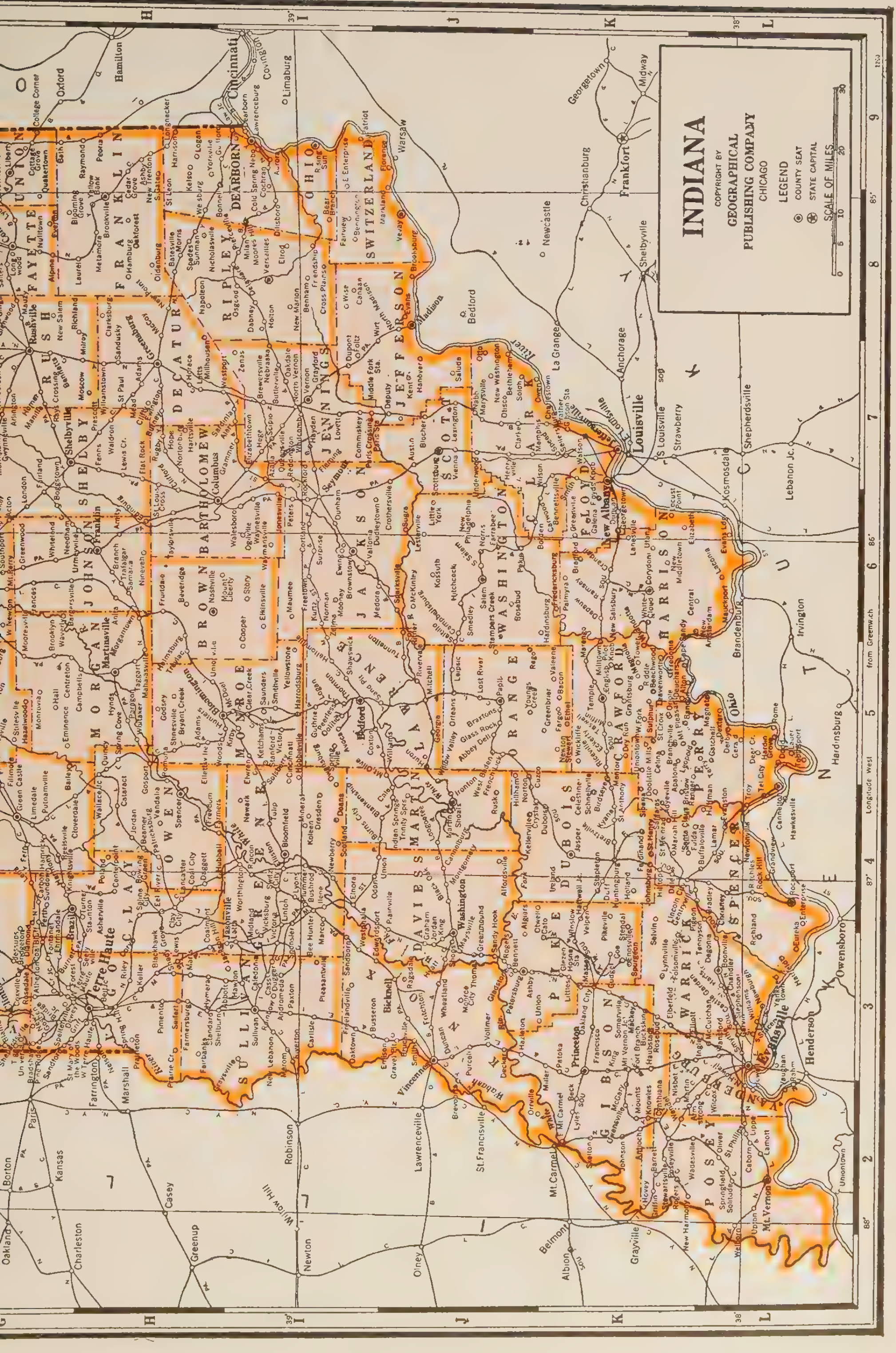

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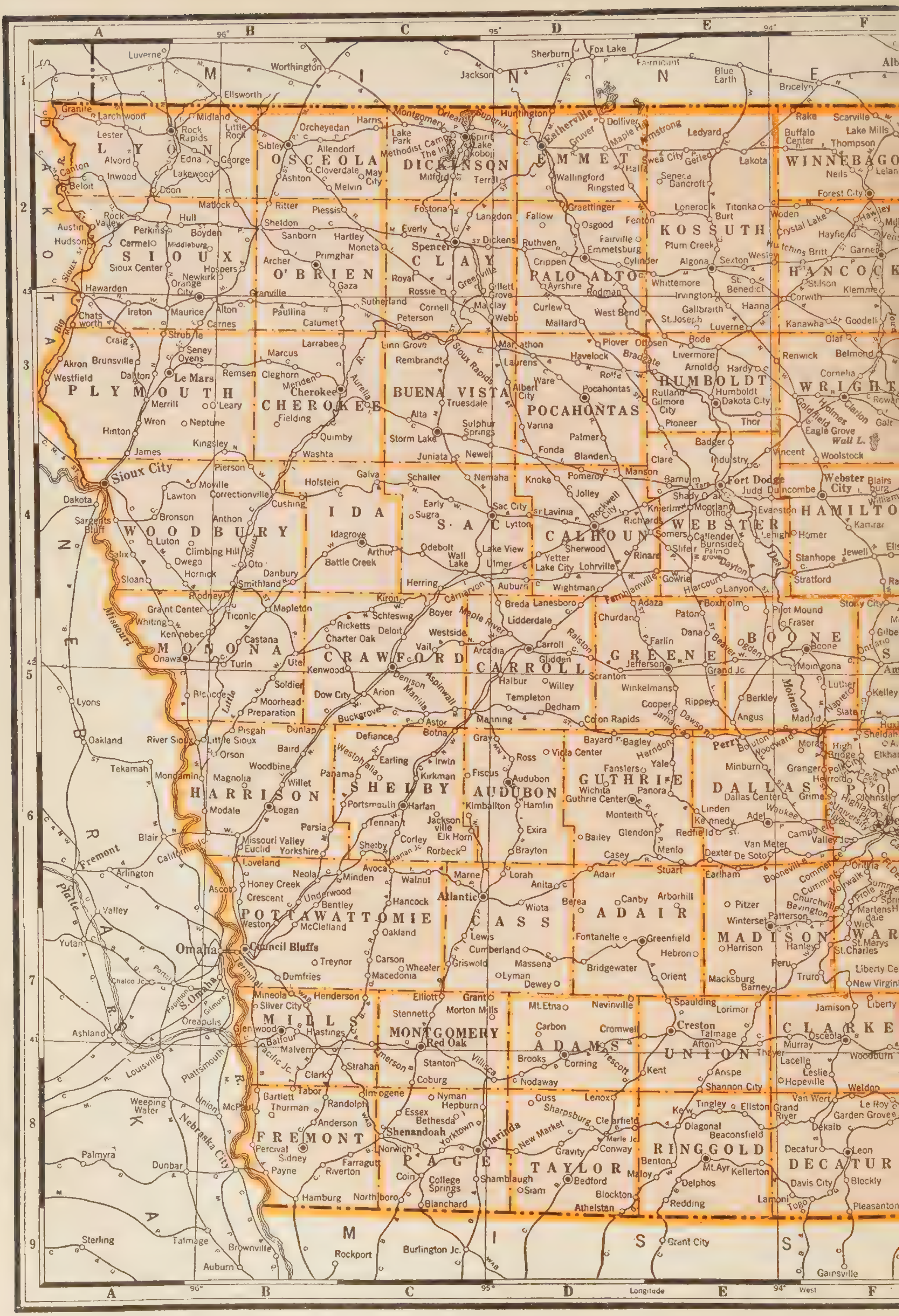
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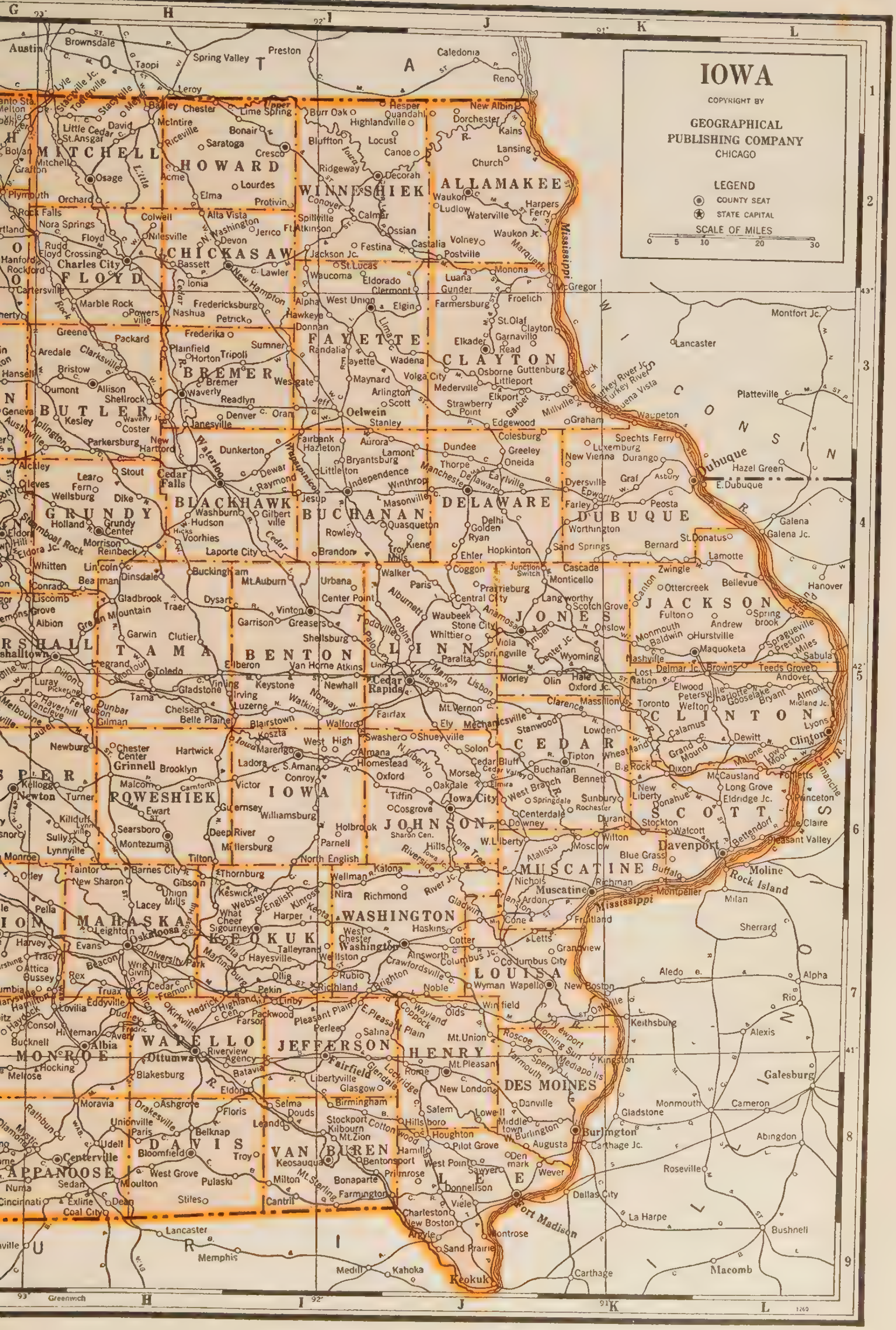
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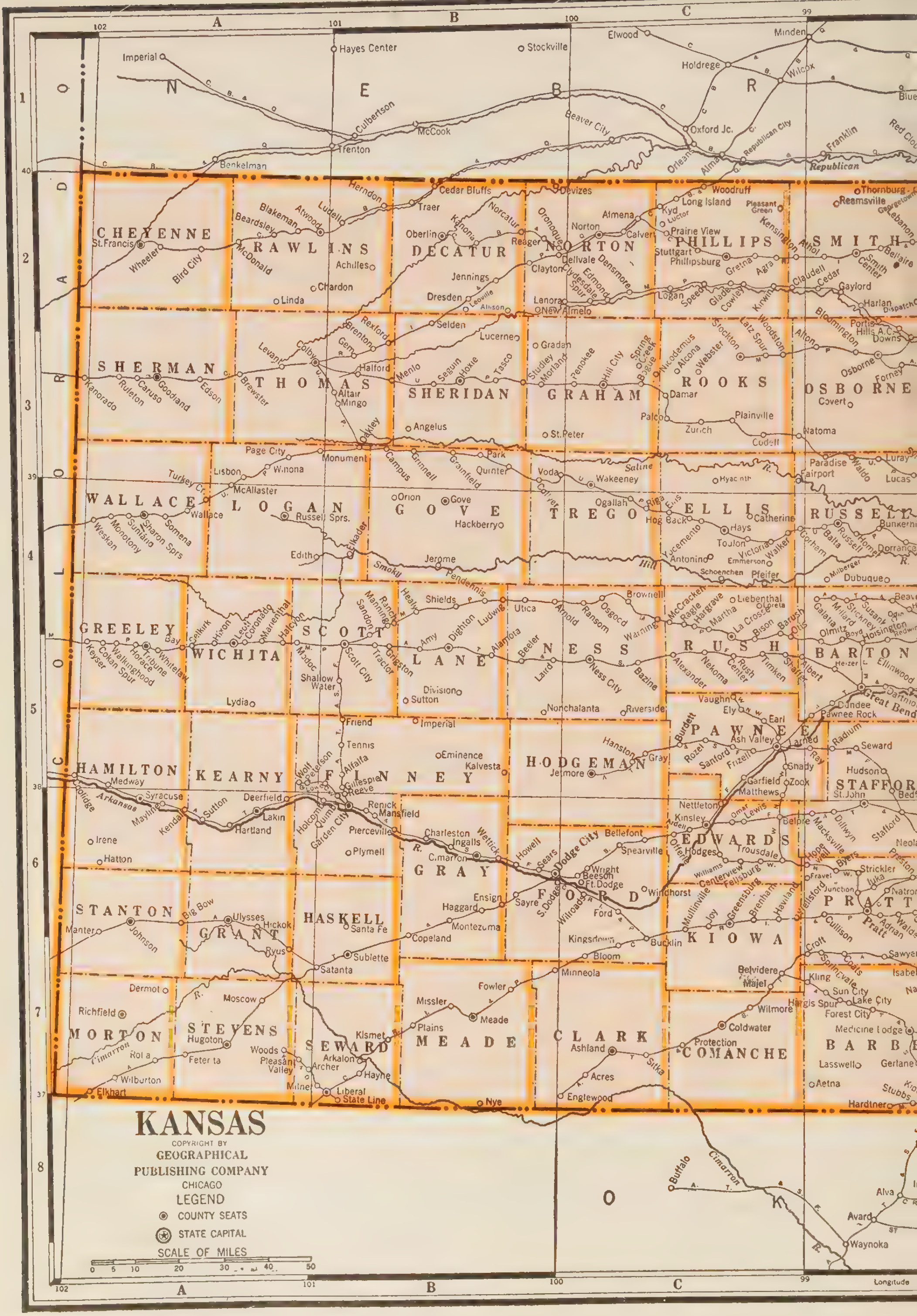
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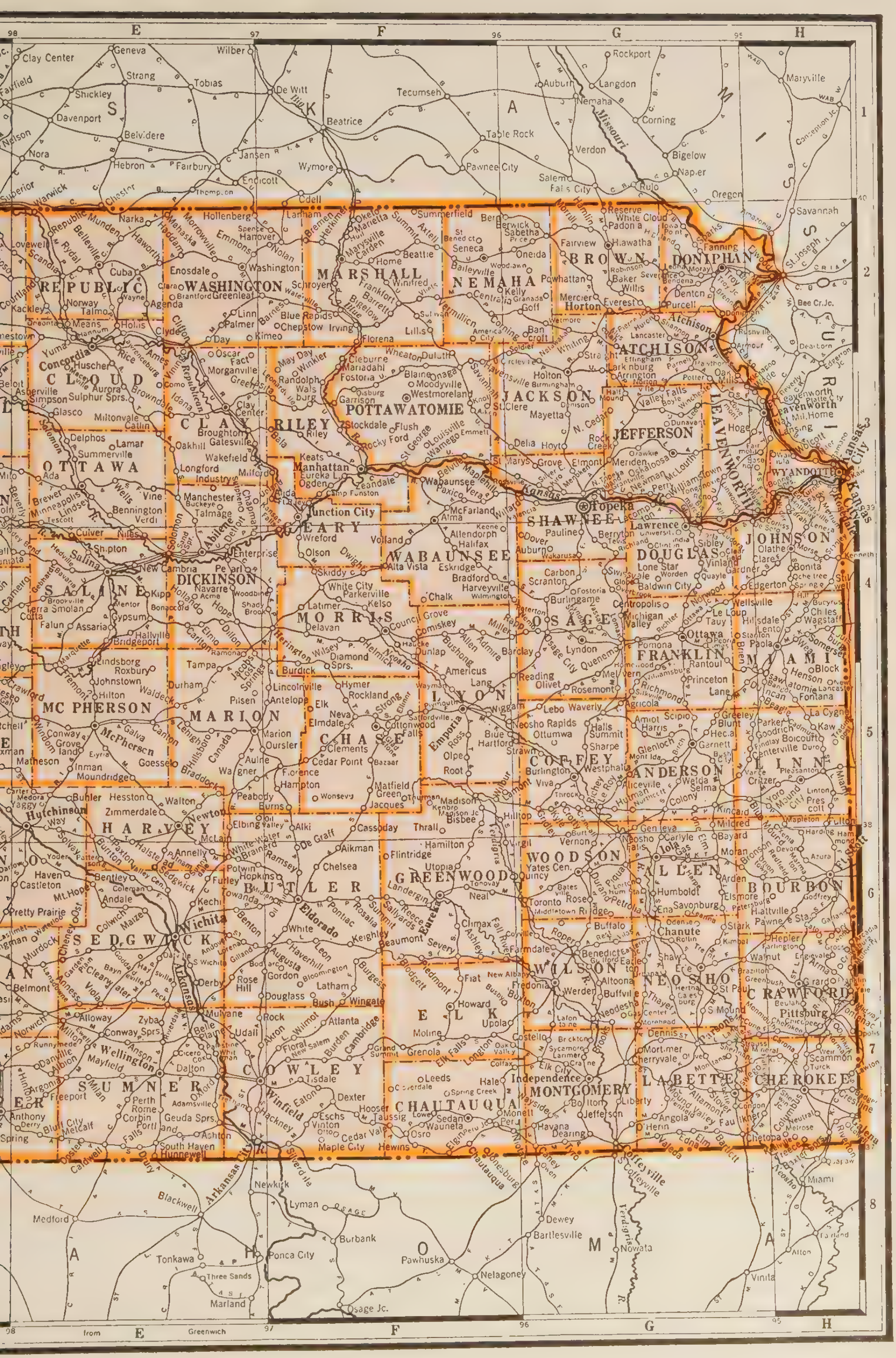
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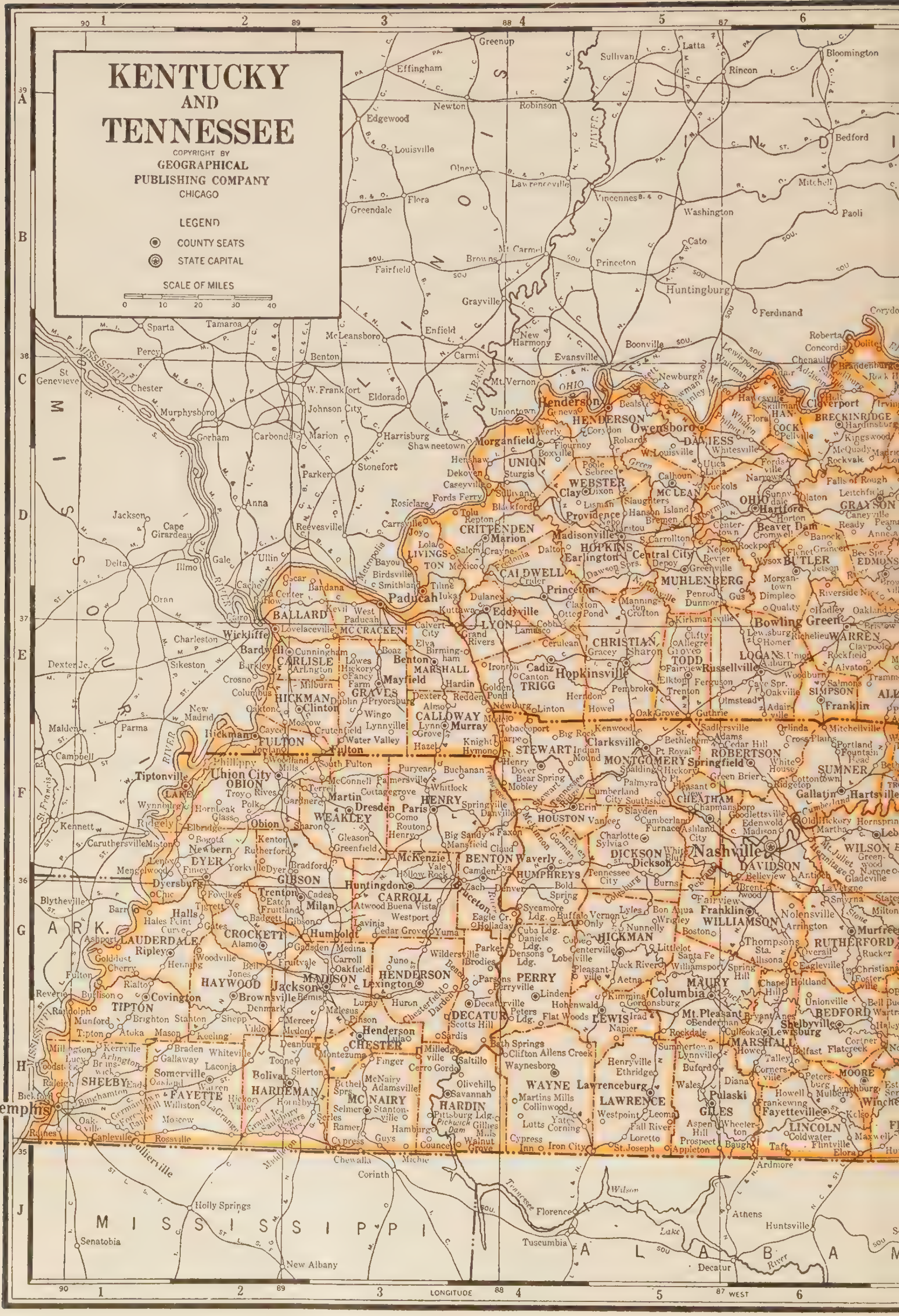
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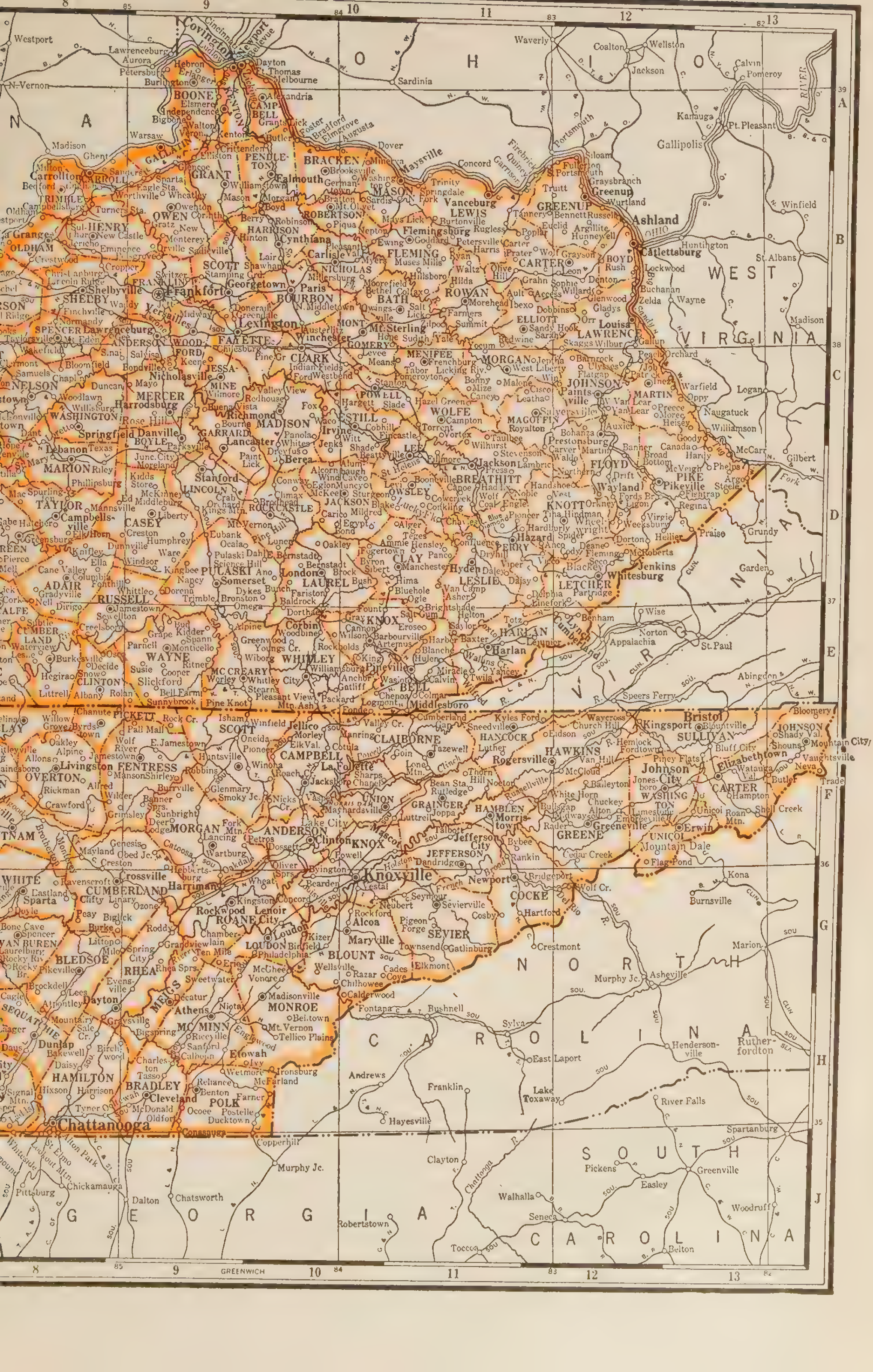
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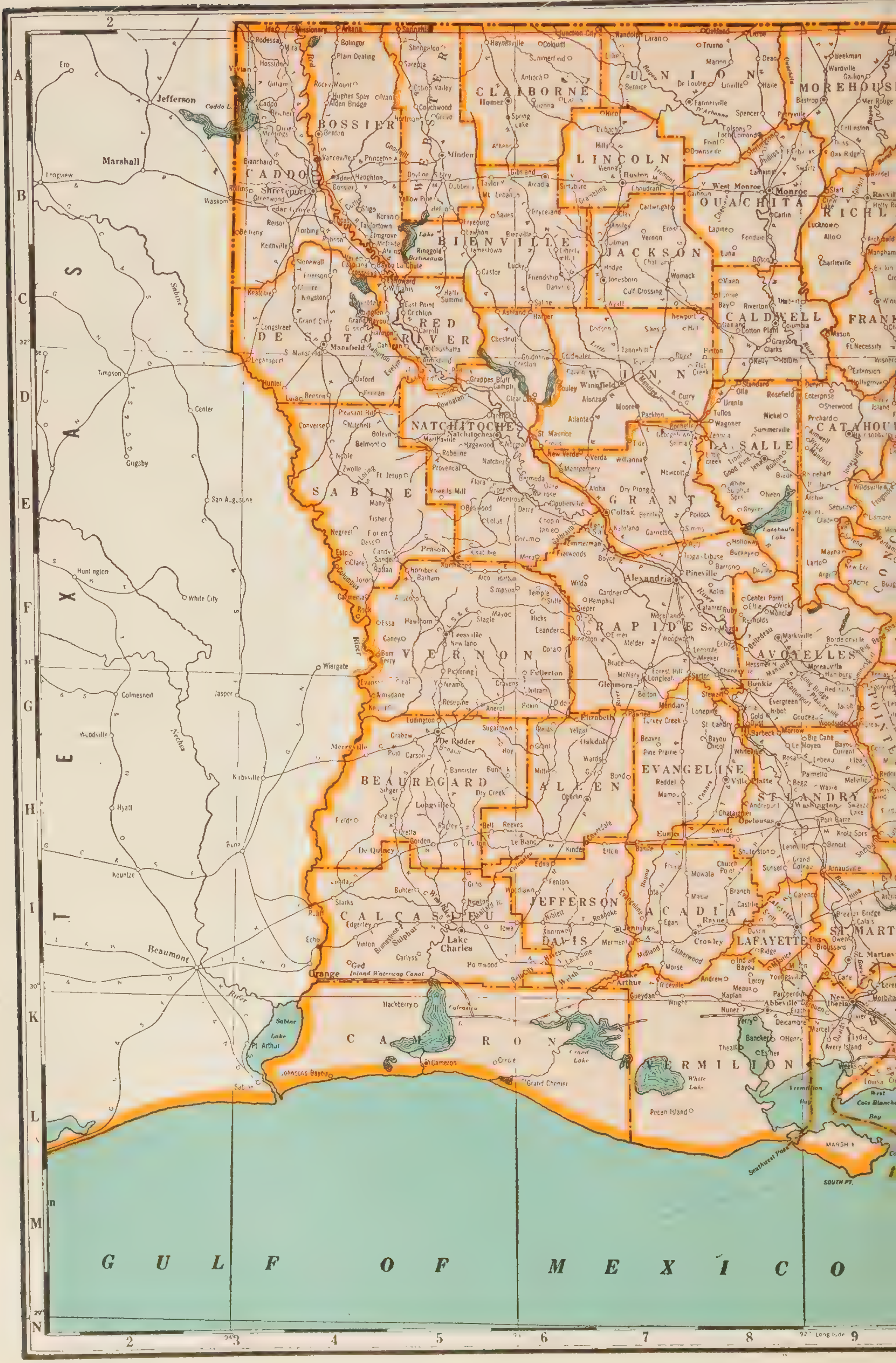
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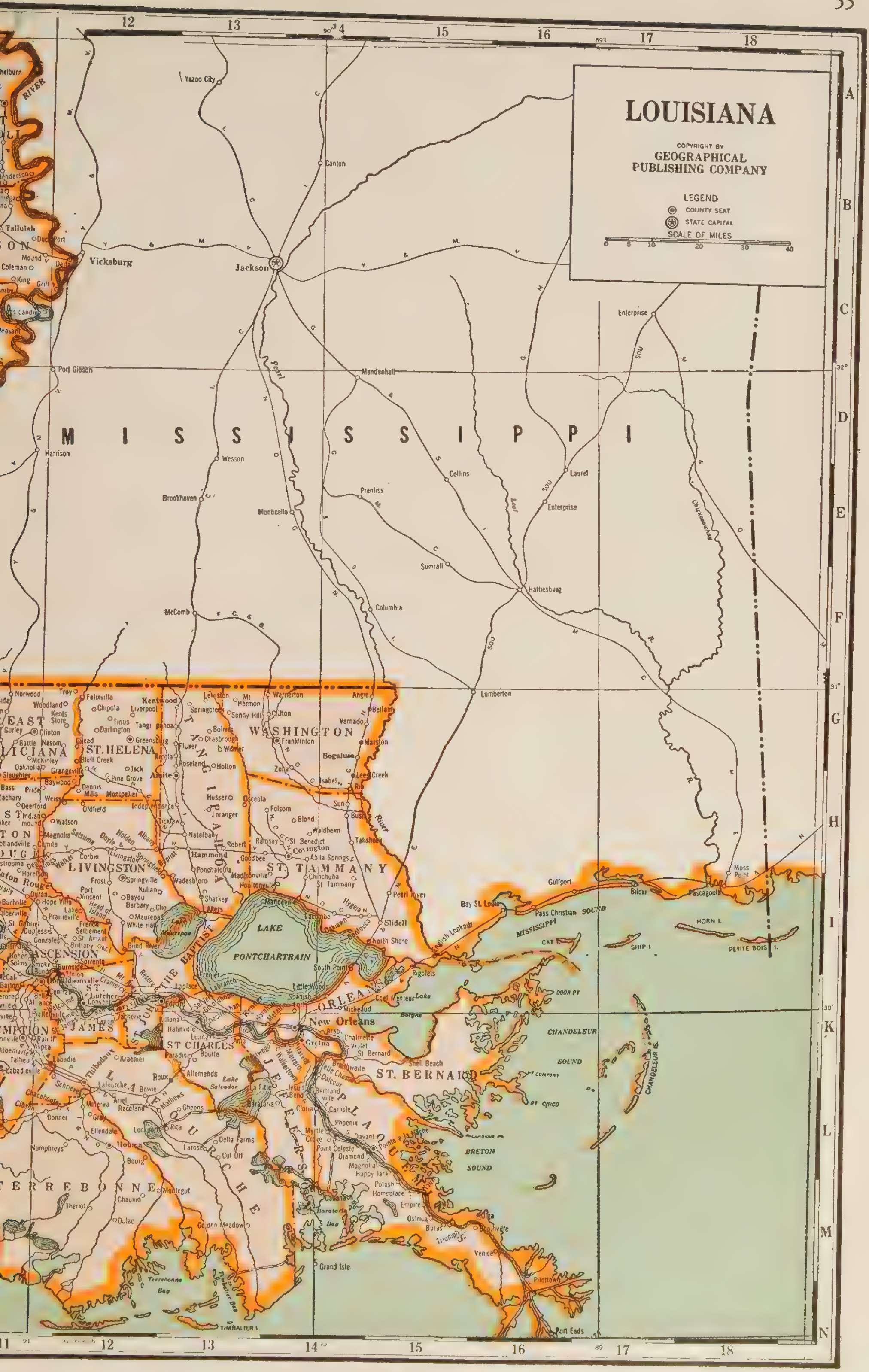
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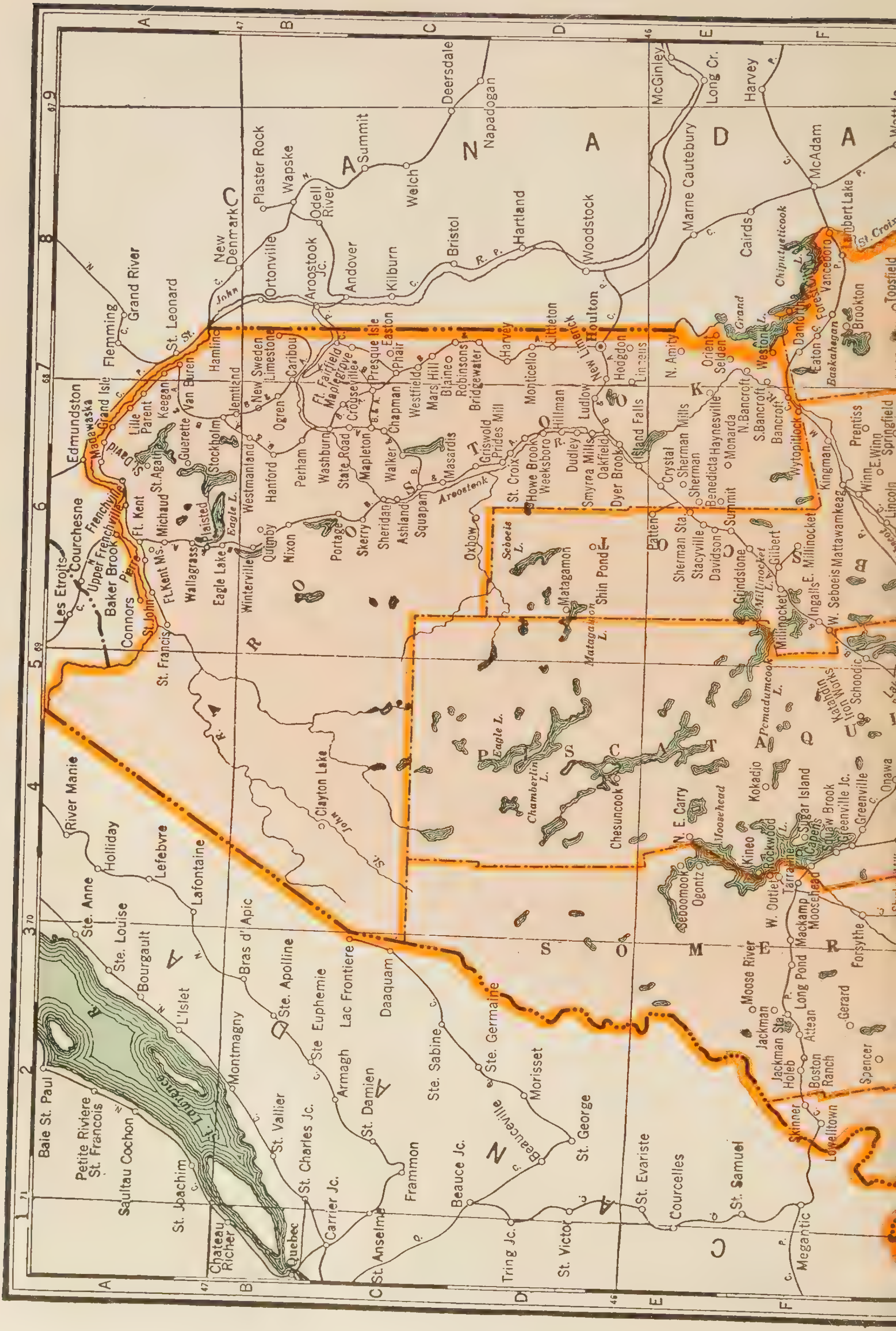
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Deersdale
Woodstock
McGinley
Long Cr.
Harvey
Marne Cautebury
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McAdam
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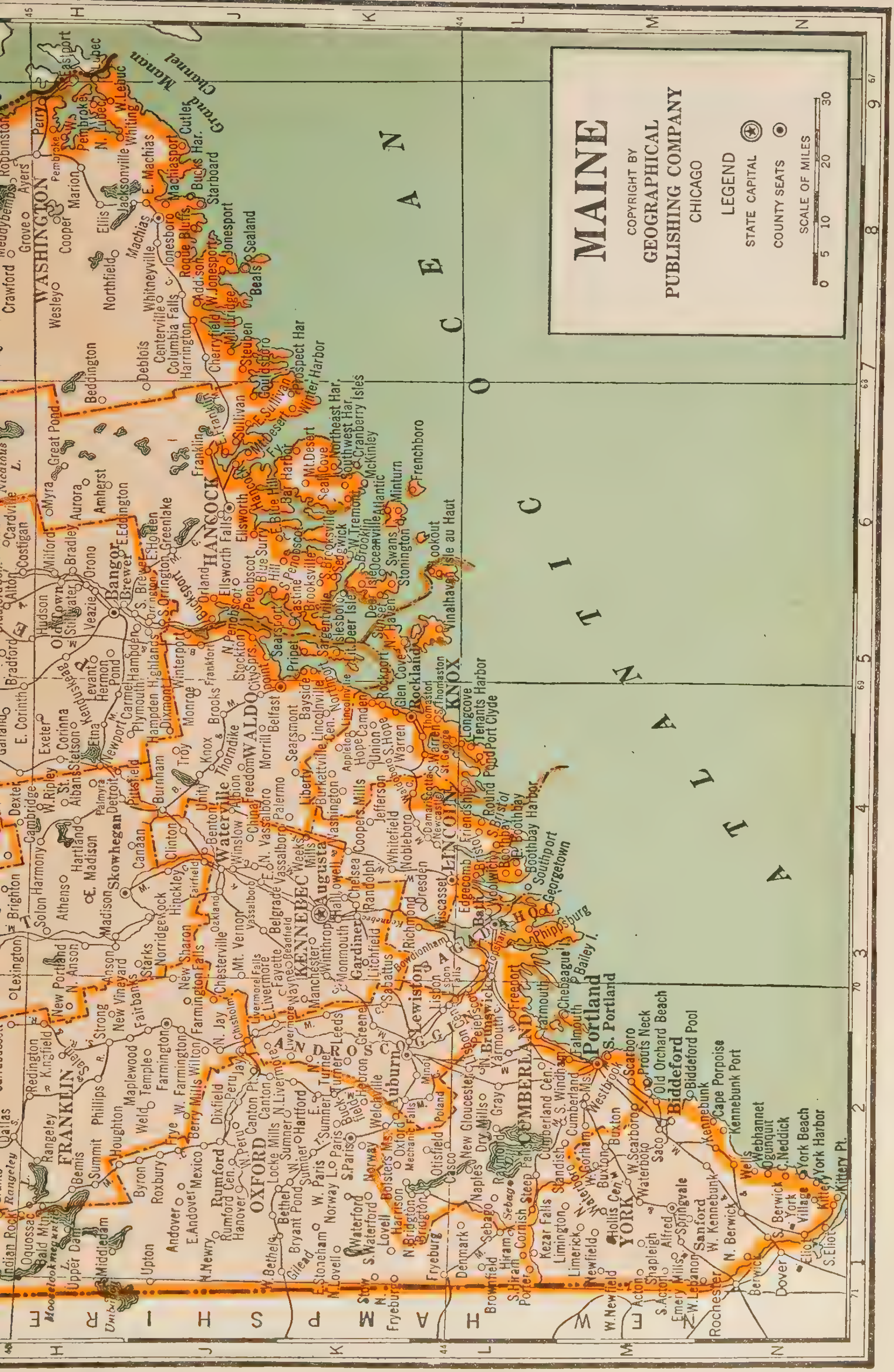
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SCALE OF MILES
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Bangor
Lewiston
Auburn
Waterville
Skowhegan
Rockland
Bath
Biddeford
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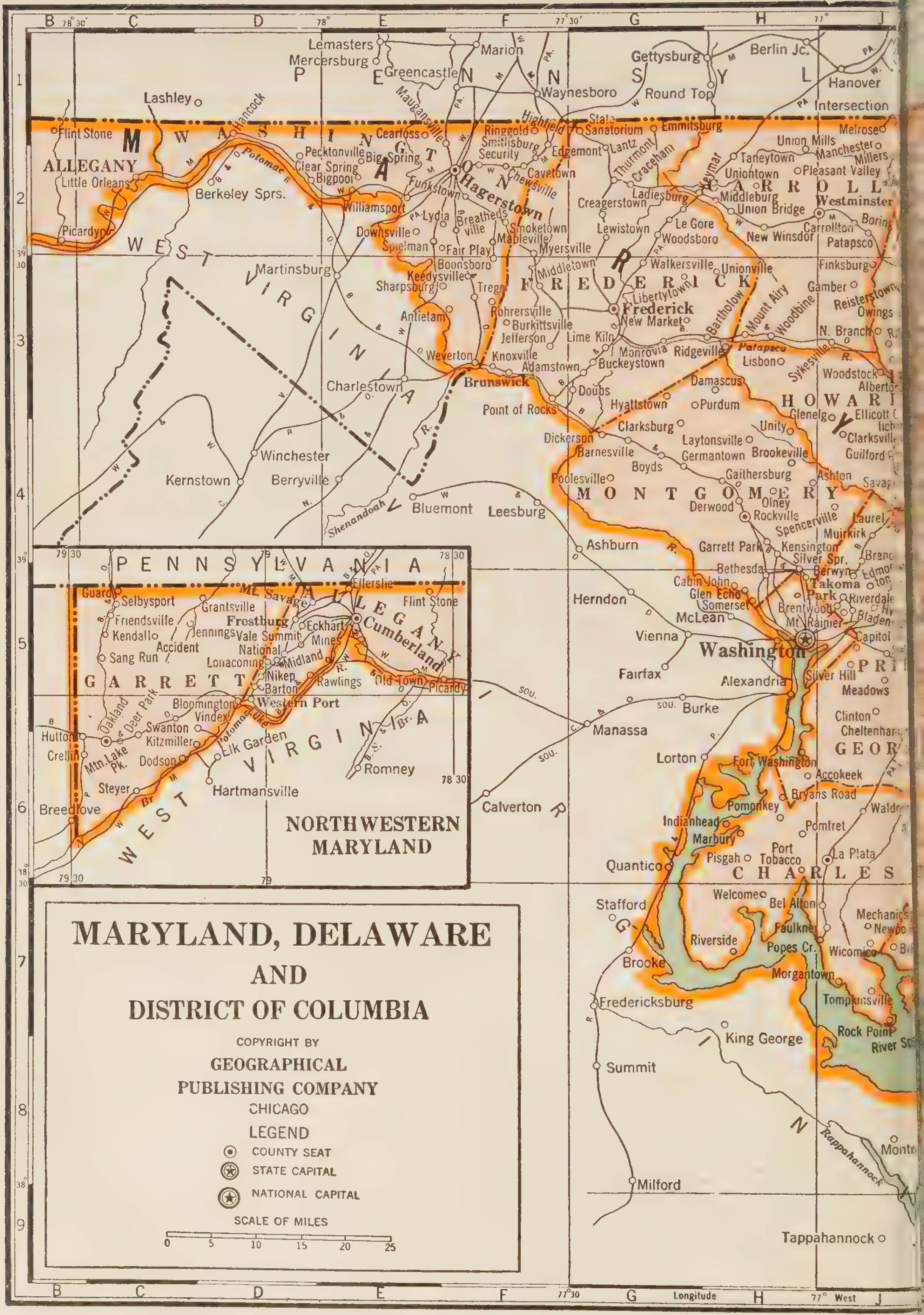

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PRINCE GEORGE
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Mercersburg
Greencastle
Marion
Waynesboro
Gettysburg
Berlin Jc.
Round Top
Hanover
Intersection
Lashley
Hancock
Flint Stone
Little Orleans
Berkeley Sprs.
Picardy
Pecktonville
Clear Spring
Big Spring
Bigpool
Cearfoss
Williamsport
Mauganslville
Hagerstown
Funkstown
Lydia
Breatheds ville
Smoketown
Mapleville
Downsville
Spielman
Fair Play
Boonsboro
Keedysville
Sharpsburg
Antietam
Tregs
Martinsburg
Ringgold
Smithsburg
Security
Highfield
Cavetown
Chewsville
Edgemont
State Sanatorium
Emmitsburg
Lantz
Thurmont
Catoctin
Creagerstown
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Lewistown
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Woodsboro
Myersville
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Walkersville
Unionville
Libertytown
Frederick
New Market
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Burkittsville
Jefferson
Lime Kiln
Knoxville
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Woodbine
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Doubs
Dickerson
Barnesville
Hyattstown
Clarksburg
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Takoma Park
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Silver Hill
Meadows
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Fort Washington
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Bryans Road
Pomonkey
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Frostburg
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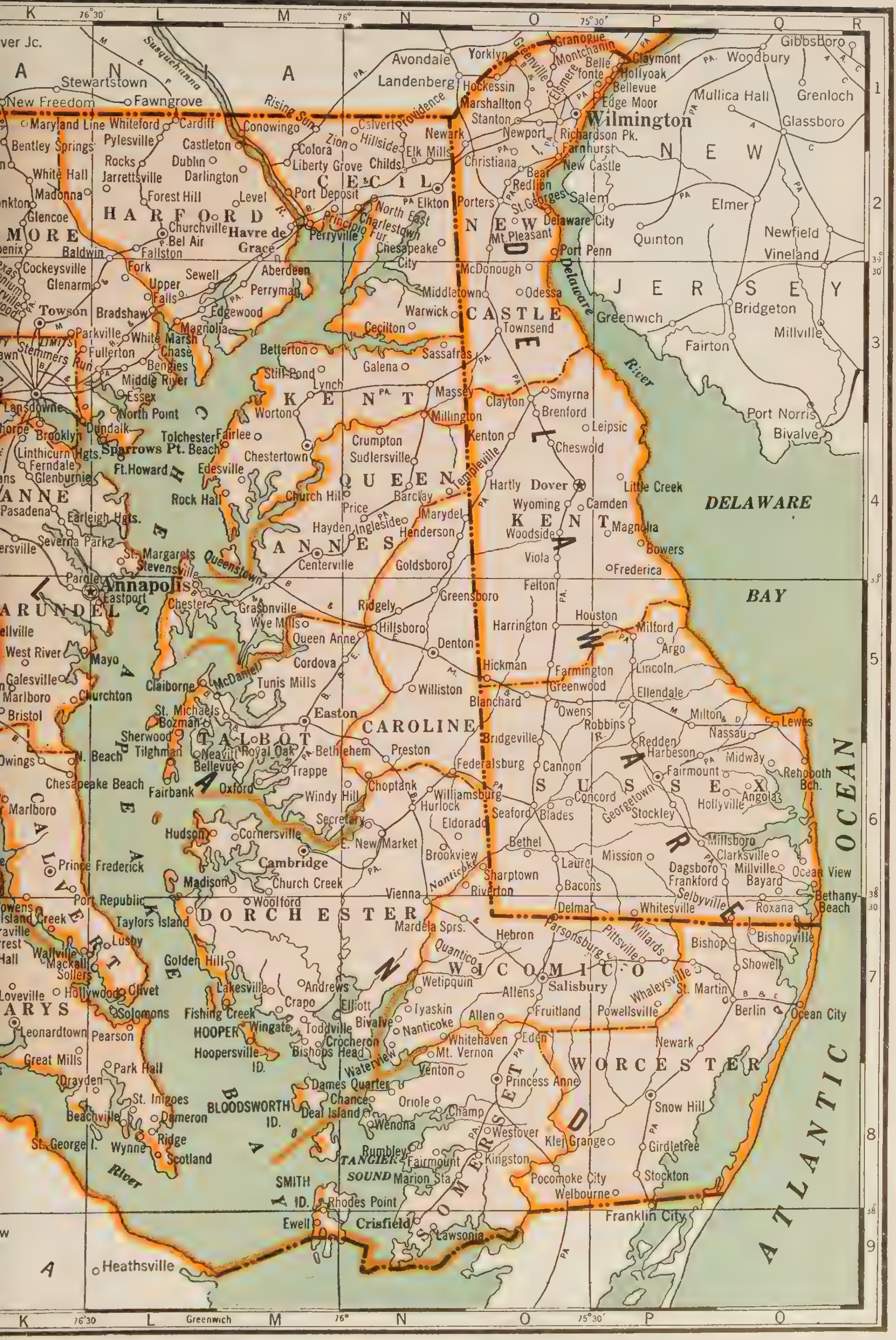
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Sudlersville
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Ridgely
Greensboro
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Tunis Mills
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Royal Oak
Bellevue
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Andrews
Crapo
Fishing Creek
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Crocheron
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Waterview
Nanticoke
Tyaskin
Dames Quarter
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Rumbley
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Hollyoak
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Newport
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Farnhurst
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Bear
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Porters
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Dagsboro
Millville
Frankford
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Bayard
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Bethany Beach
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Port Norris
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Quinton
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Mullica Hall
Gibbsboro
Grenloch
Glassboro
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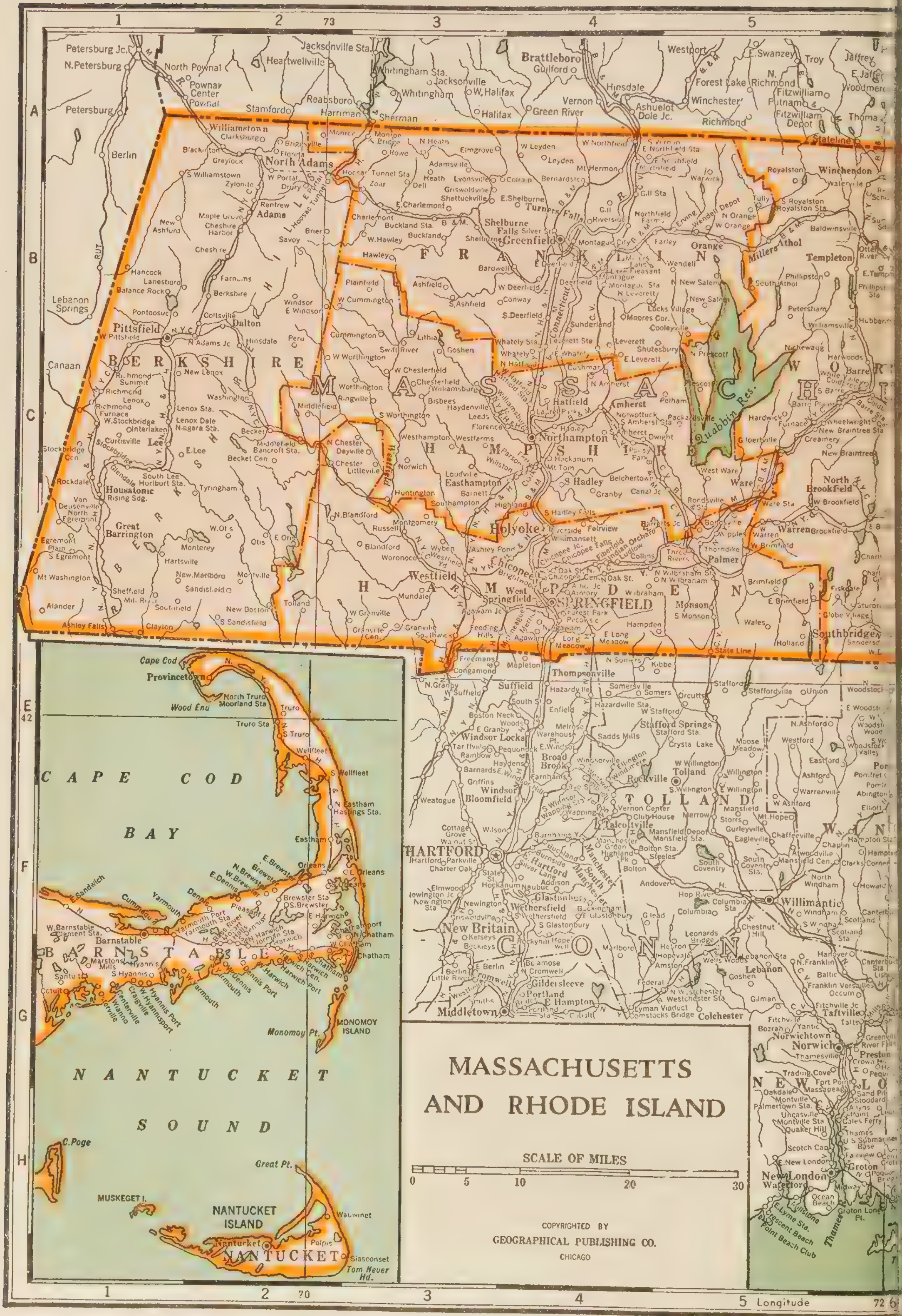
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BARNSTABLE
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NANTUCKET ISLAND
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C. Poge
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Wood End
Tom Never Hd.
Pittsfield
North Adams
Adams
Williamstown
Dalton
Lee
Great Barrington
Housatonic
Stockbridge
Greenfield
Turners Falls
Shelburne Falls
Orange
Athol
Millers Falls
Northampton
Amherst
Hatfield
Easthampton
Holyoke
Chicopee
Chicopee Falls
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Southbridge
Warren
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Winchendon
Quabbin Res.
Brattleboro
Hinsdale
HARTFORD
New Britain
Middletown
Windsor Locks
Thompsonville
Rockville
Willimantic
Norwich
New London
Groton
Colchester
Manchester
South Manchester
Wethersfield
Glastonbury
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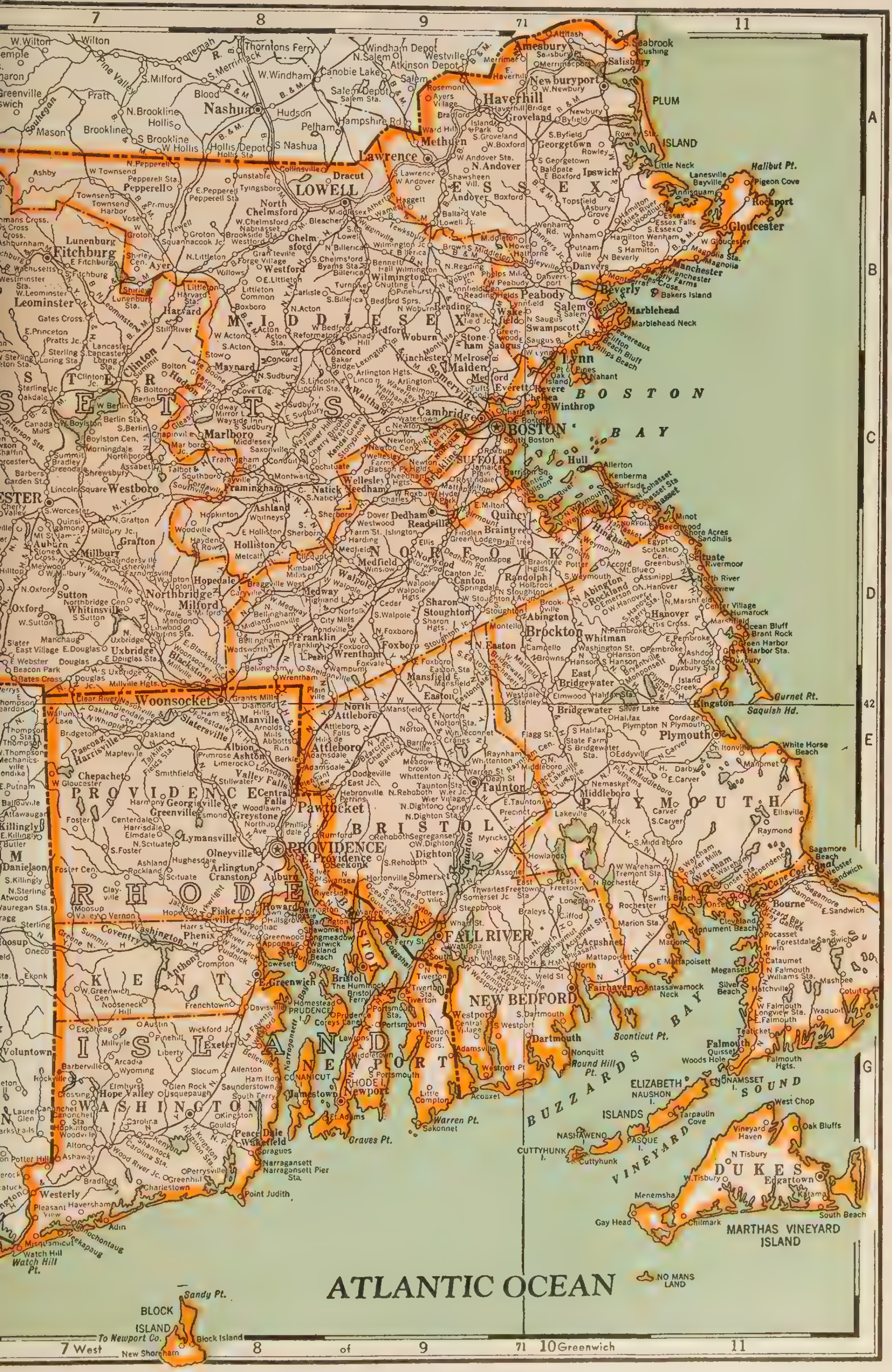
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VINEYARD SOUND
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PASQUE I.
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Rockport
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Point Judith
Watch Hill Pt.
Sandy Pt.
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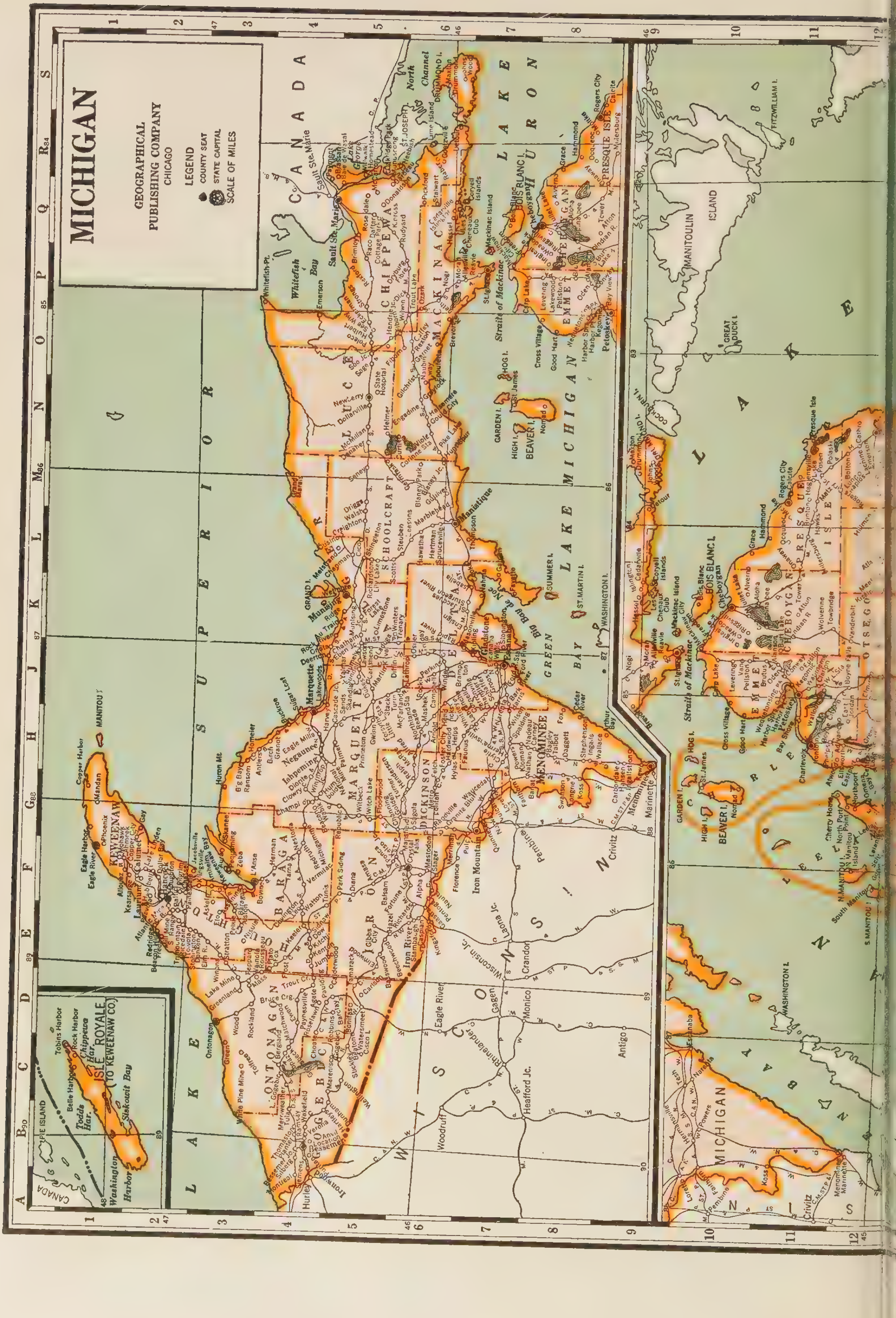
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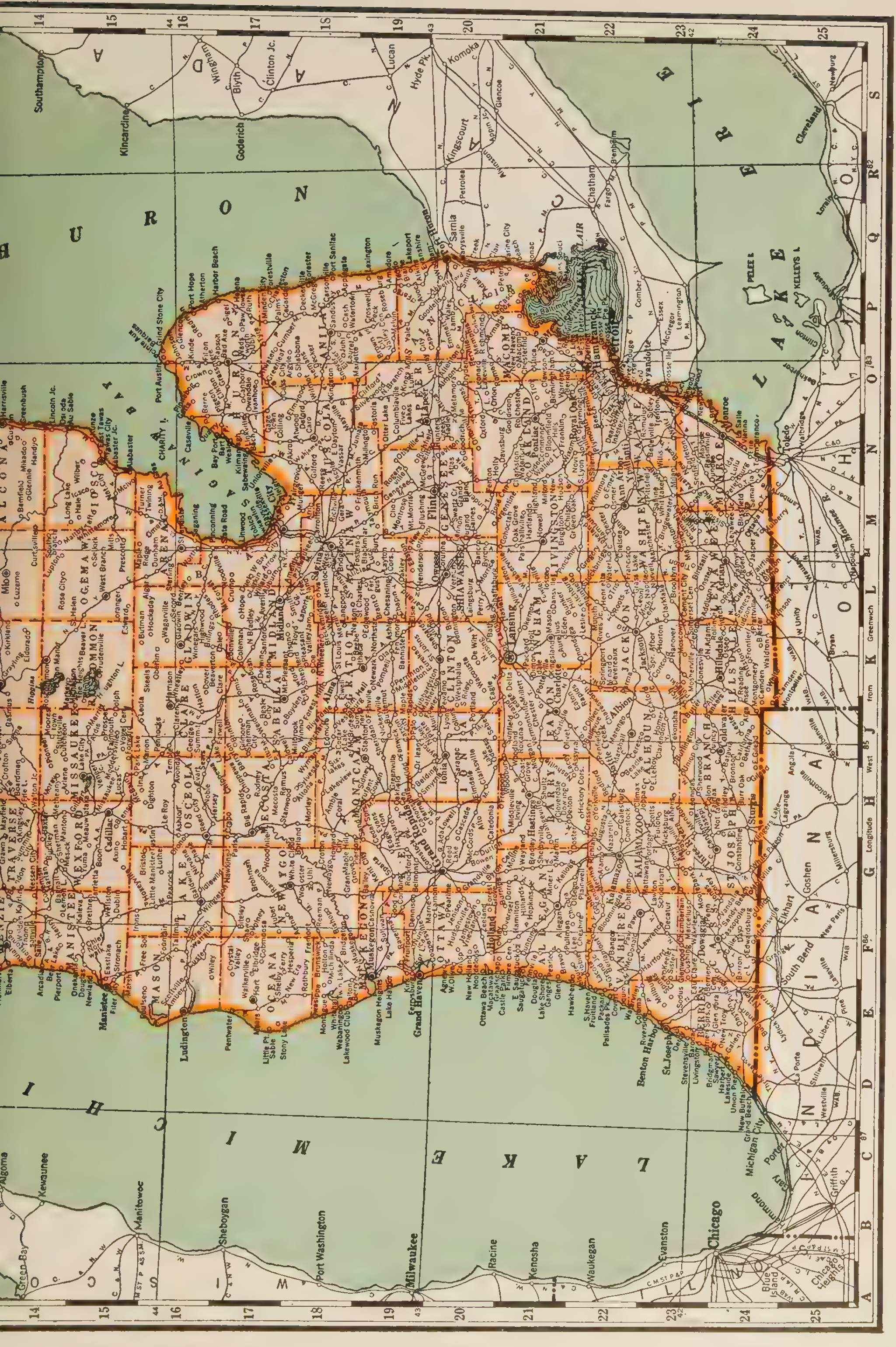
H U R O N
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L A K E E R I E
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TUSCOLA
SANILAC
LAPEER
ST. CLAIR
MACOMB
OAKLAND
WAYNE
WASHTENAW
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GENESEE
SHIAWASSEE
SAGINAW
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GLADWIN
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ROSCOMMON
CLARE
ISABELLA
GRATIOT
CLINTON
INGHAM
JACKSON
HILLSDALE
LENAWEE
MONROE
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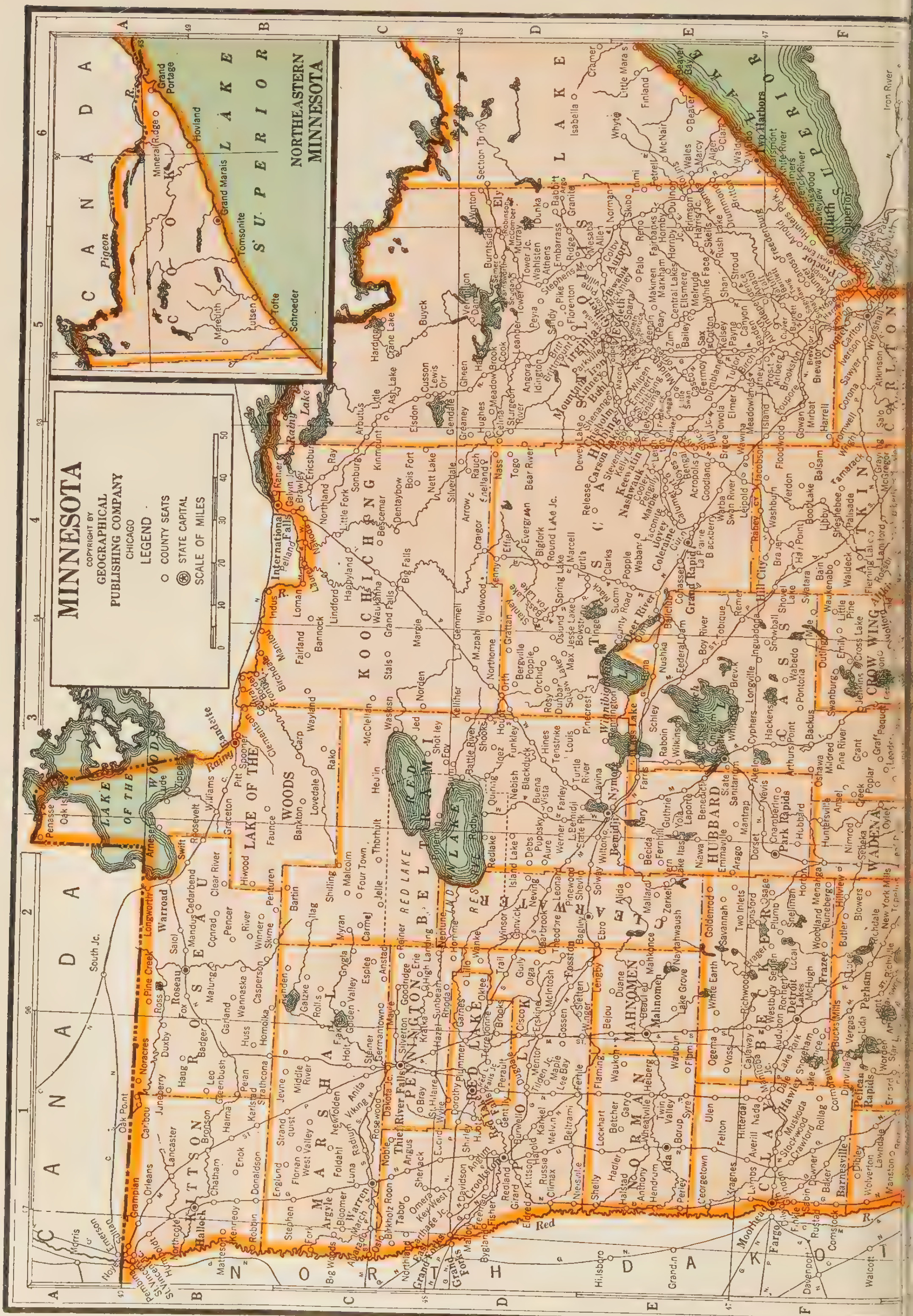
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Duluth
Superior
Two Harbors
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CARLTON
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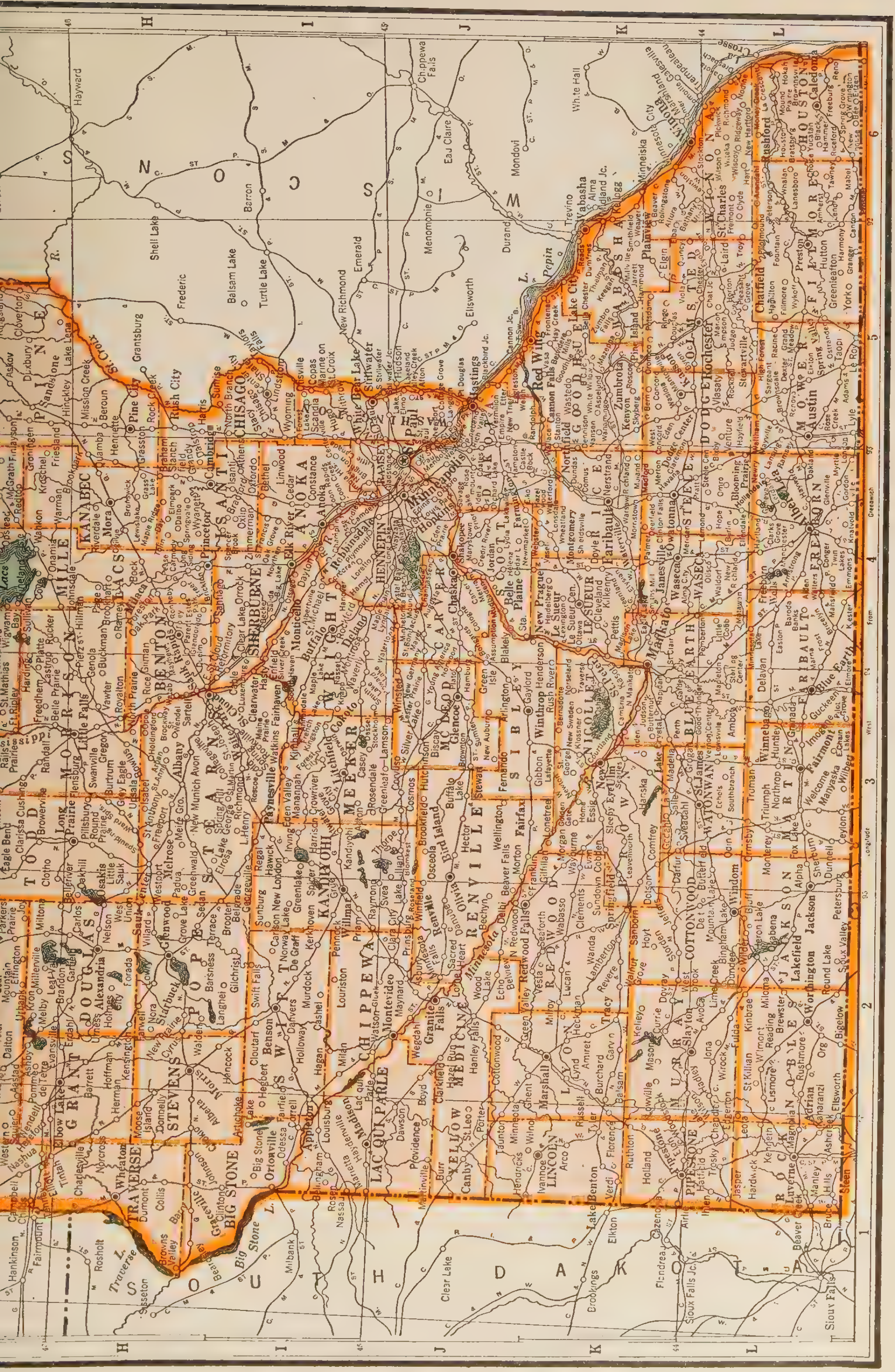
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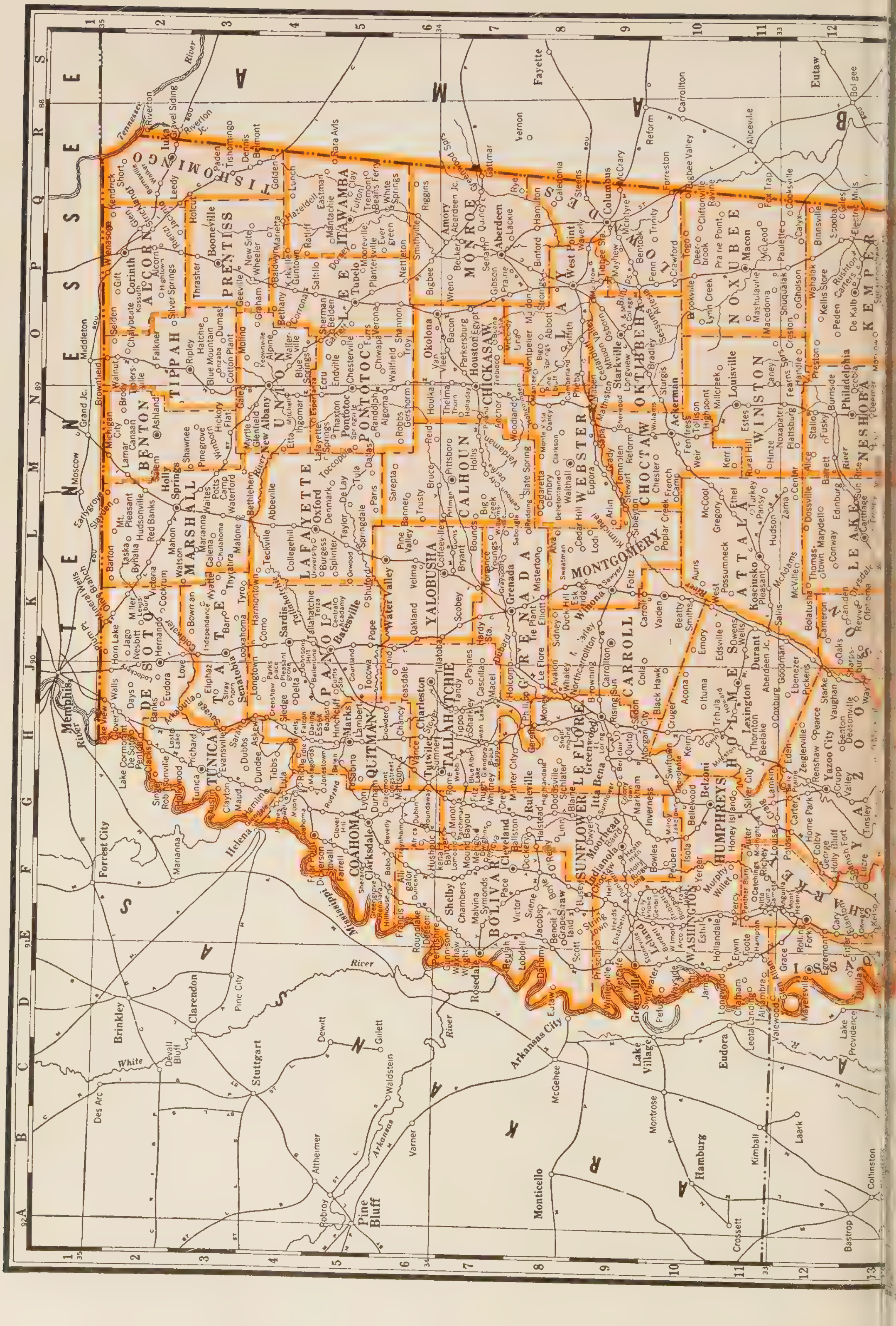
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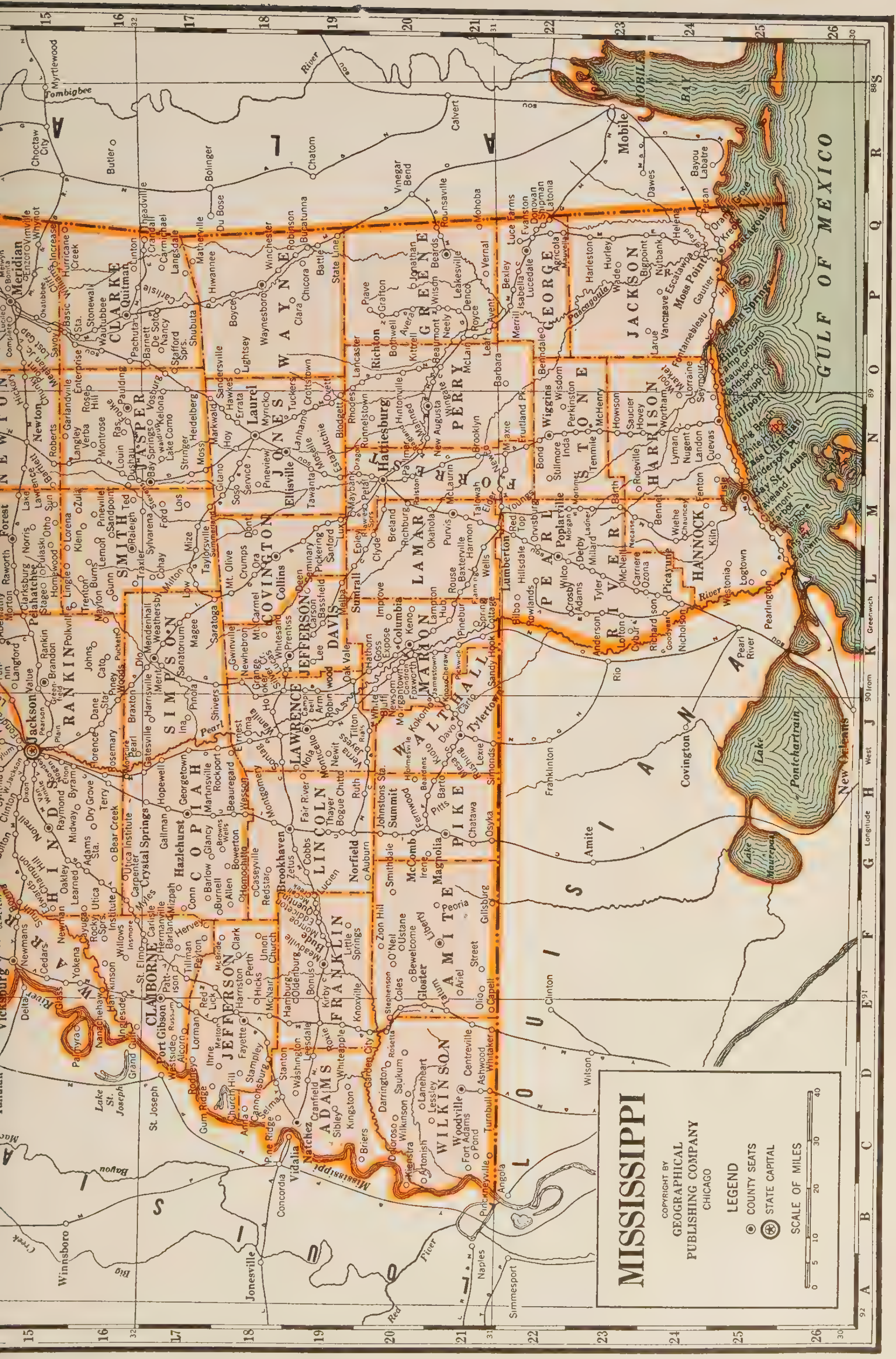
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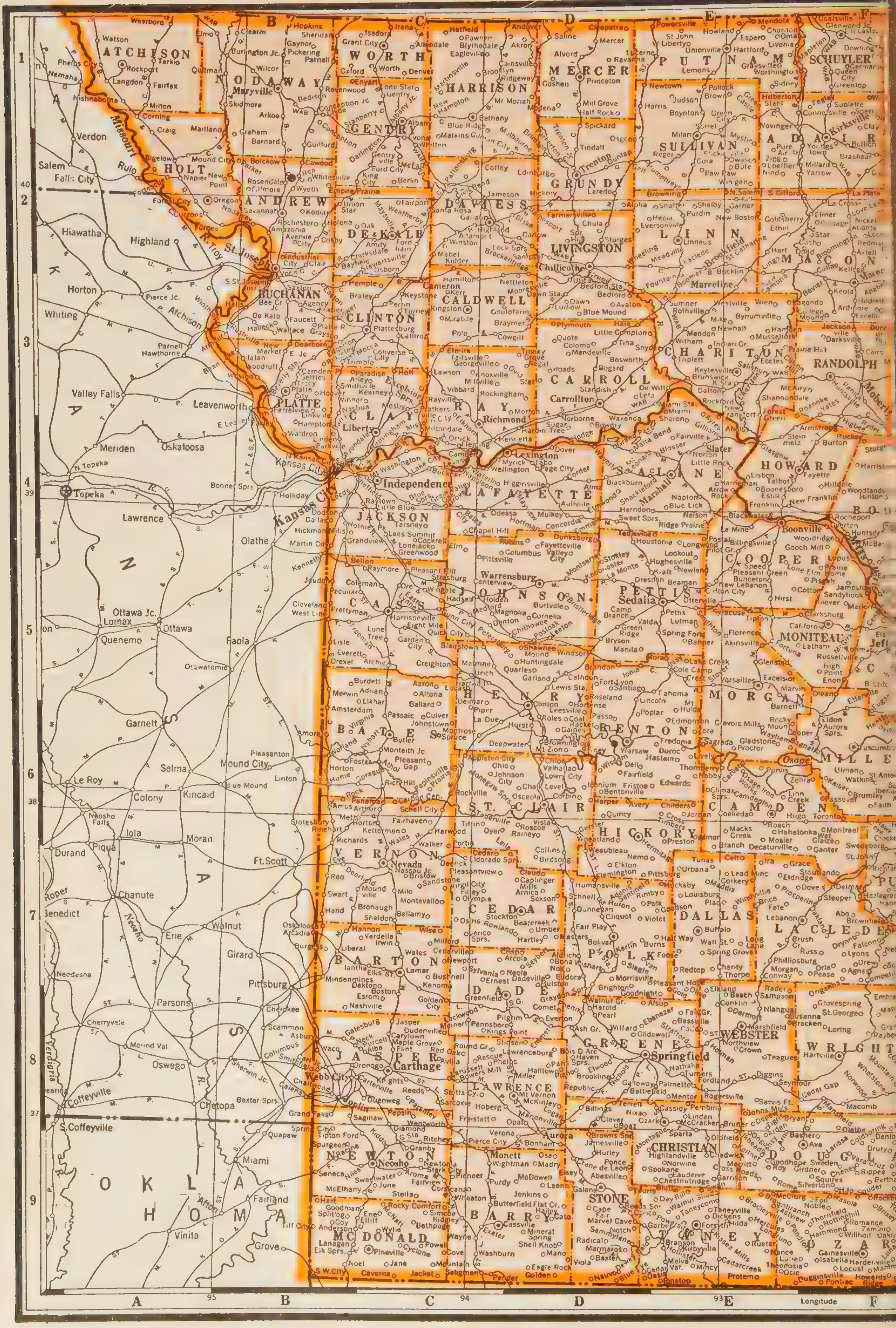
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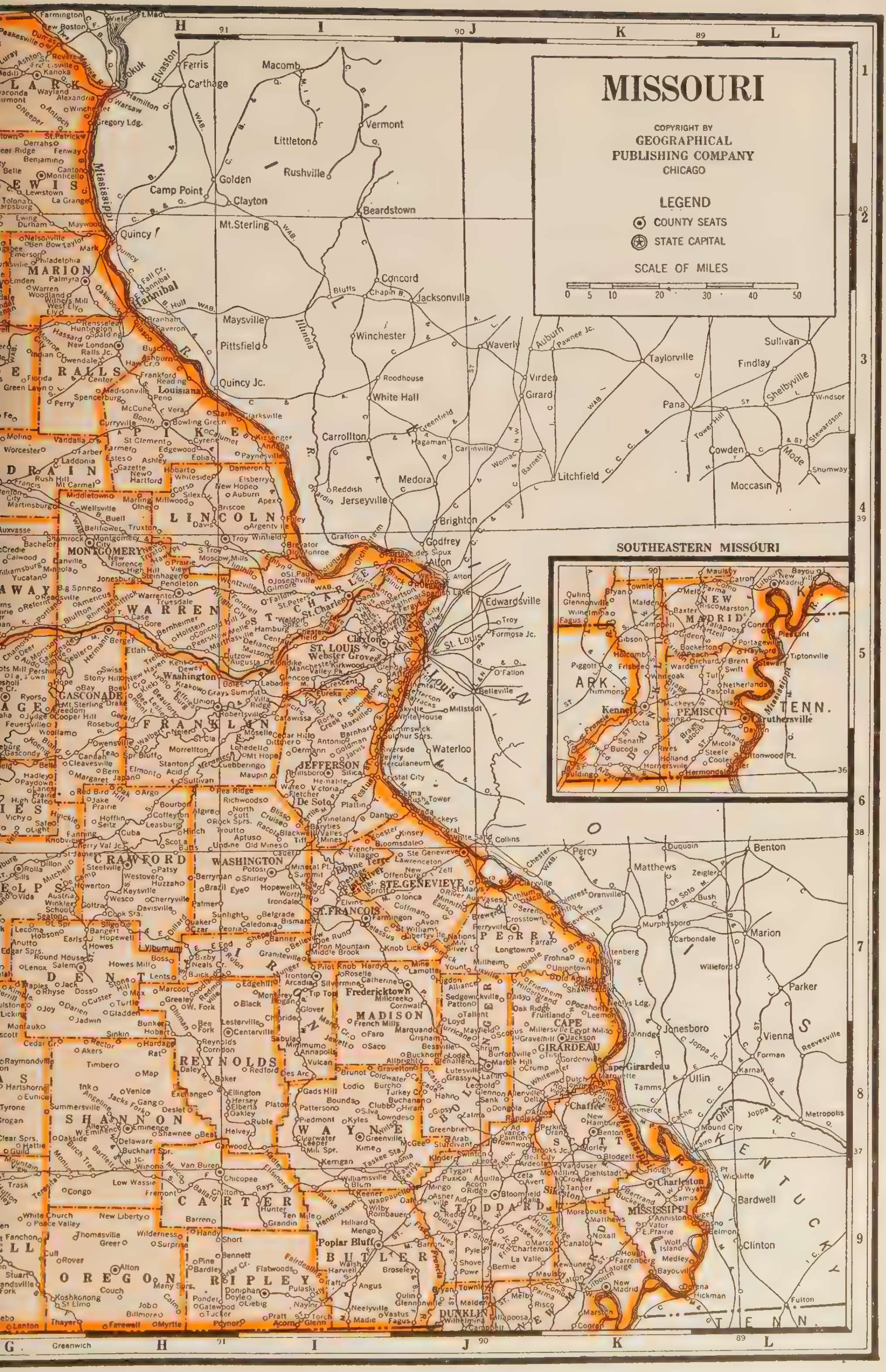
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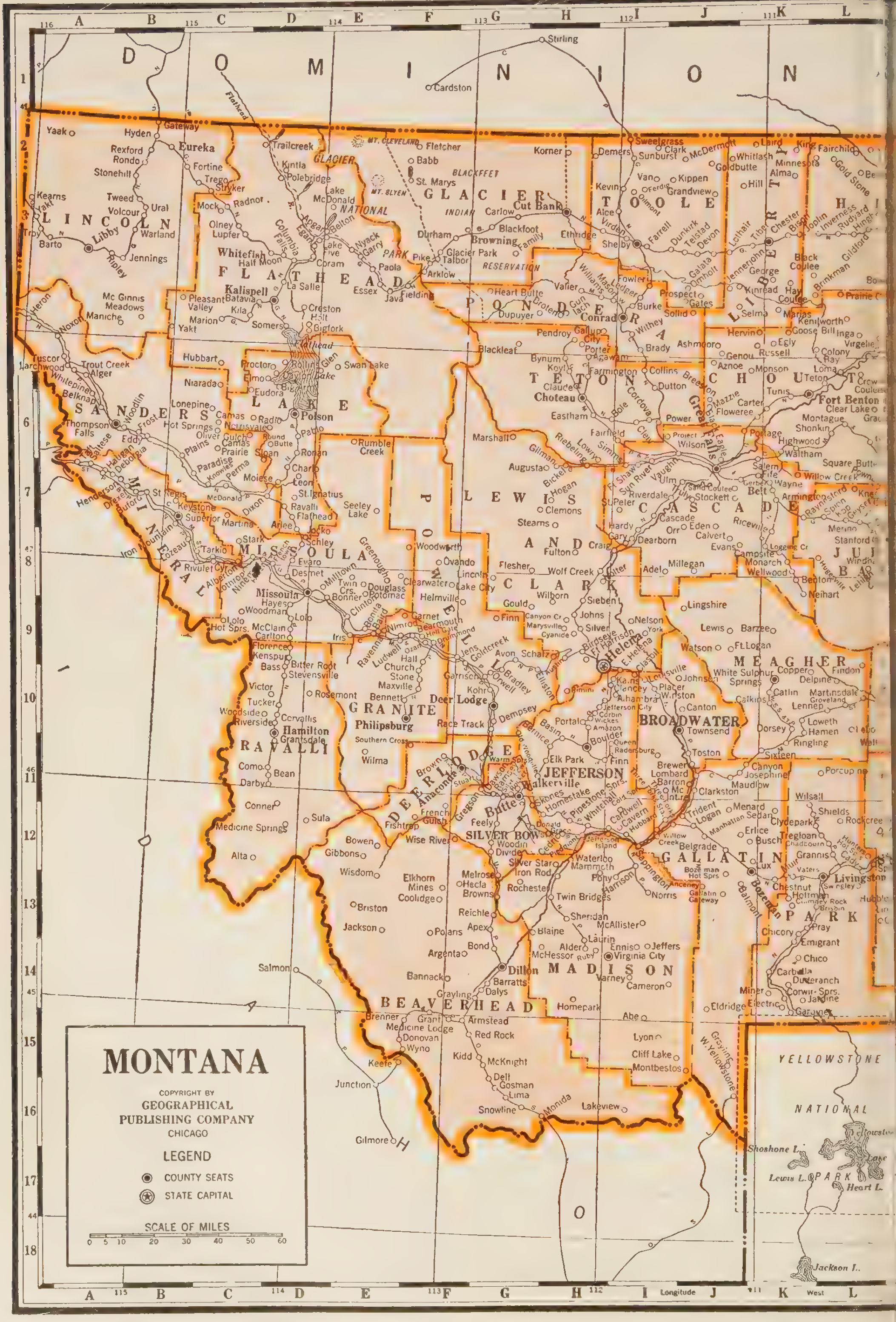
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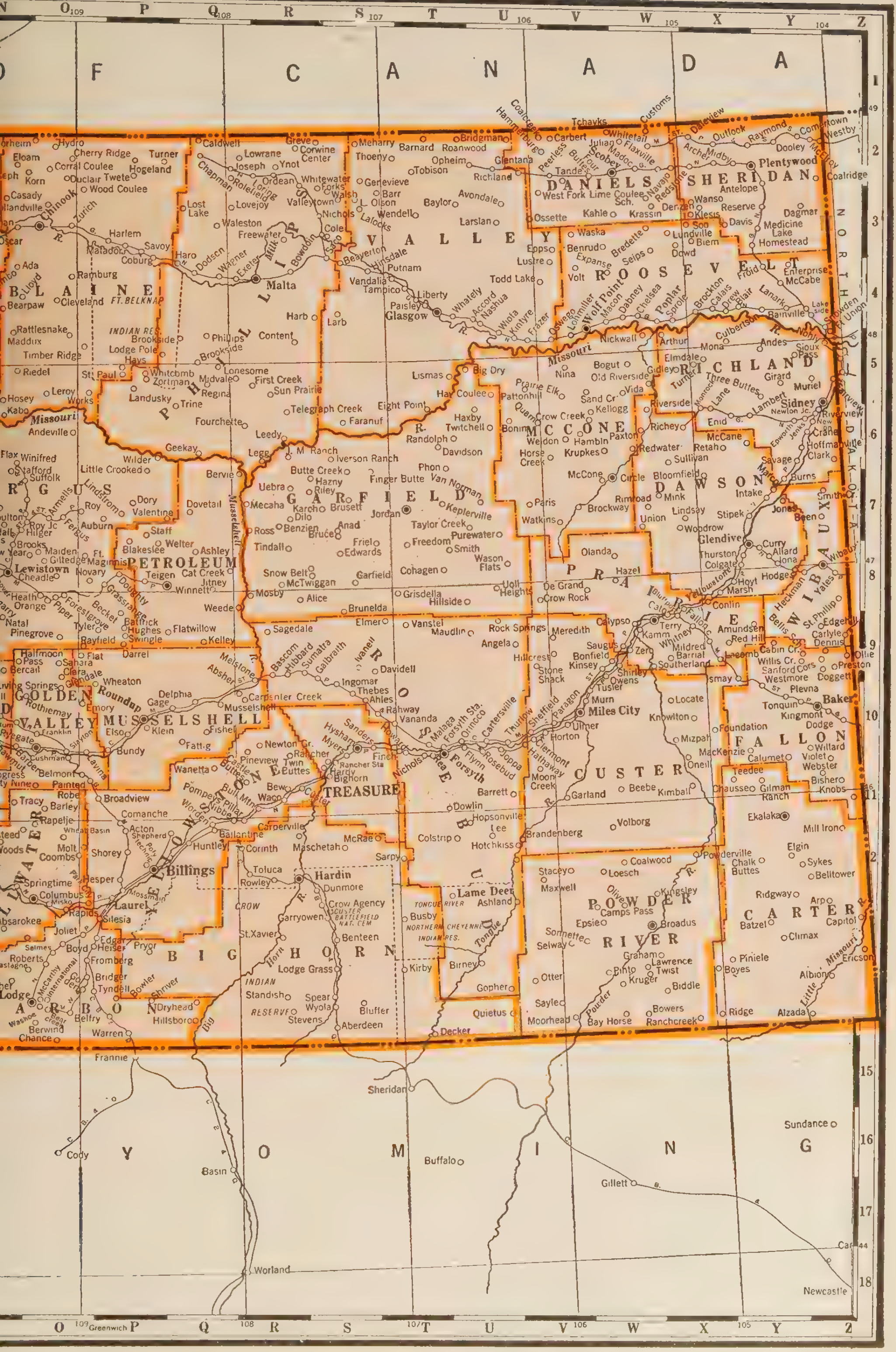

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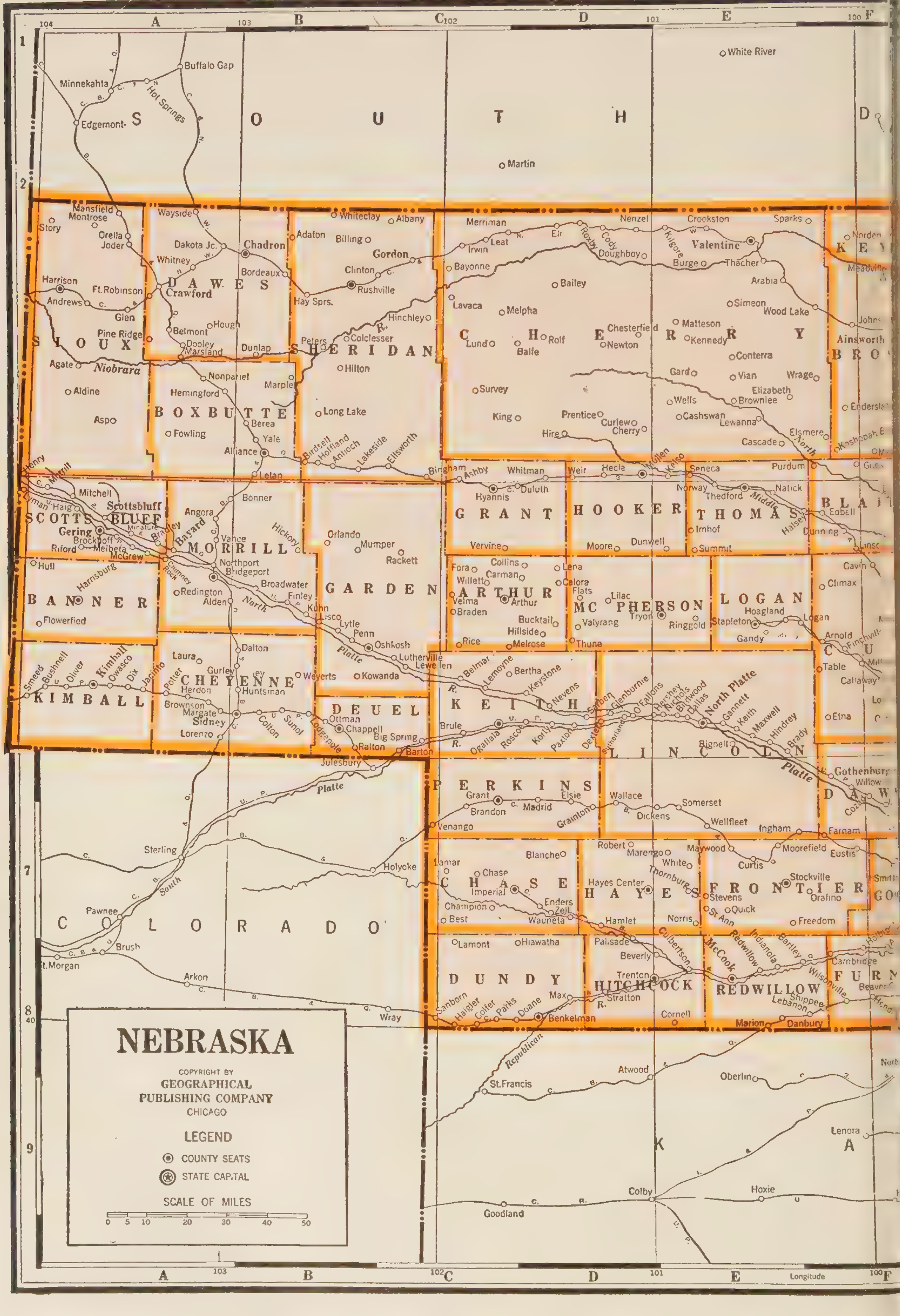
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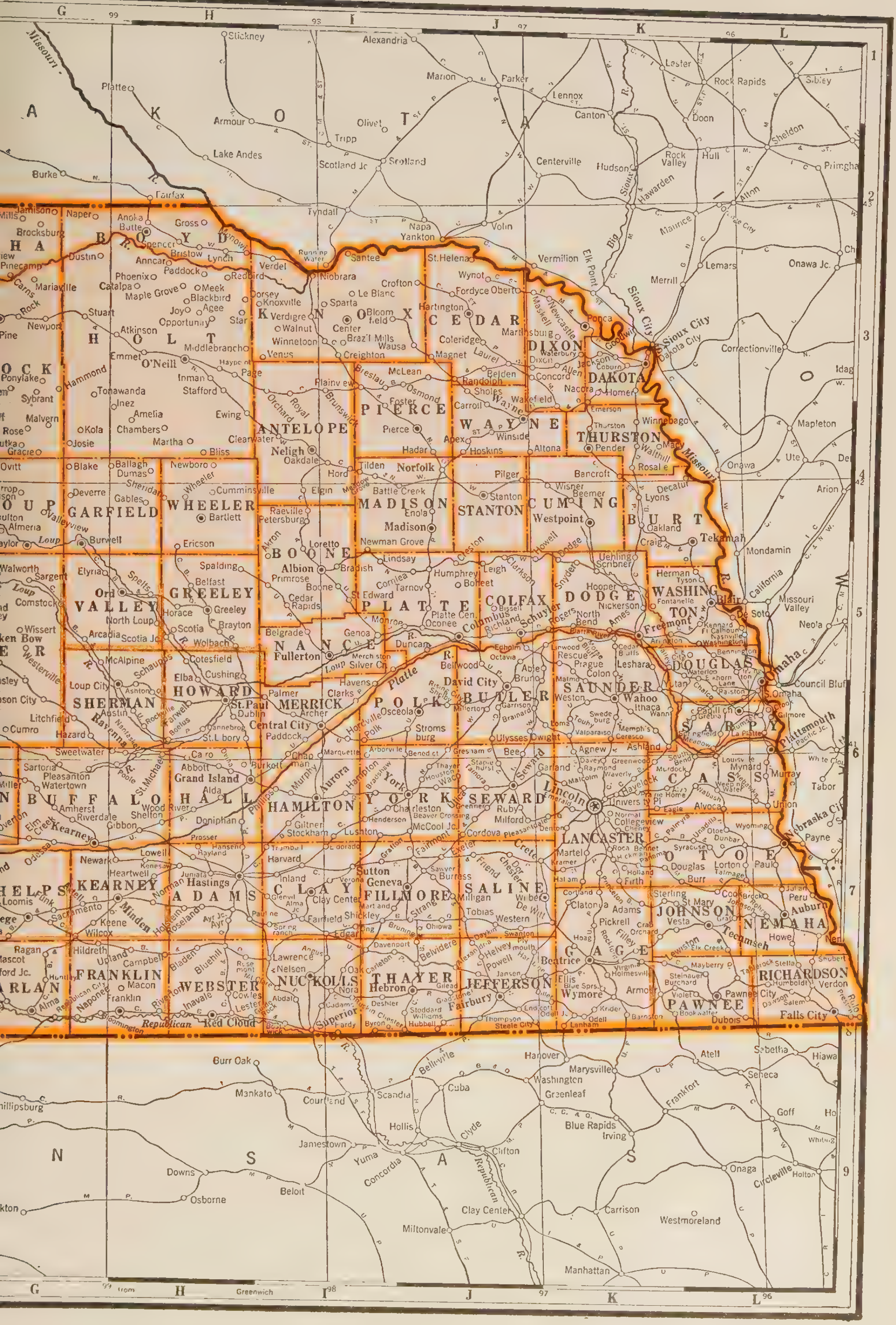
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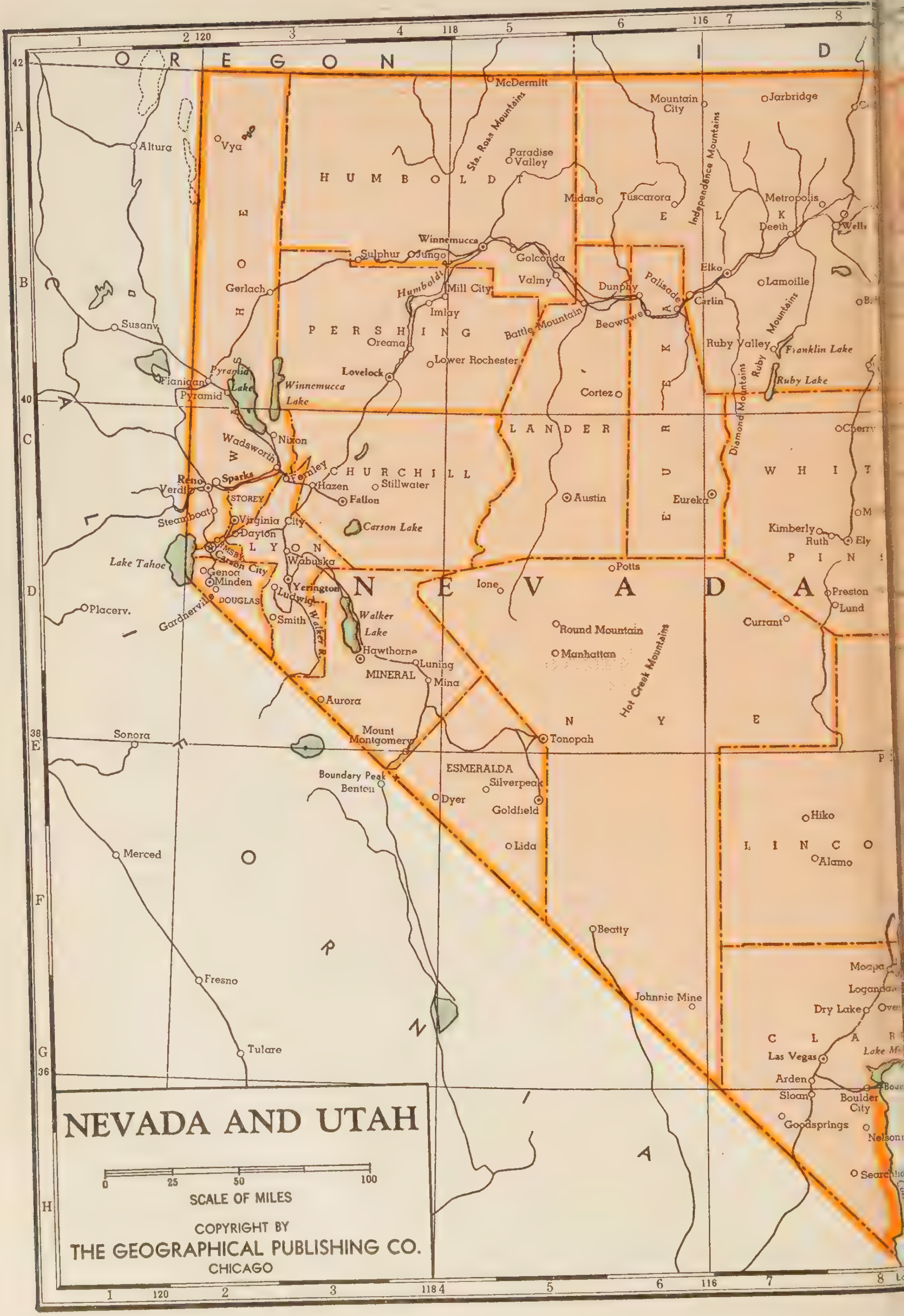
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SCALE OF MILES

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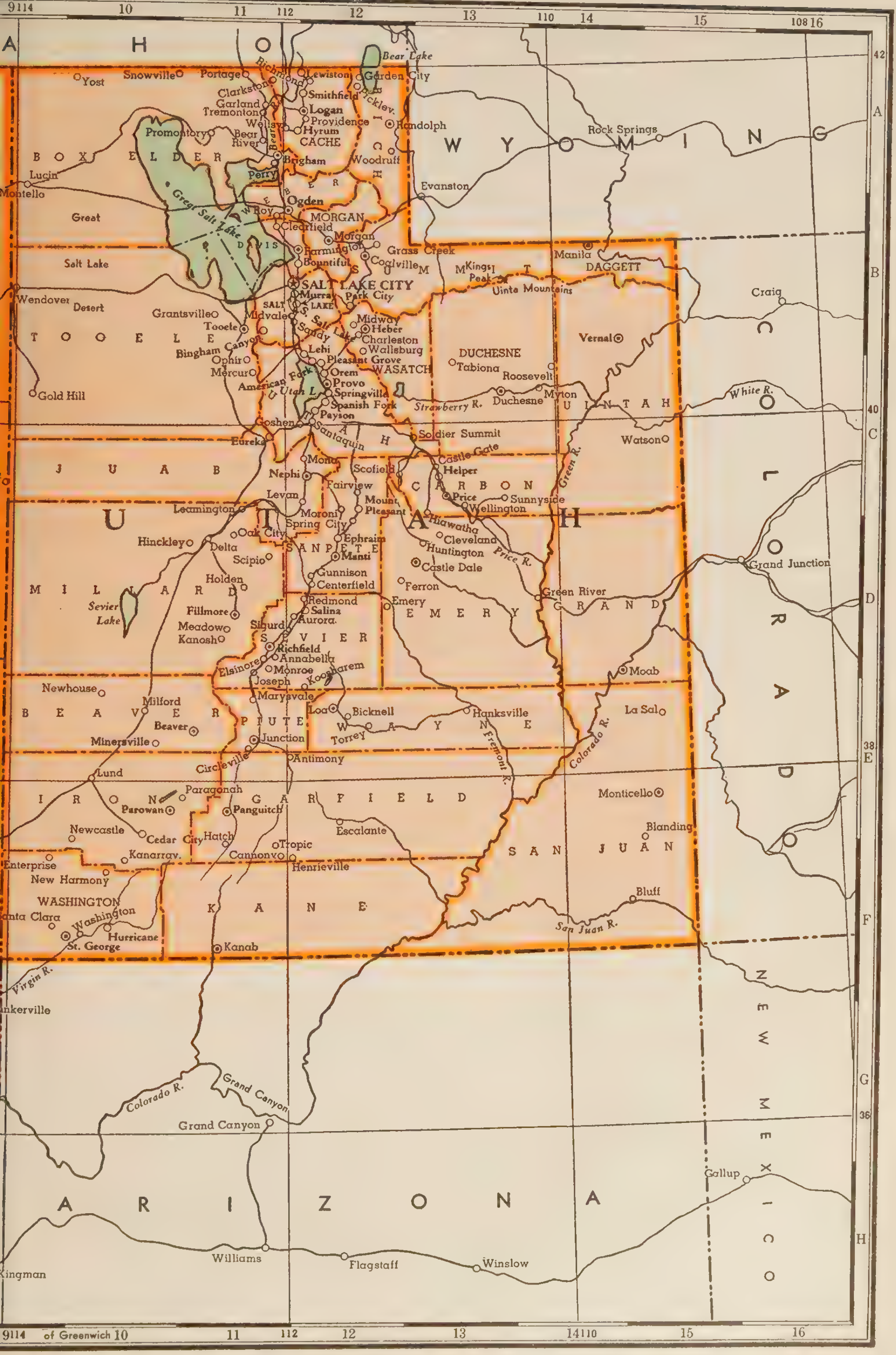
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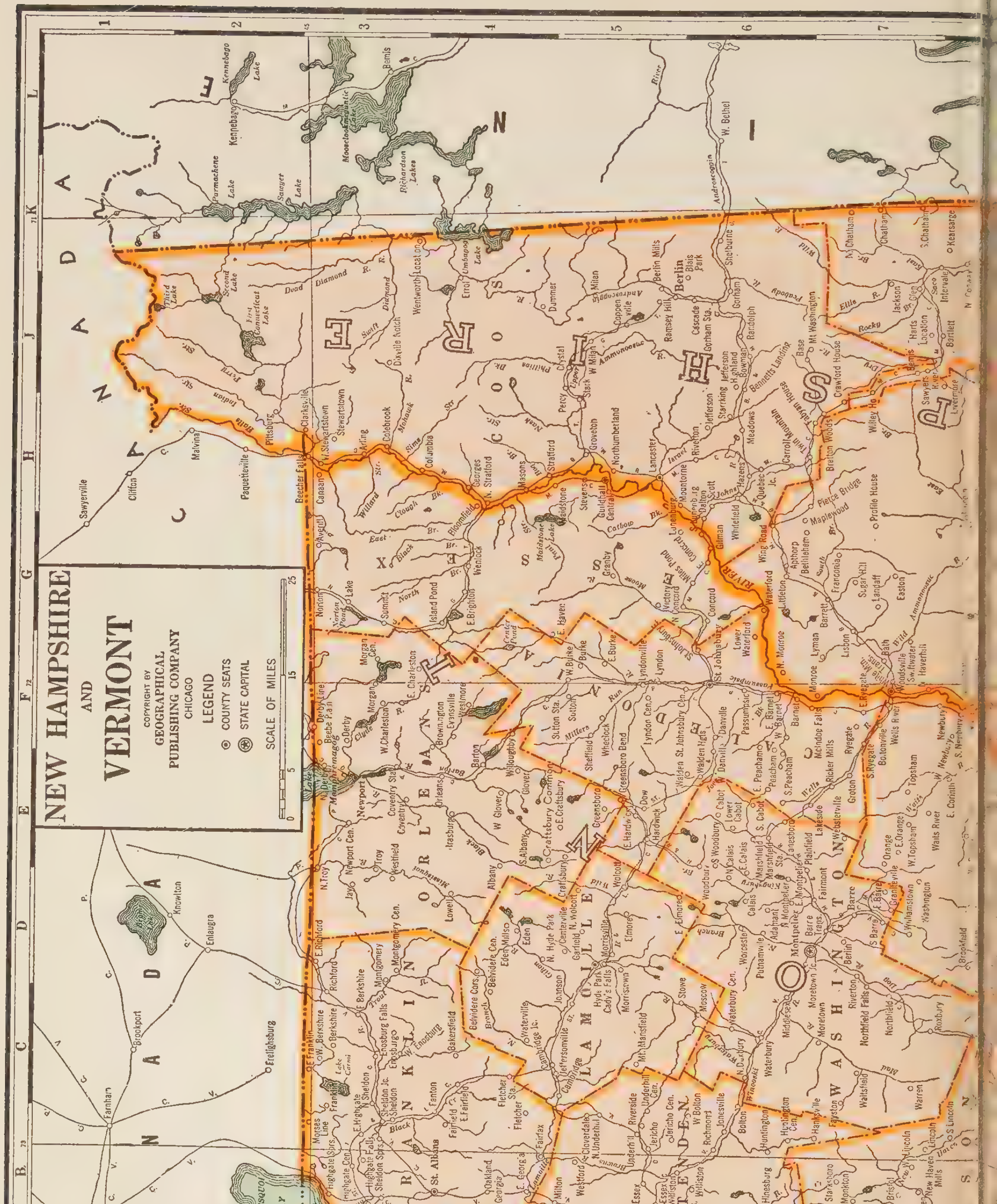
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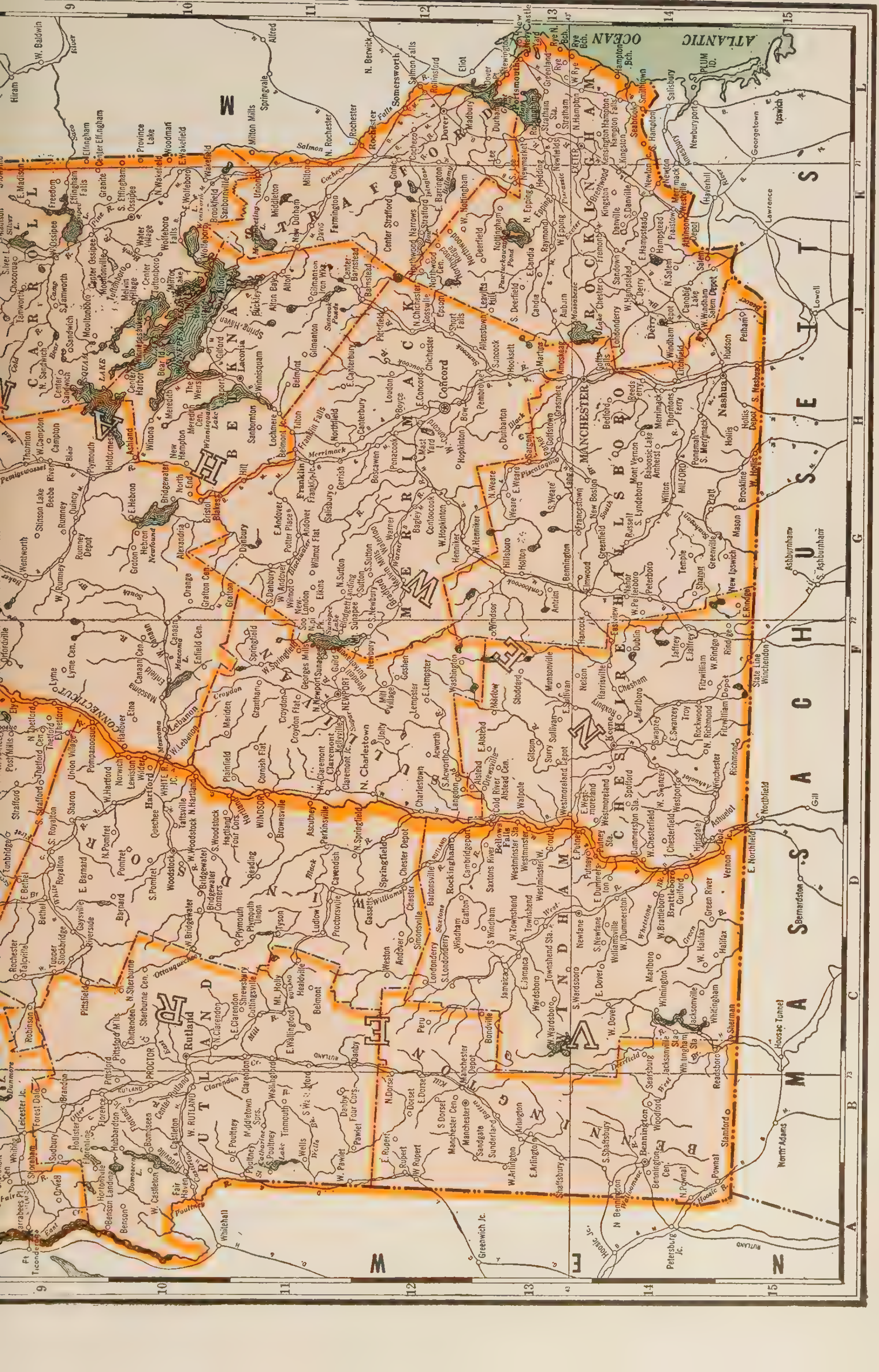
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RUTLAND
BENNINGTON
Concord
MANCHESTER
Nashua
Portsmouth
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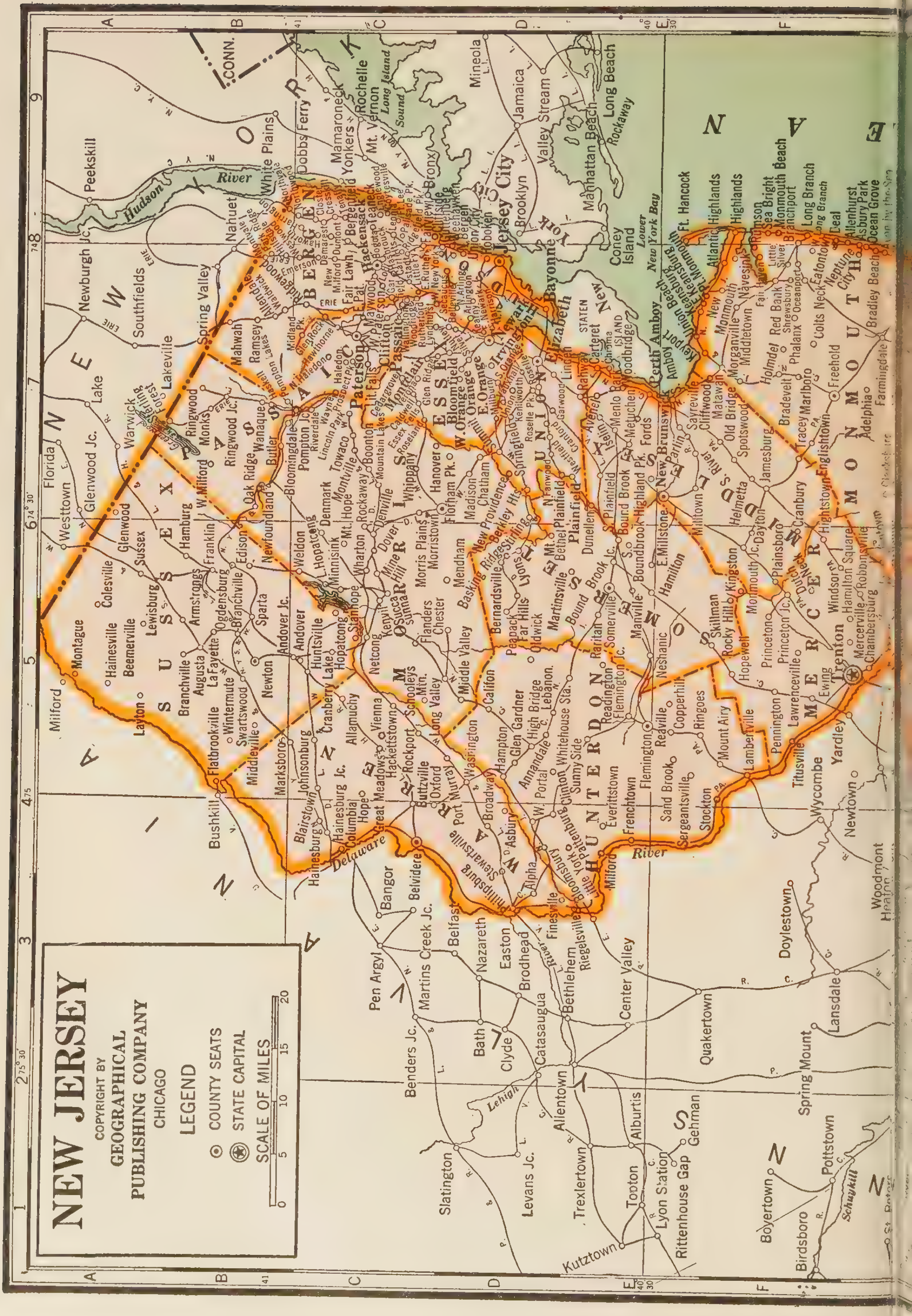
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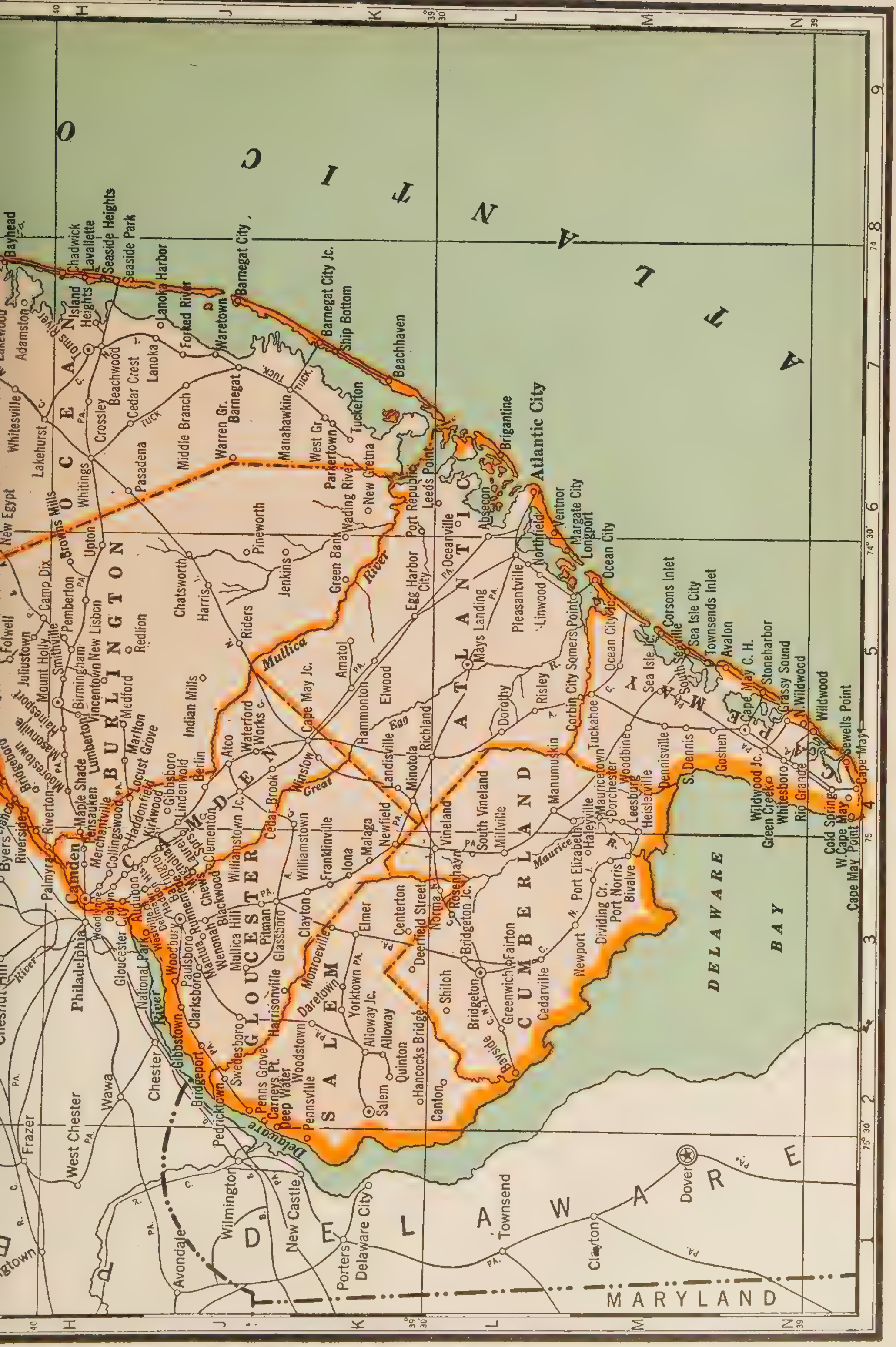
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Atlantic City
Wilmington
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Chester
New Castle
Bridgeton
Millville
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Salem
Toms River
Barnegat
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Tuckerton
Beachhaven
Brigantine
Ventnor
Margate City
Longport
Ocean City
Sea Isle City
Wildwood
Cape May
Cape May C. H.
Hammonton
Egg Harbor City
Pleasantville
Absecon
Mays Landing
Glassboro
Woodbury
Gloucester City
Penns Grove
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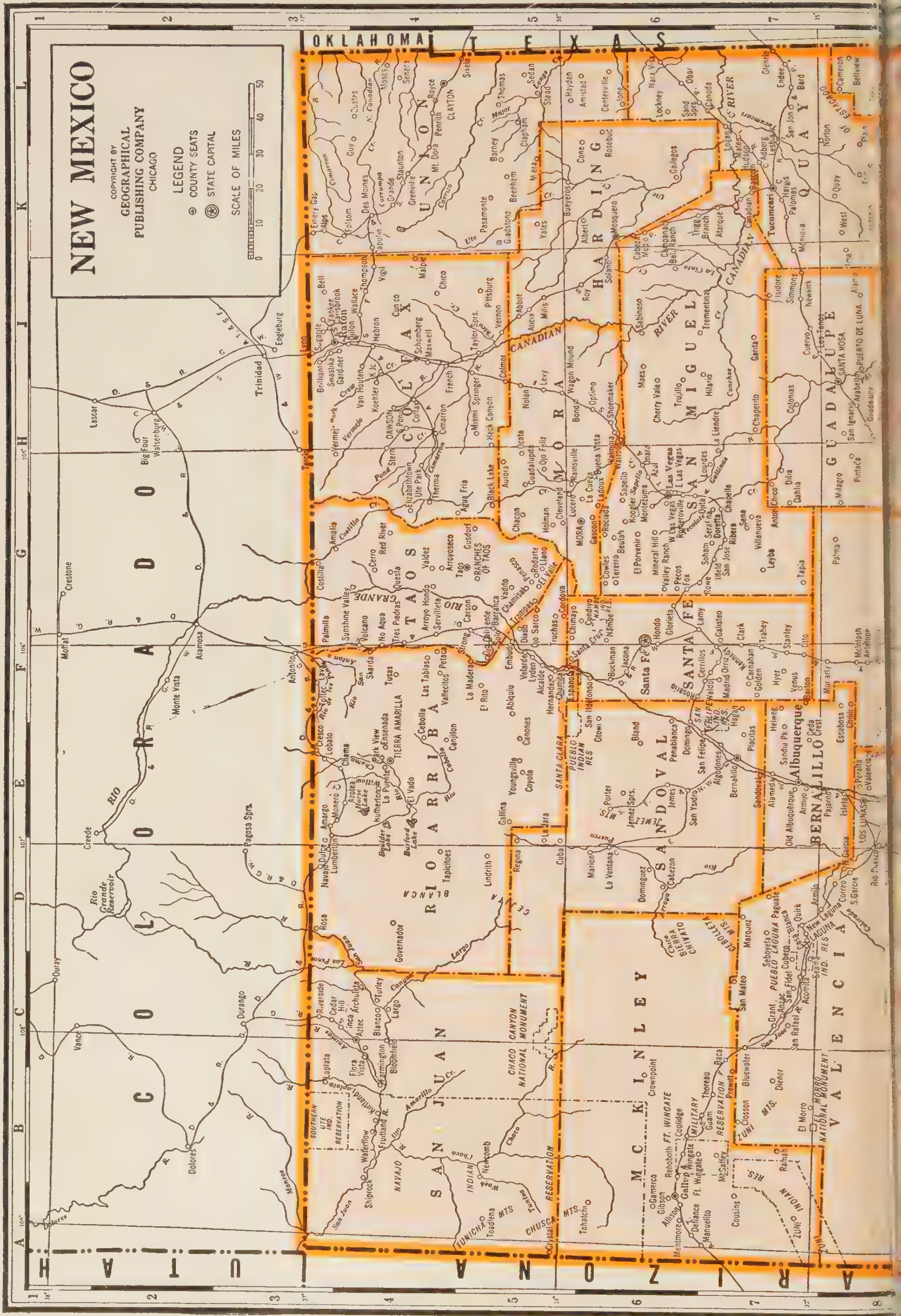
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QUAY
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SANTA FE
SANDOVAL
BERNALILLO
McKINLEY
VALENCIA
Santa Fe
Albuquerque
Raton
Clayton
Tucumcari
Las Vegas
Taos
Aztec
Santa Rosa
Los Lunas
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Bernalillo
Mosquero
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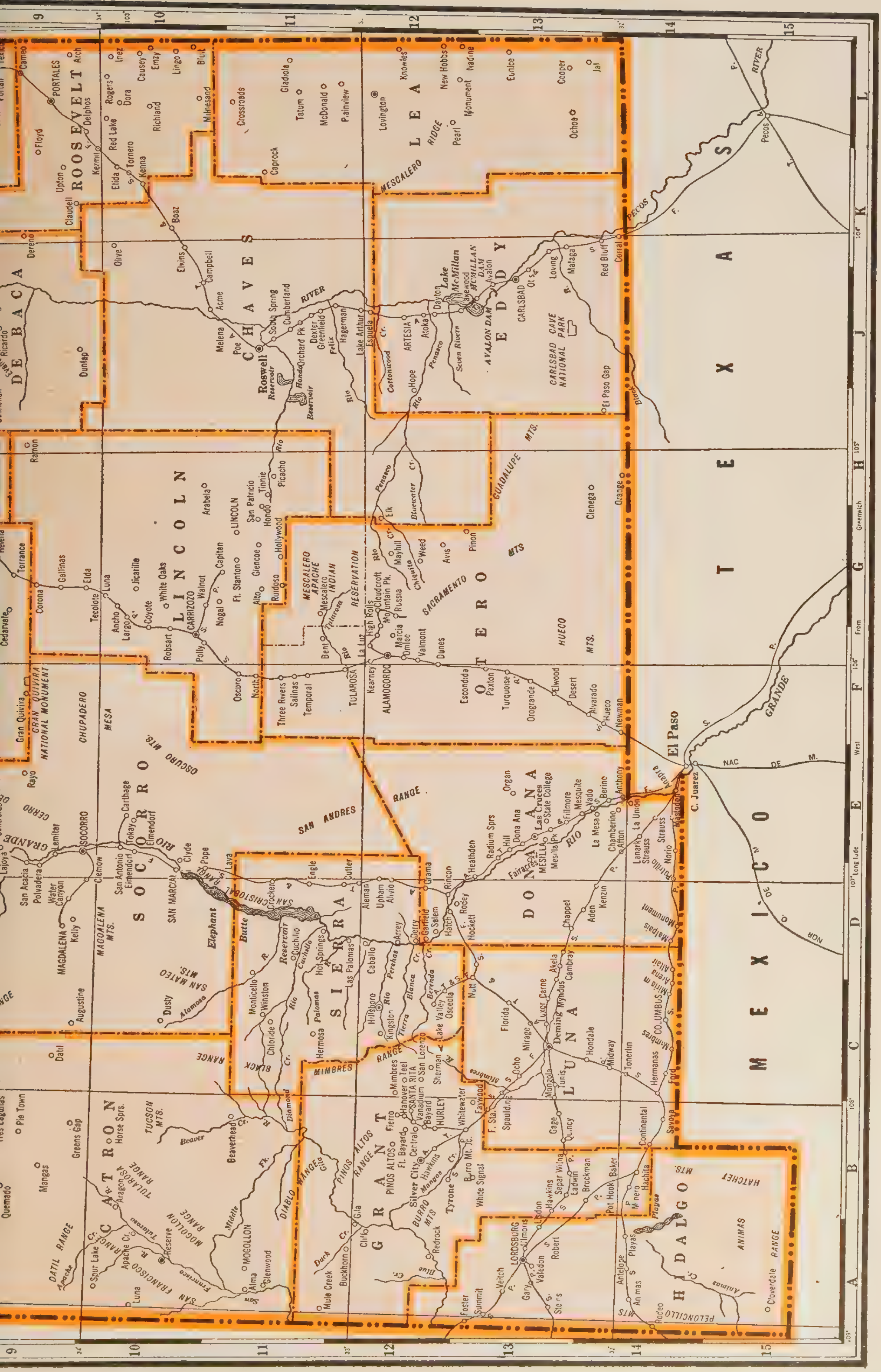
EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT
RIO GRANDE
CANADIAN RIVER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CATRON
HIDALGO
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MEXICO
Roswell
CARRIZOZO
LINCOLN
ALAMOGORDO
TULAROSA
CARLSBAD
ARTESIA
Lovington
SOCORRO
MAGDALENA
Las Cruces
MESILLA
Deming
LORDSBURG
Silver City
HURLEY
SANTA RITA
PINOS ALTOS
El Paso
C. Juarez
Pecos
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MOGOLLON
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OSCURO MTS.
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MESCALERO RIDGE
MESCALERO APACHE INDIAN RESERVATION
GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT
CARLSBAD CAVE NATIONAL PARK
Lake McMillan
McMILLAN DAM
AVALON DAM
Elephant Butte Reservoir
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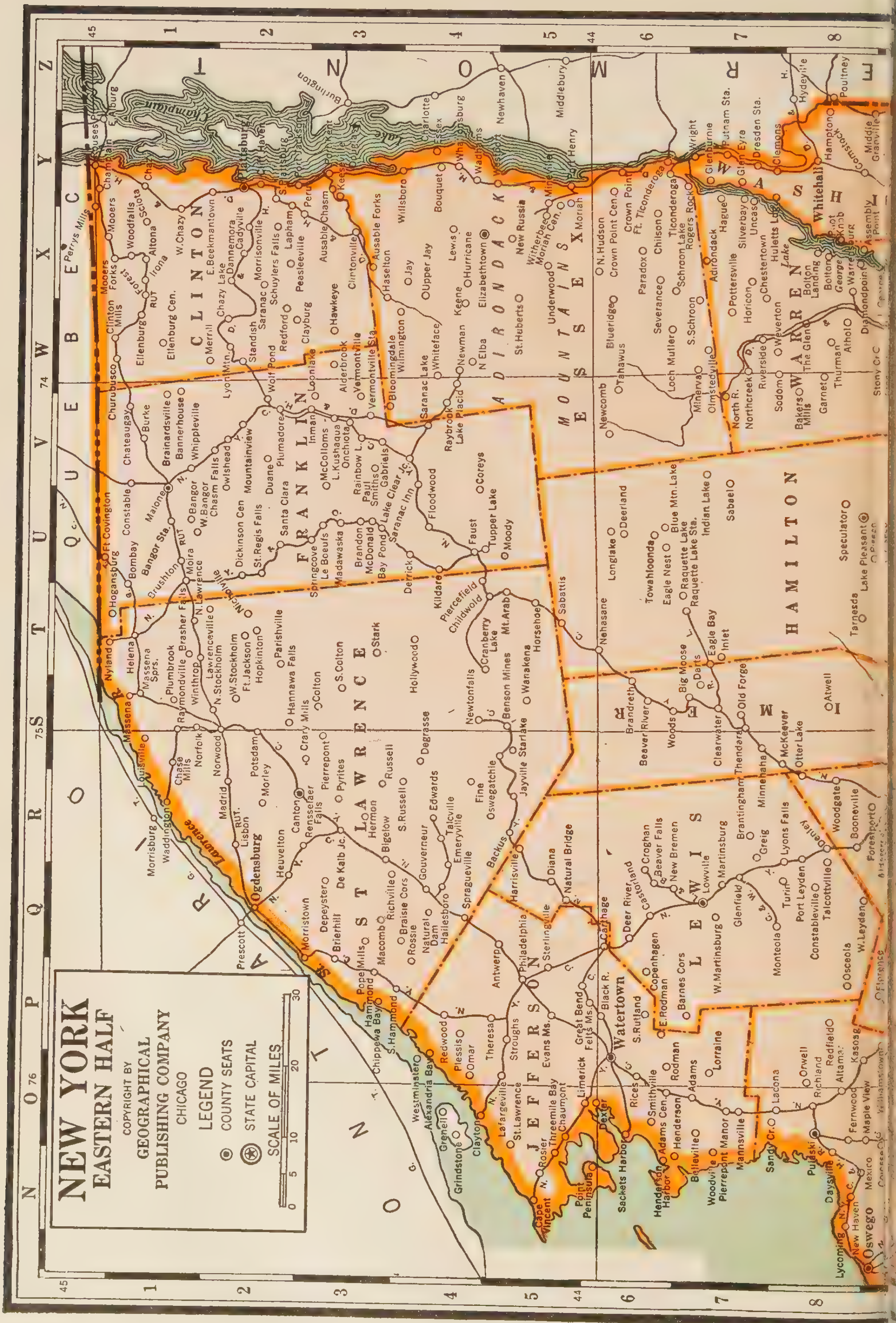
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Lake Champlain
St. Lawrence
Lake George
Plattsburg
Malone
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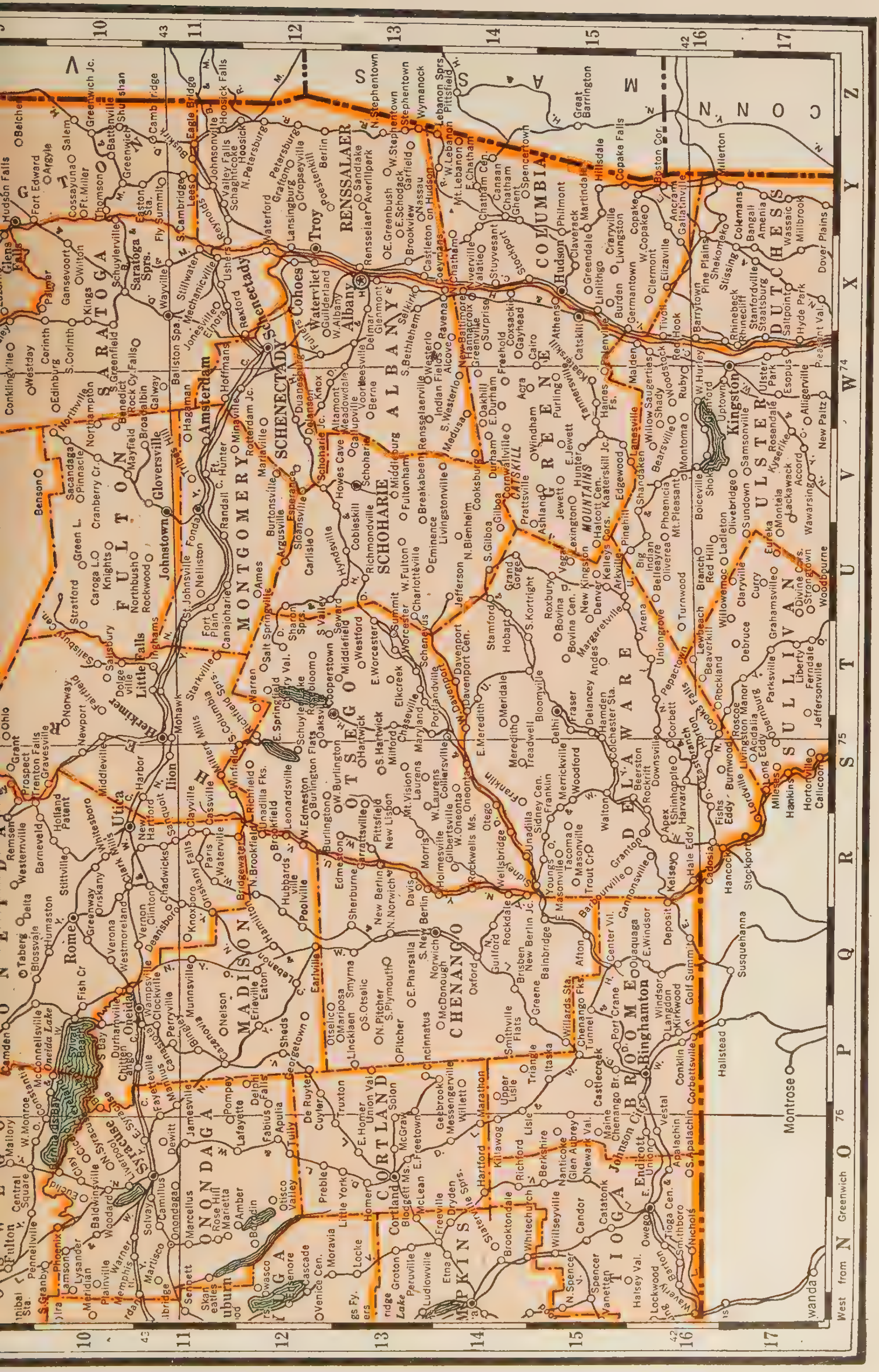
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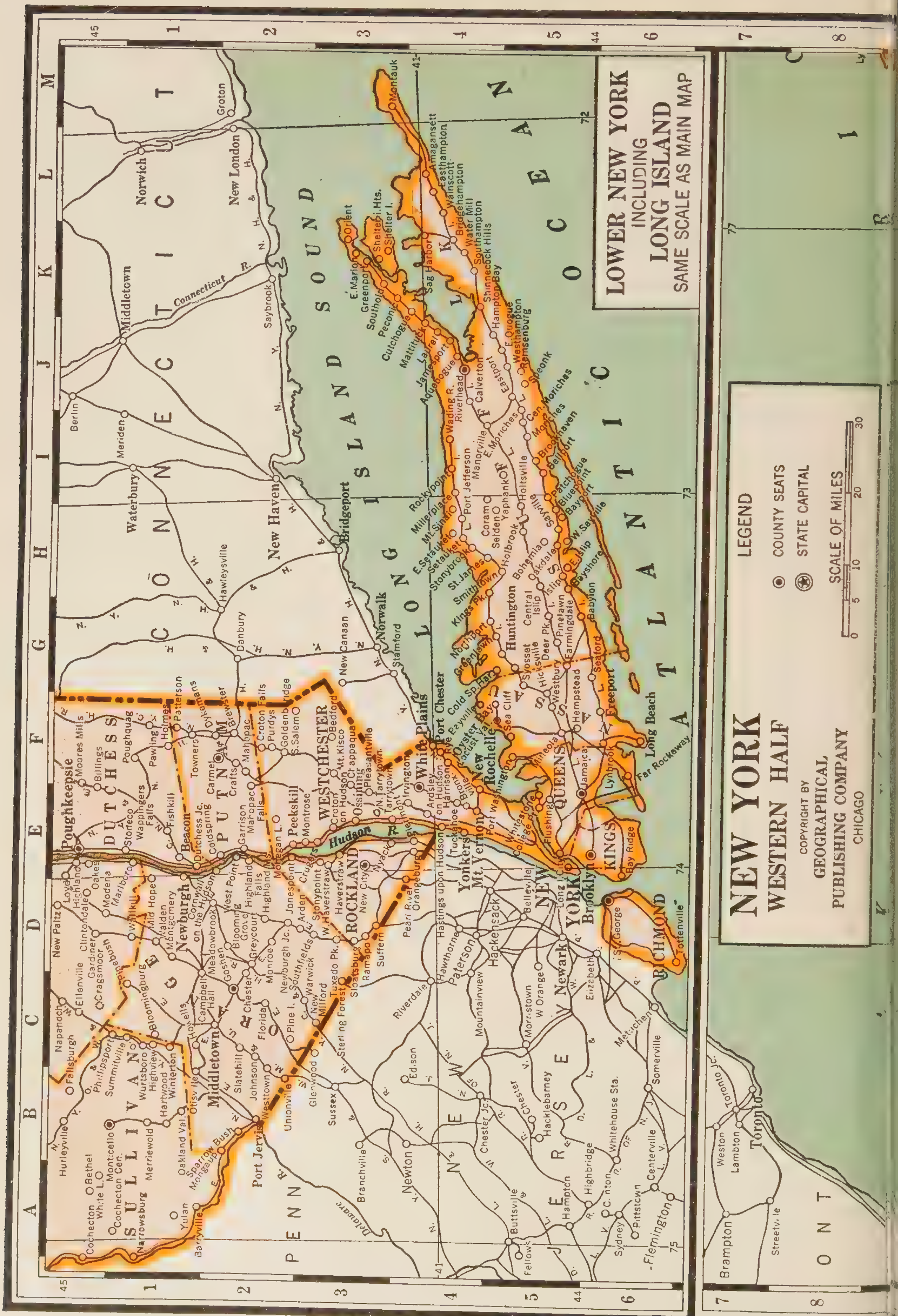
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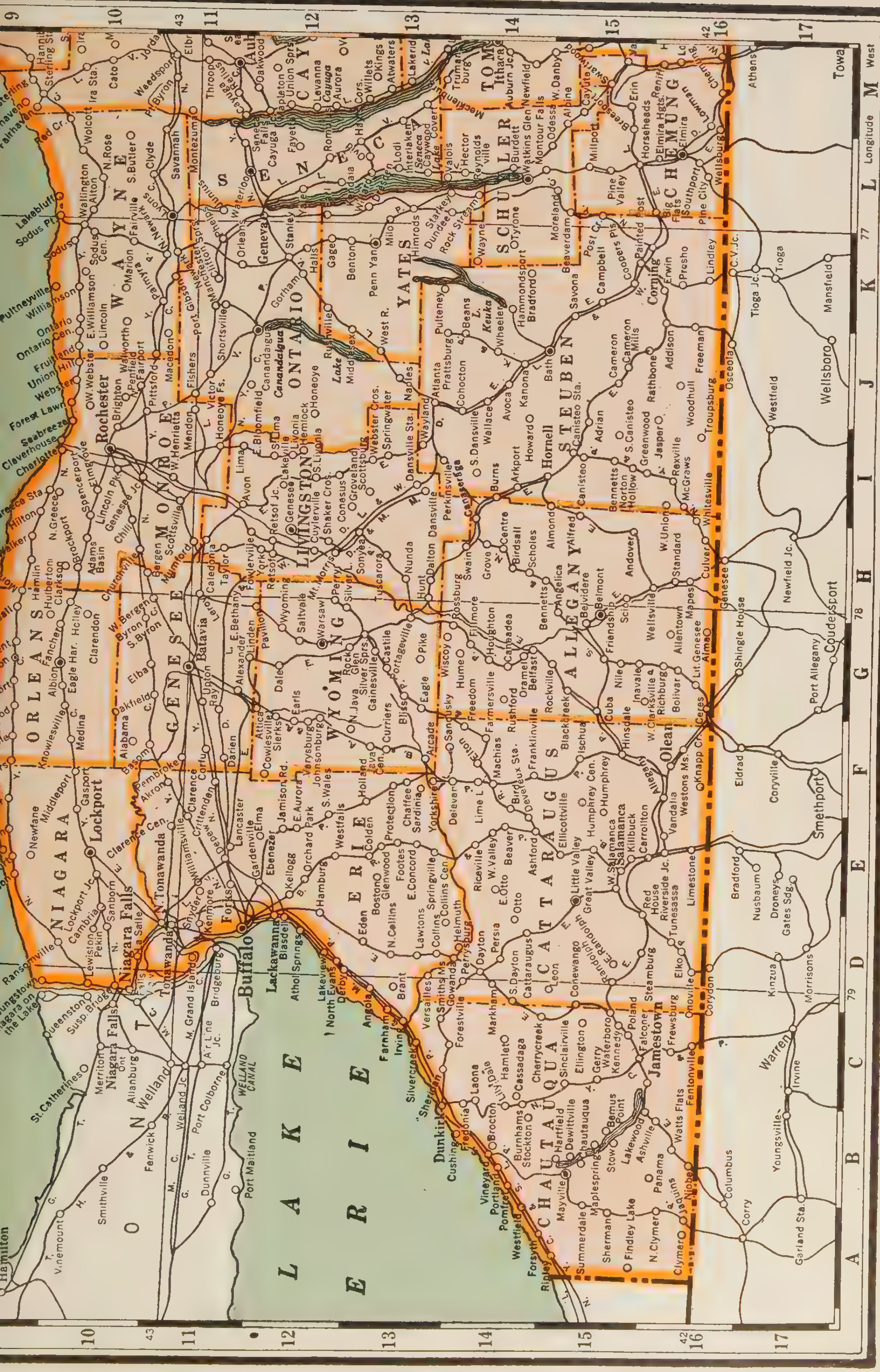
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N. Tonawanda
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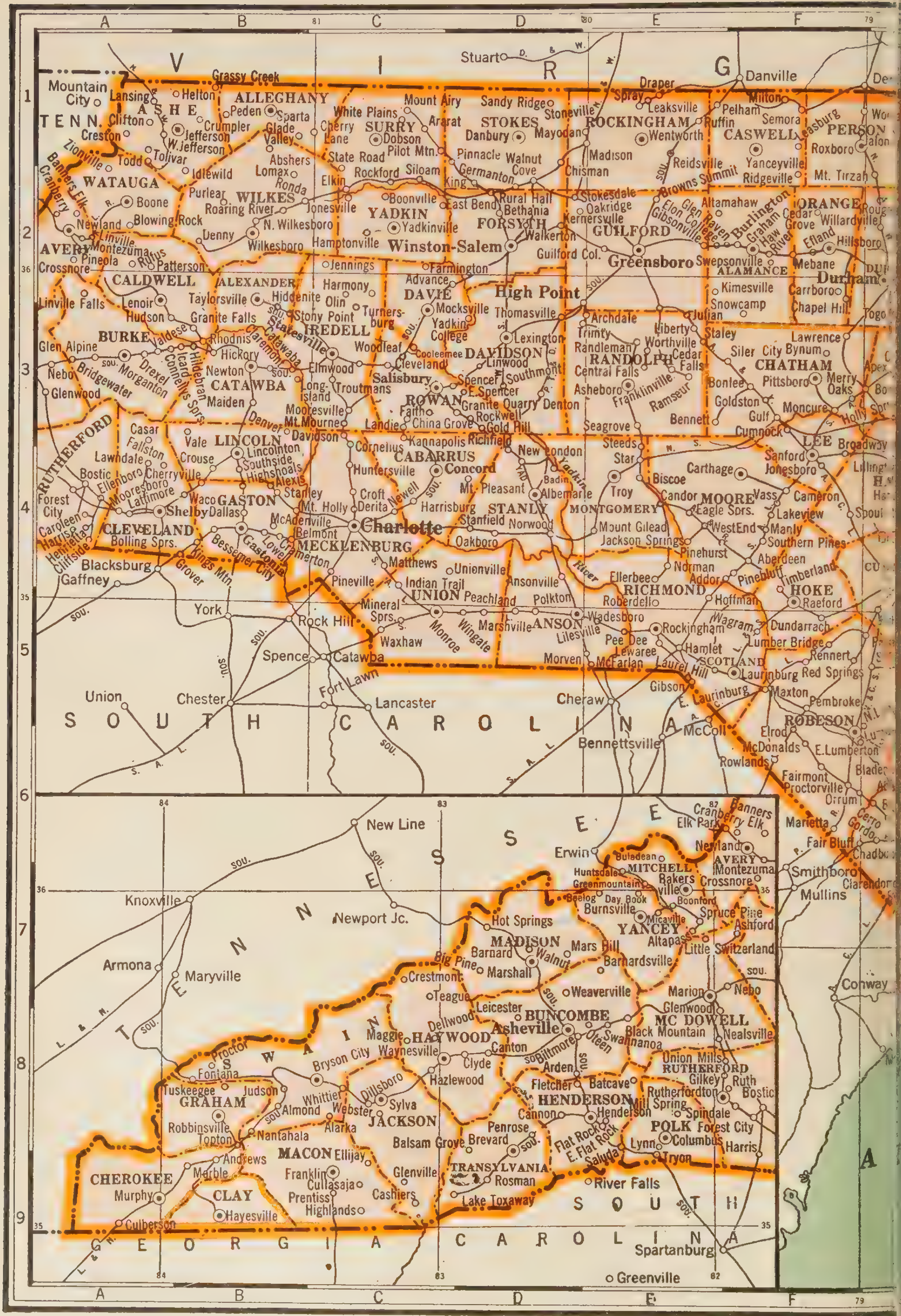
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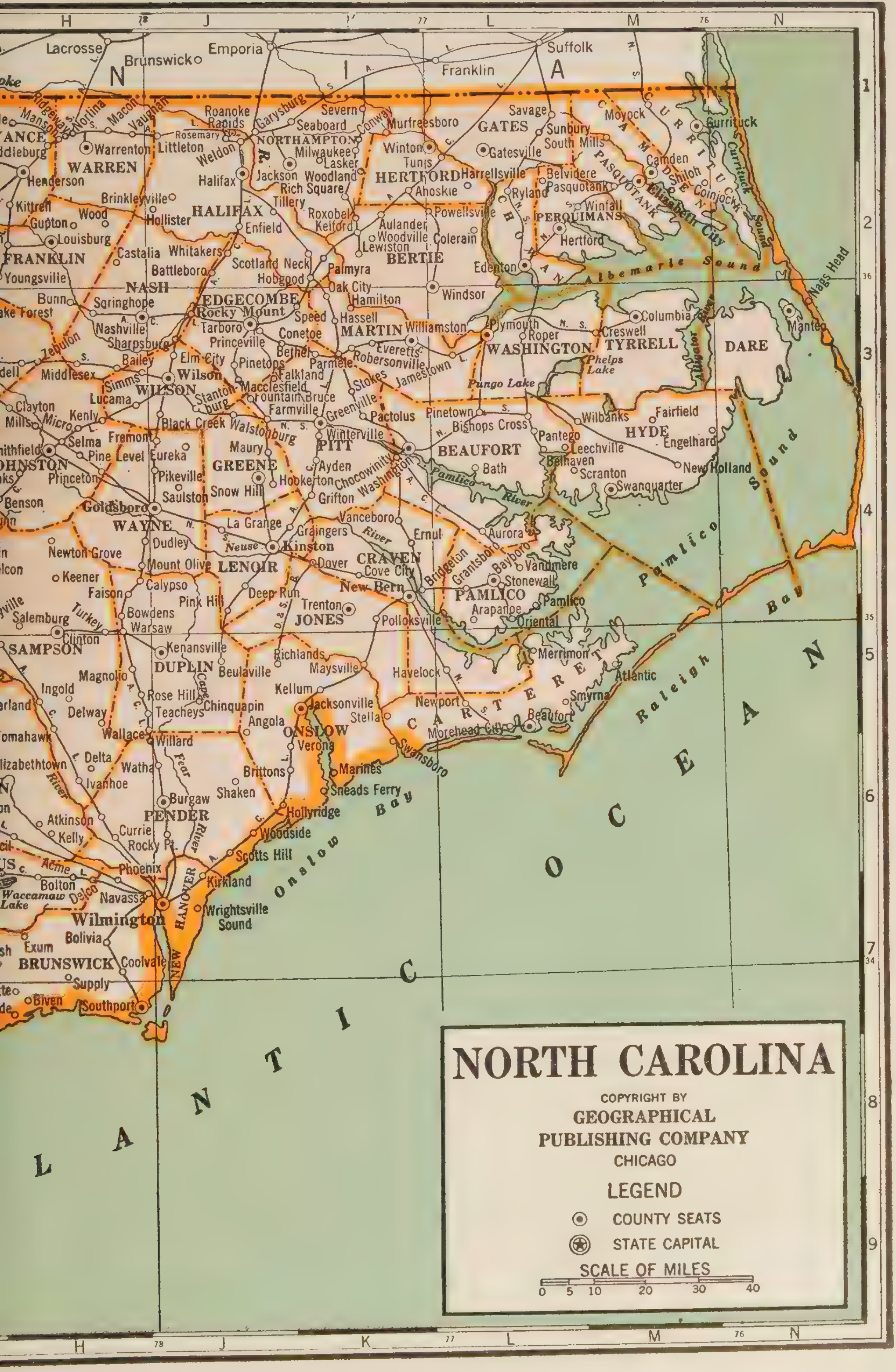
Asheville
Durham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Henderson
Warrenton
Littleton
Roanoke Rapids
Weldon
Halifax
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Murfreesboro
Winton
Gatesville
Sunbury
Moyock
Currituck
Camden
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Pamlico Sound
Currituck Sound
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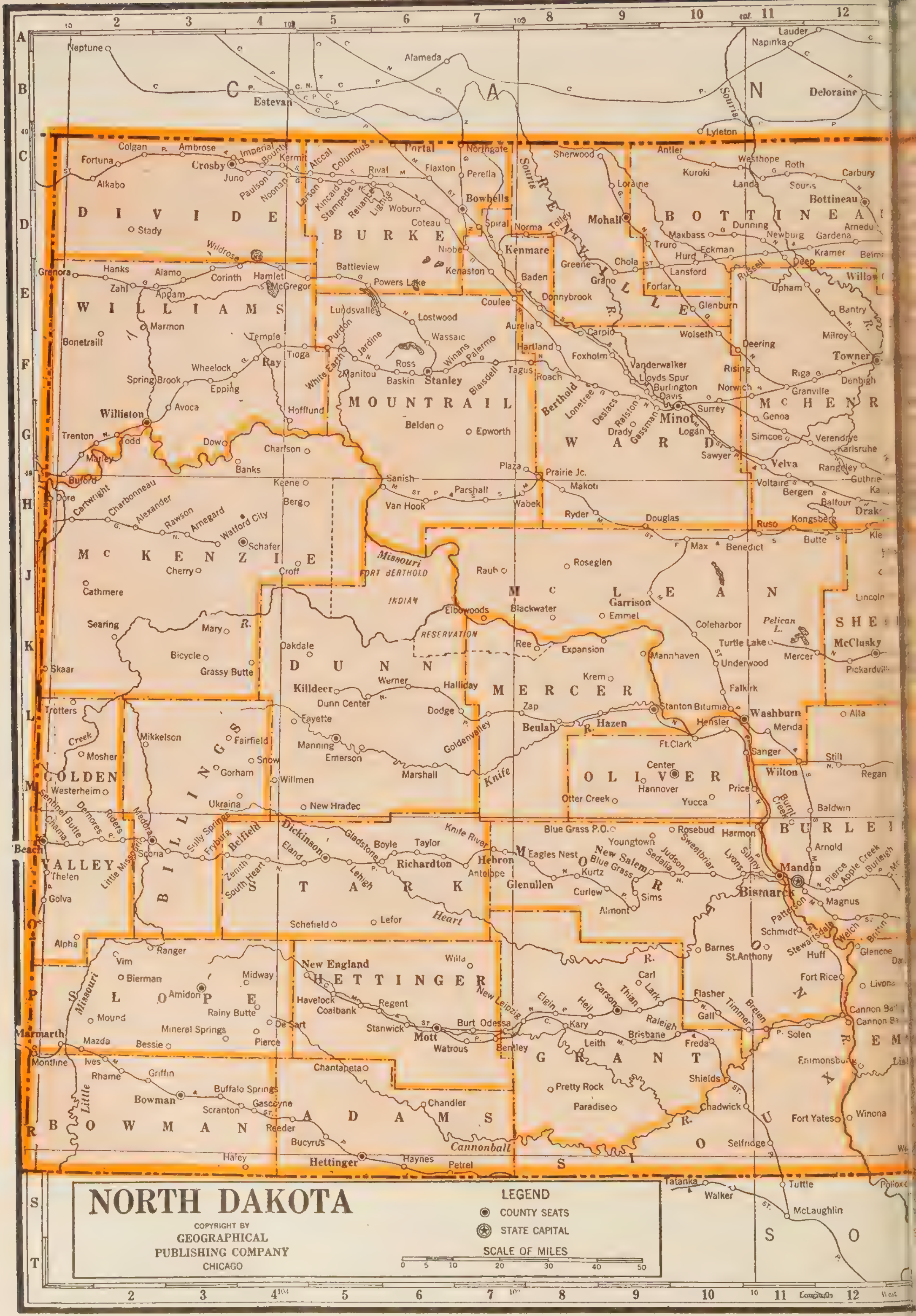
Cape Fear River
Waccamaw Lake
Raleigh Bay
Onslow Bay
ATLANTIC OCEAN


NORTH DAKOTA
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GOLDEN VALLEY
BILLINGS
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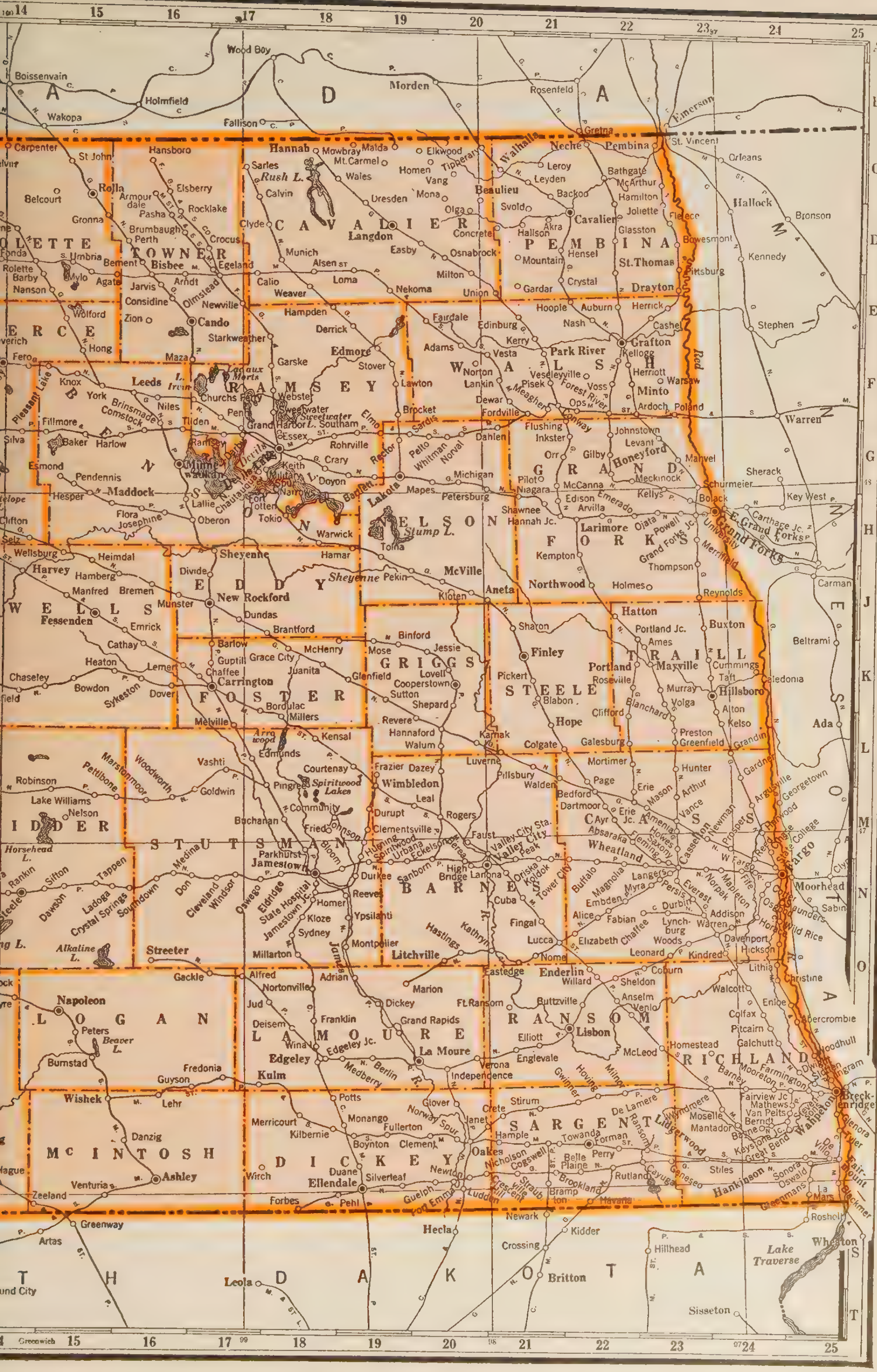
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Veseleyville
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Dawson
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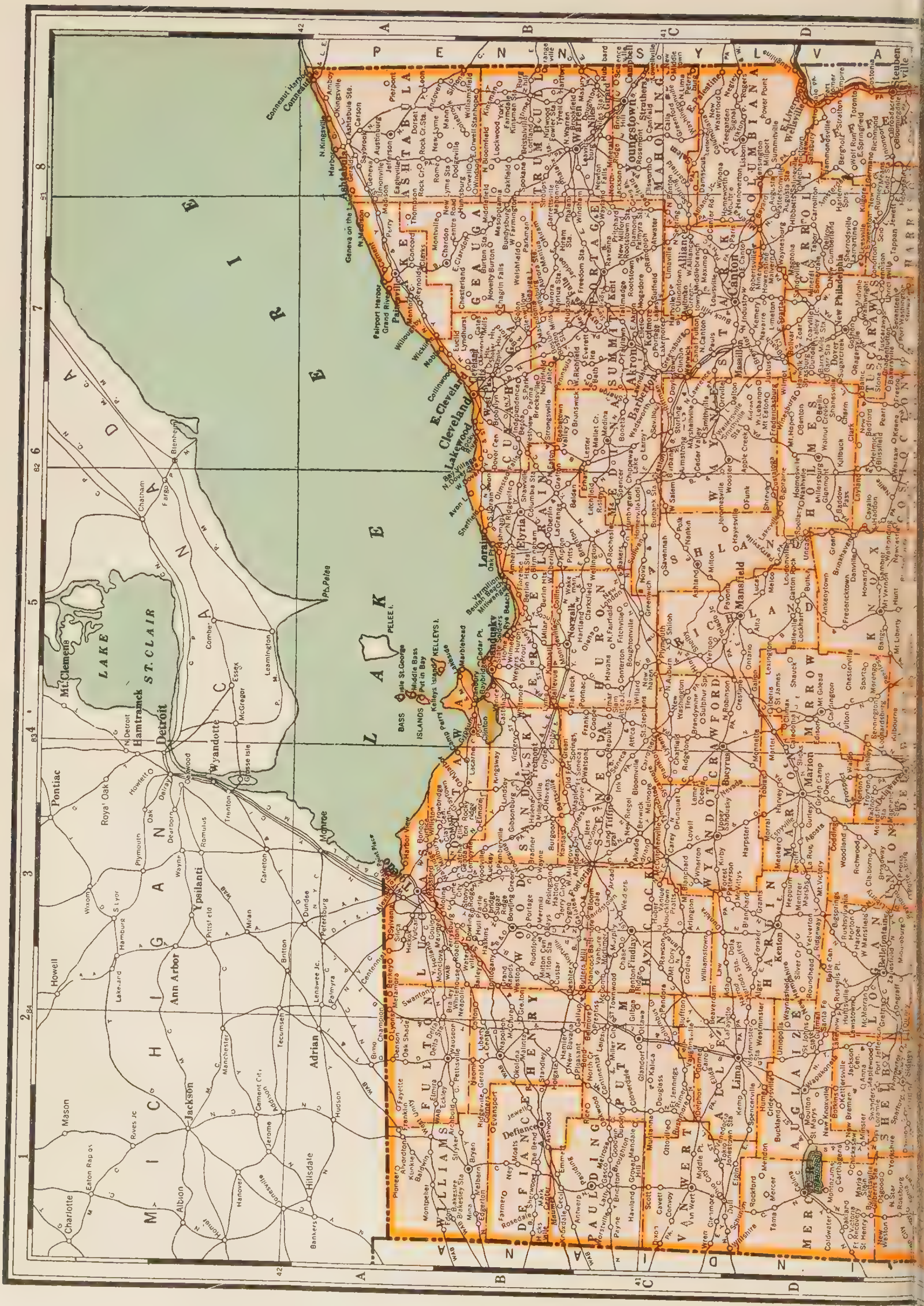
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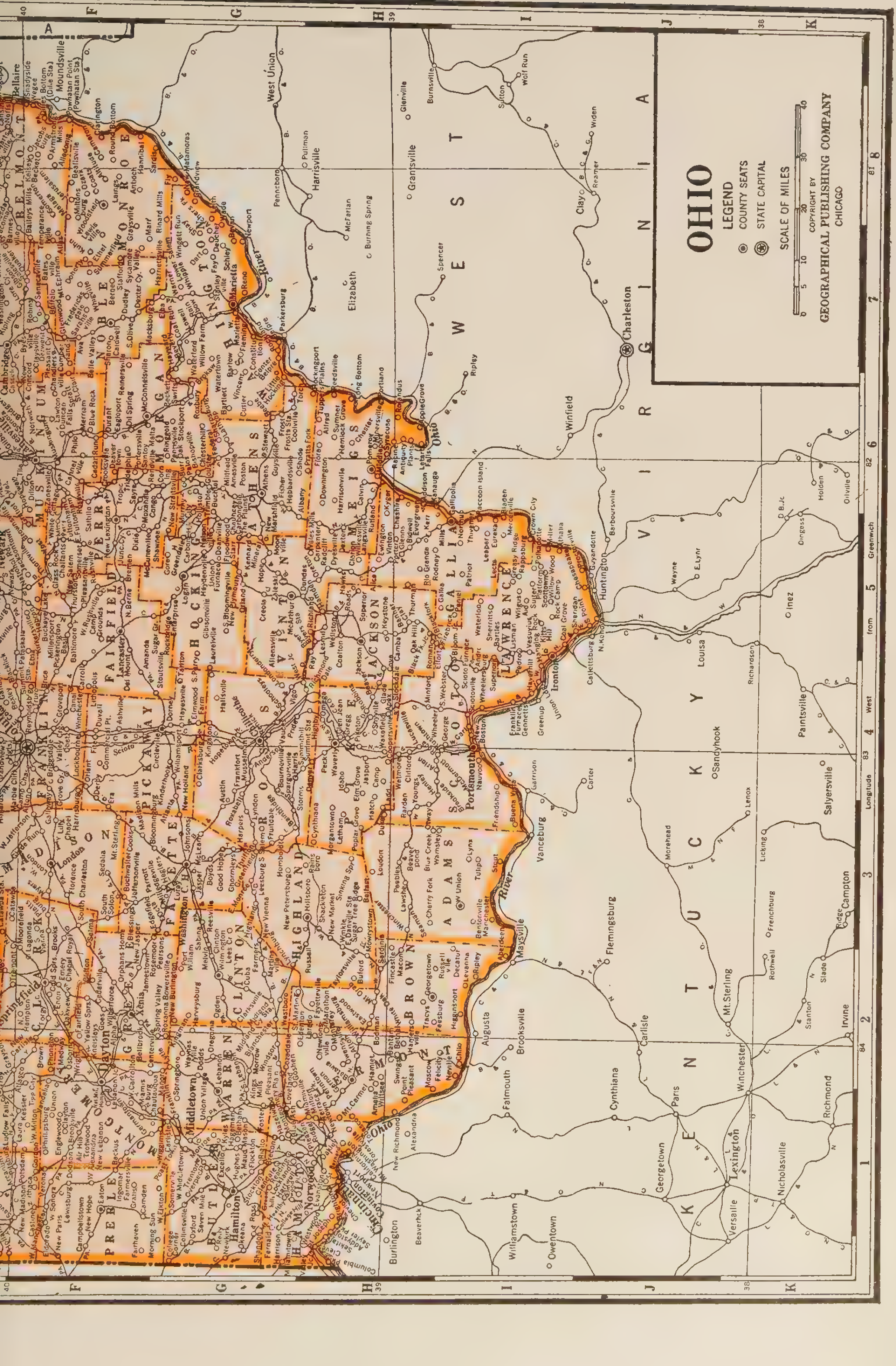
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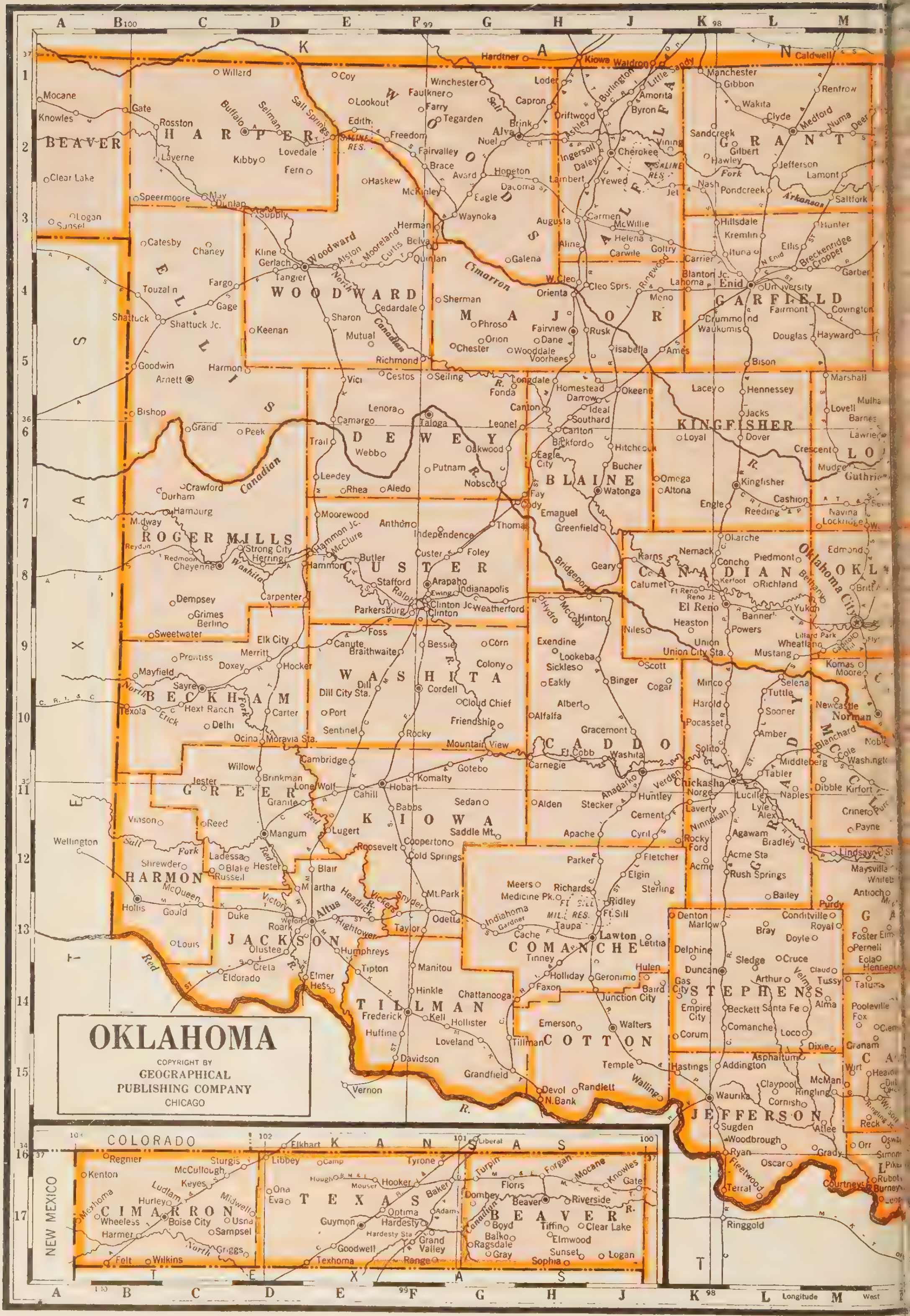
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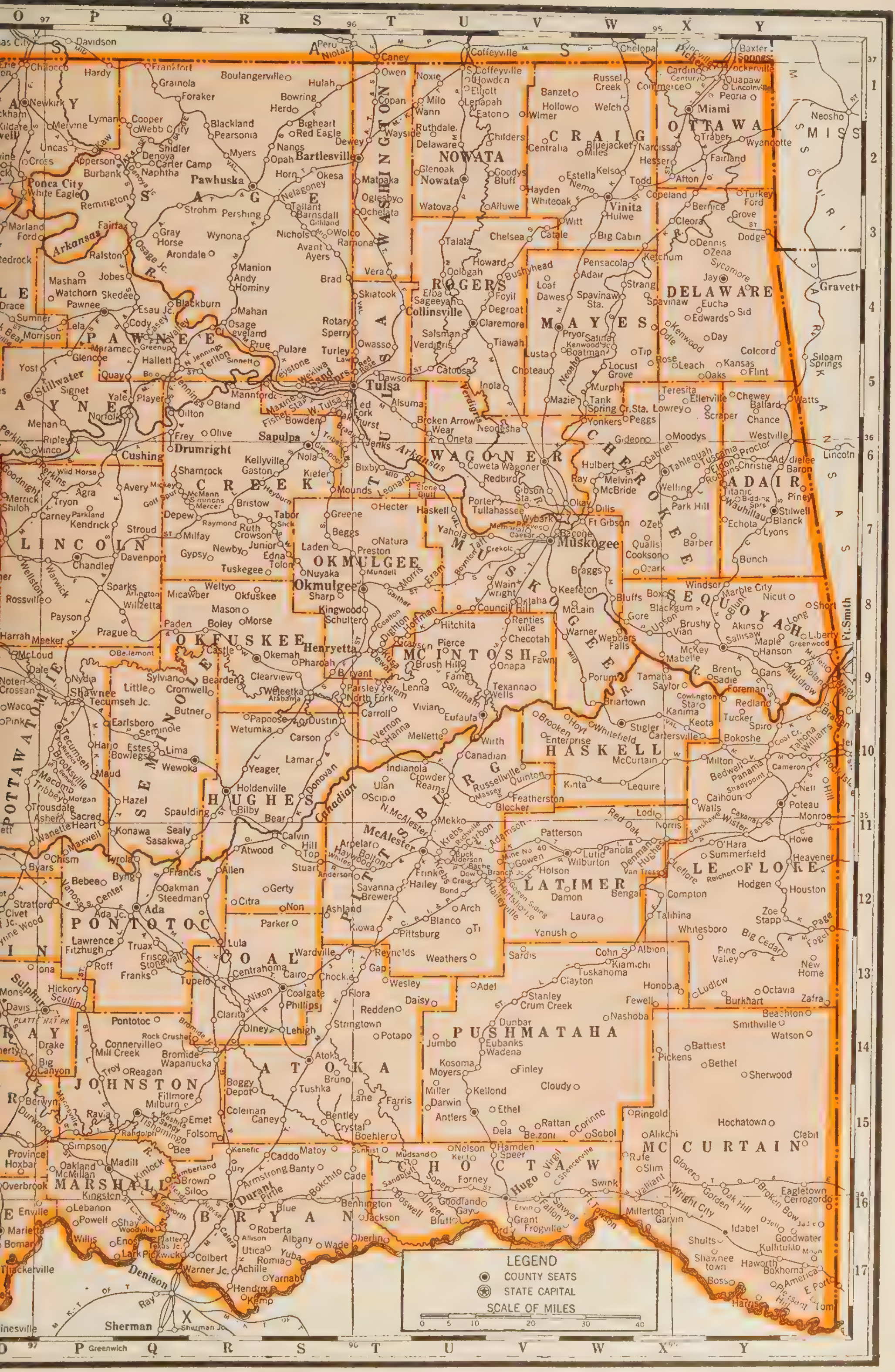
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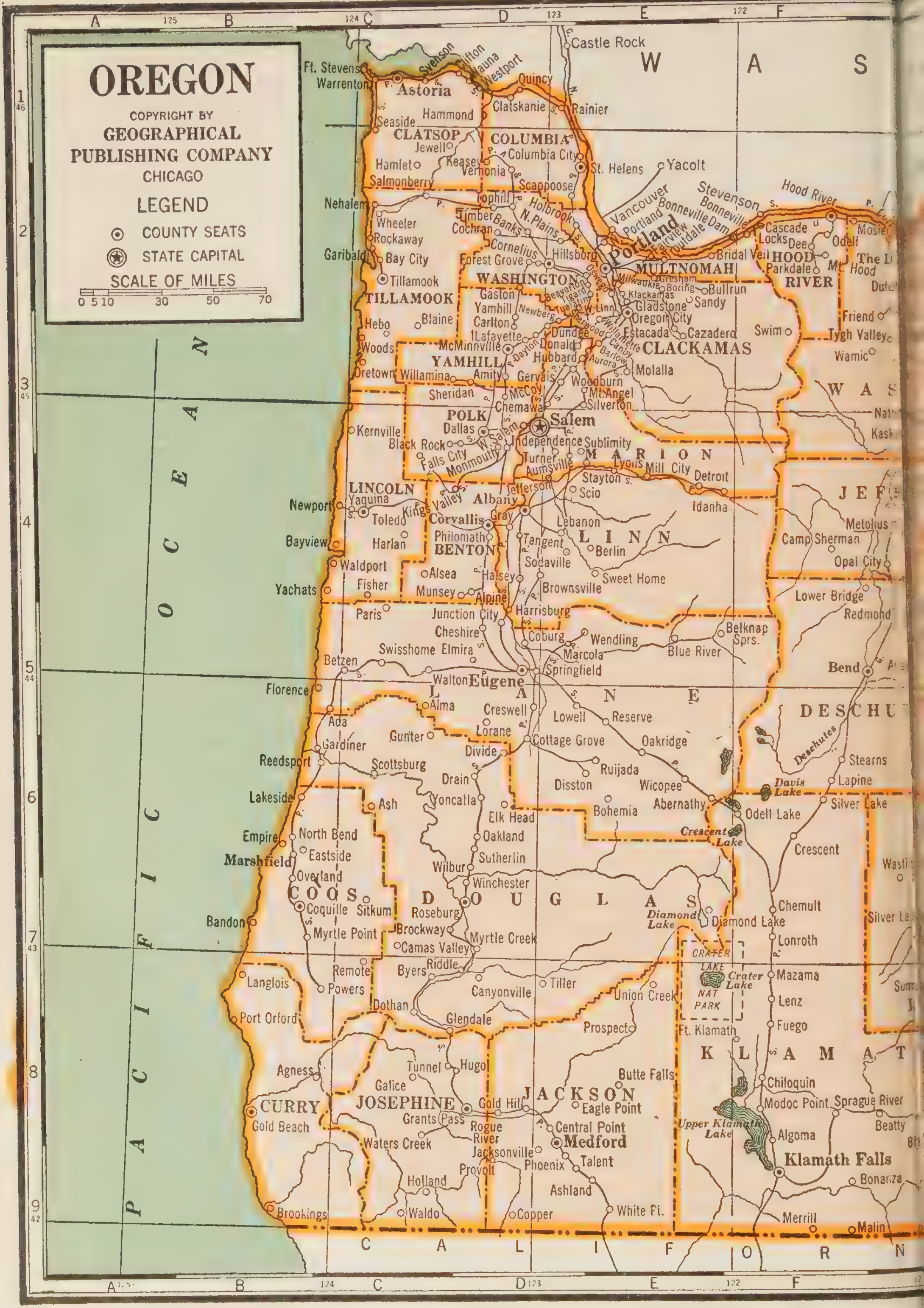
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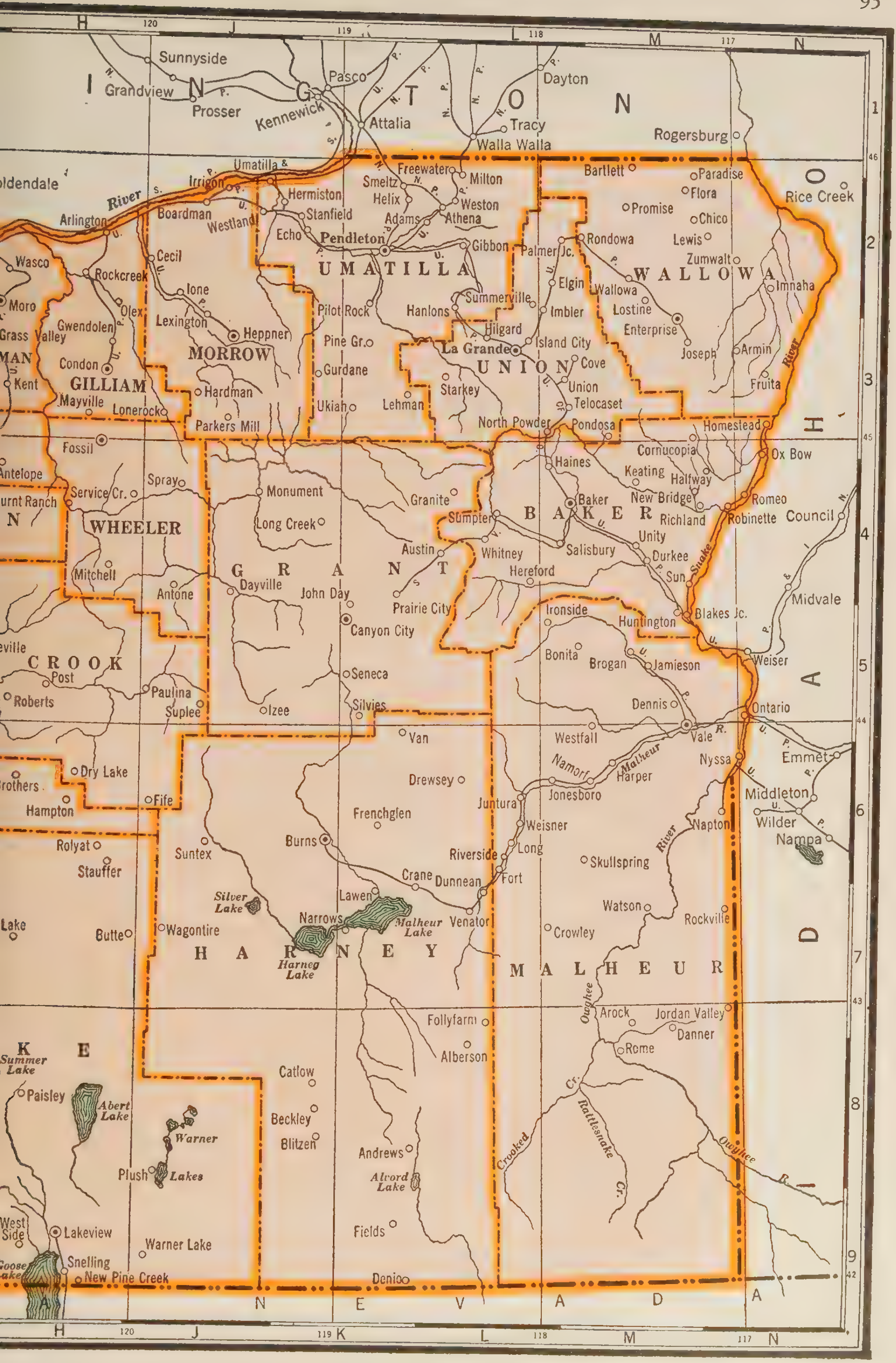
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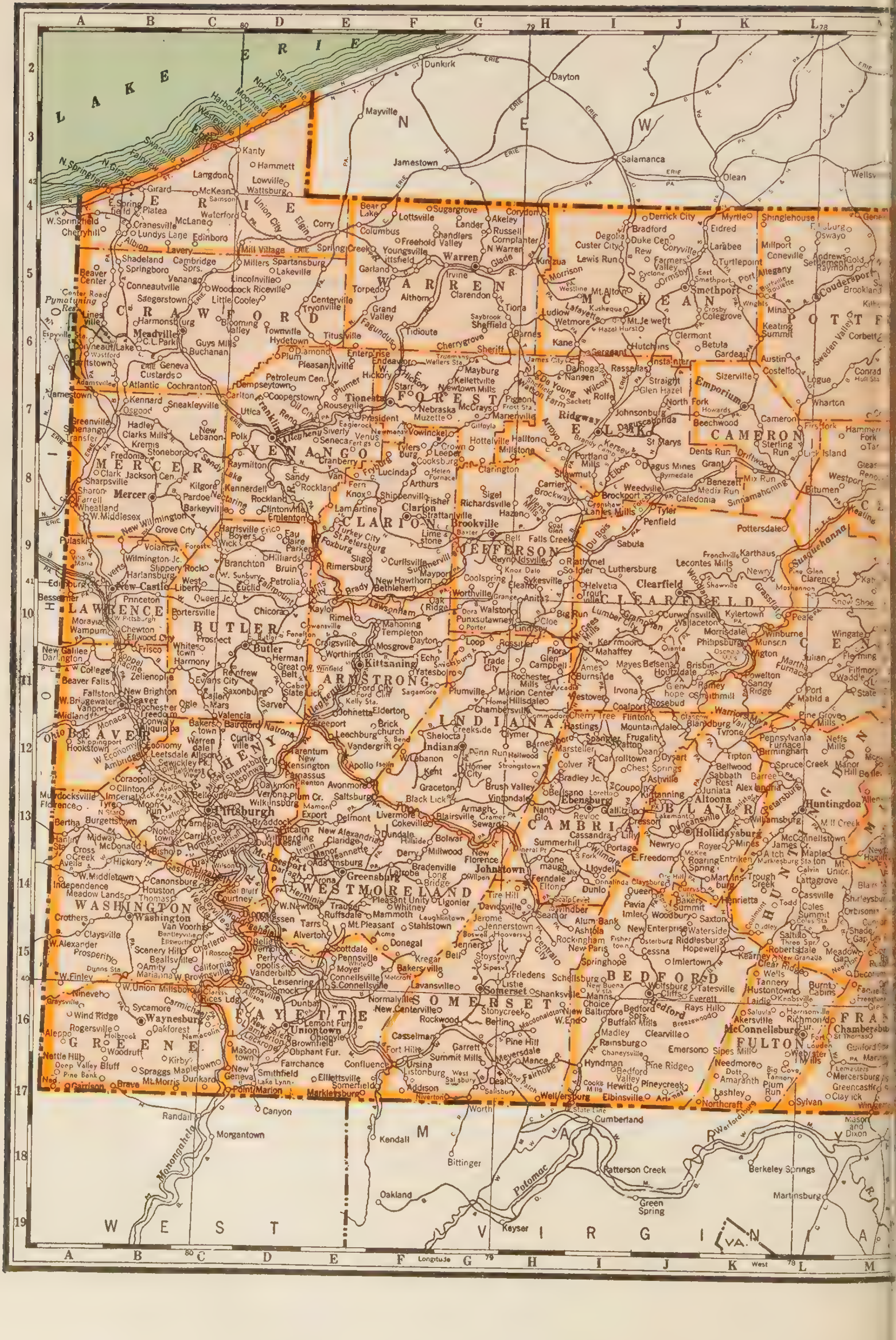
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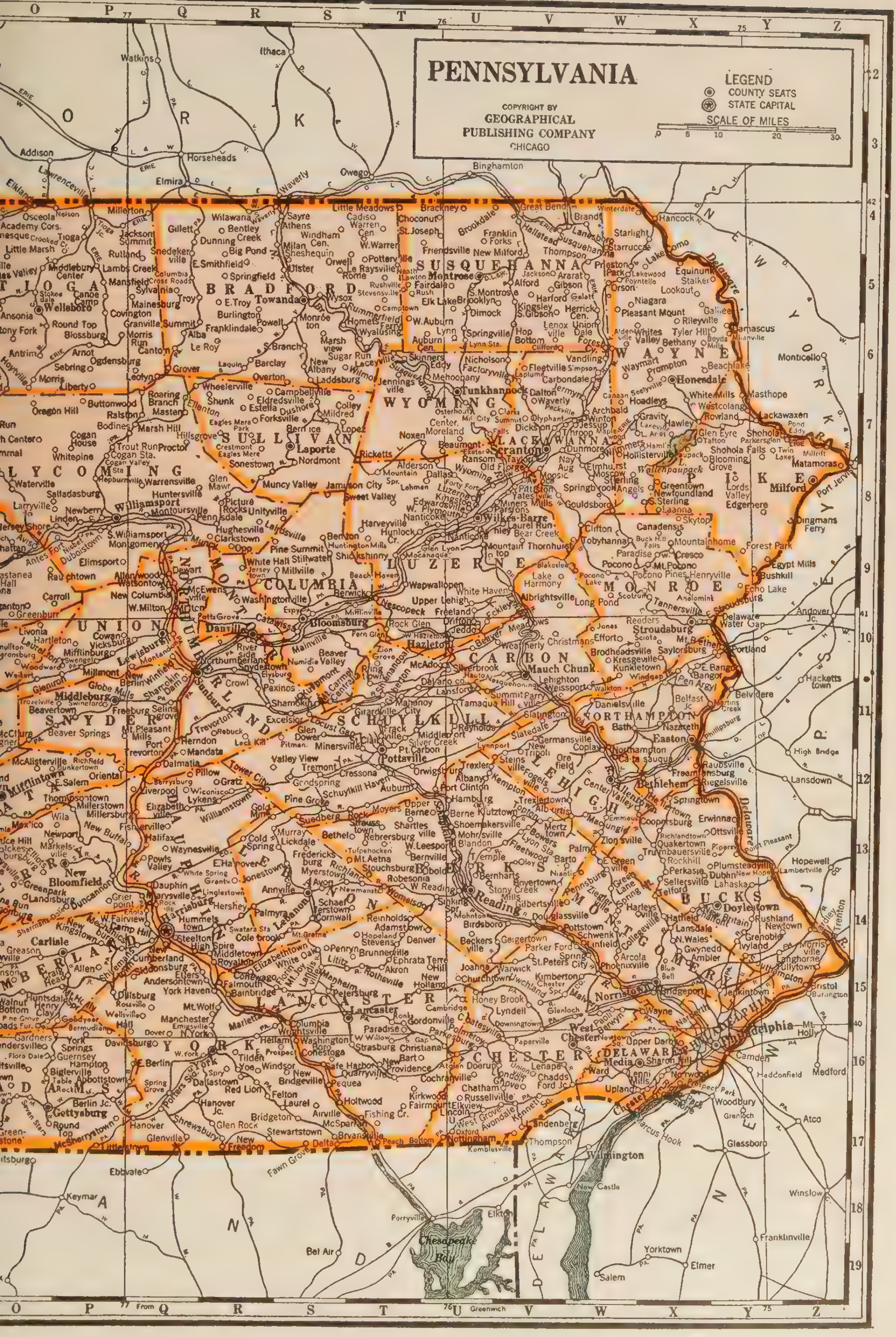
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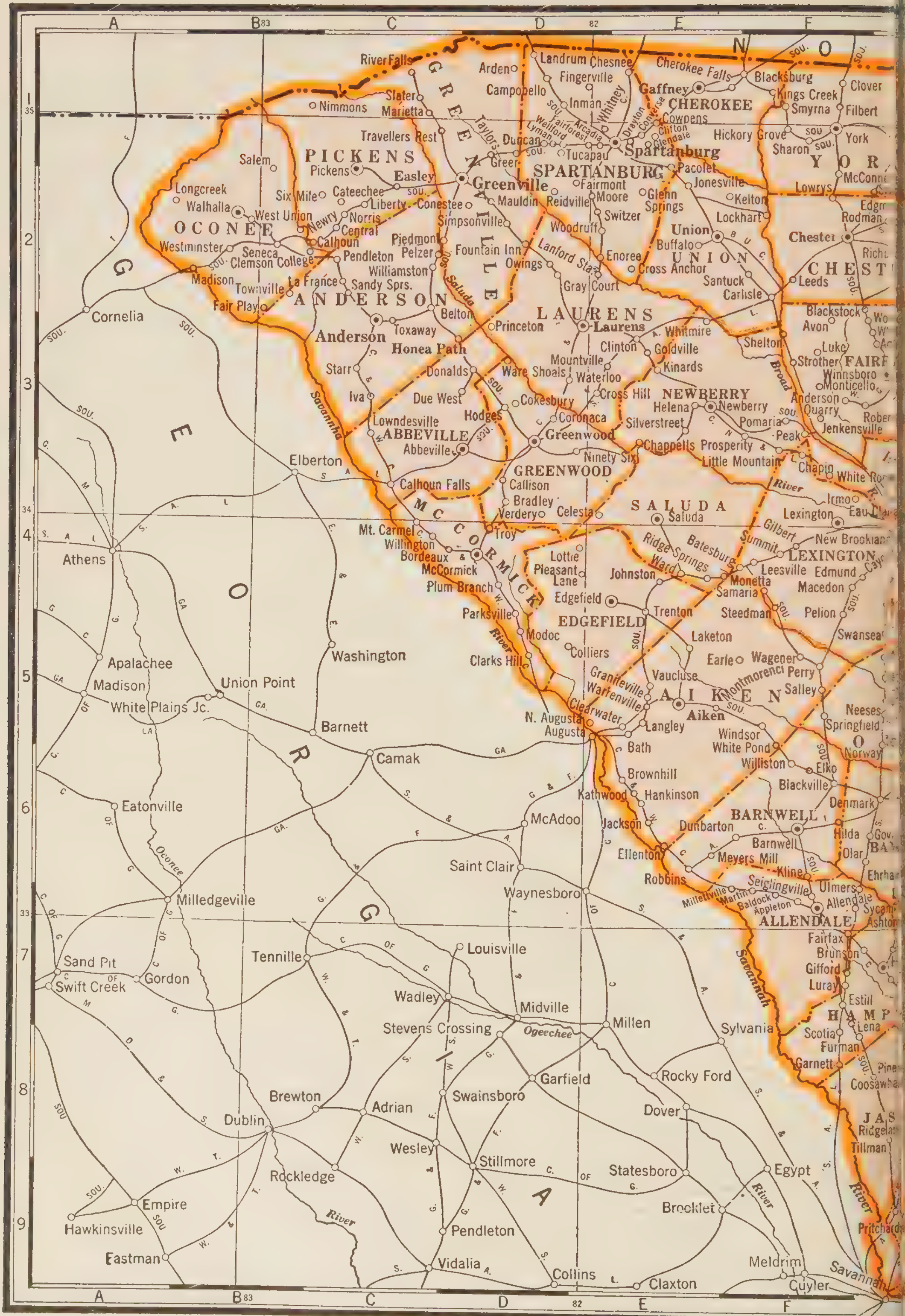
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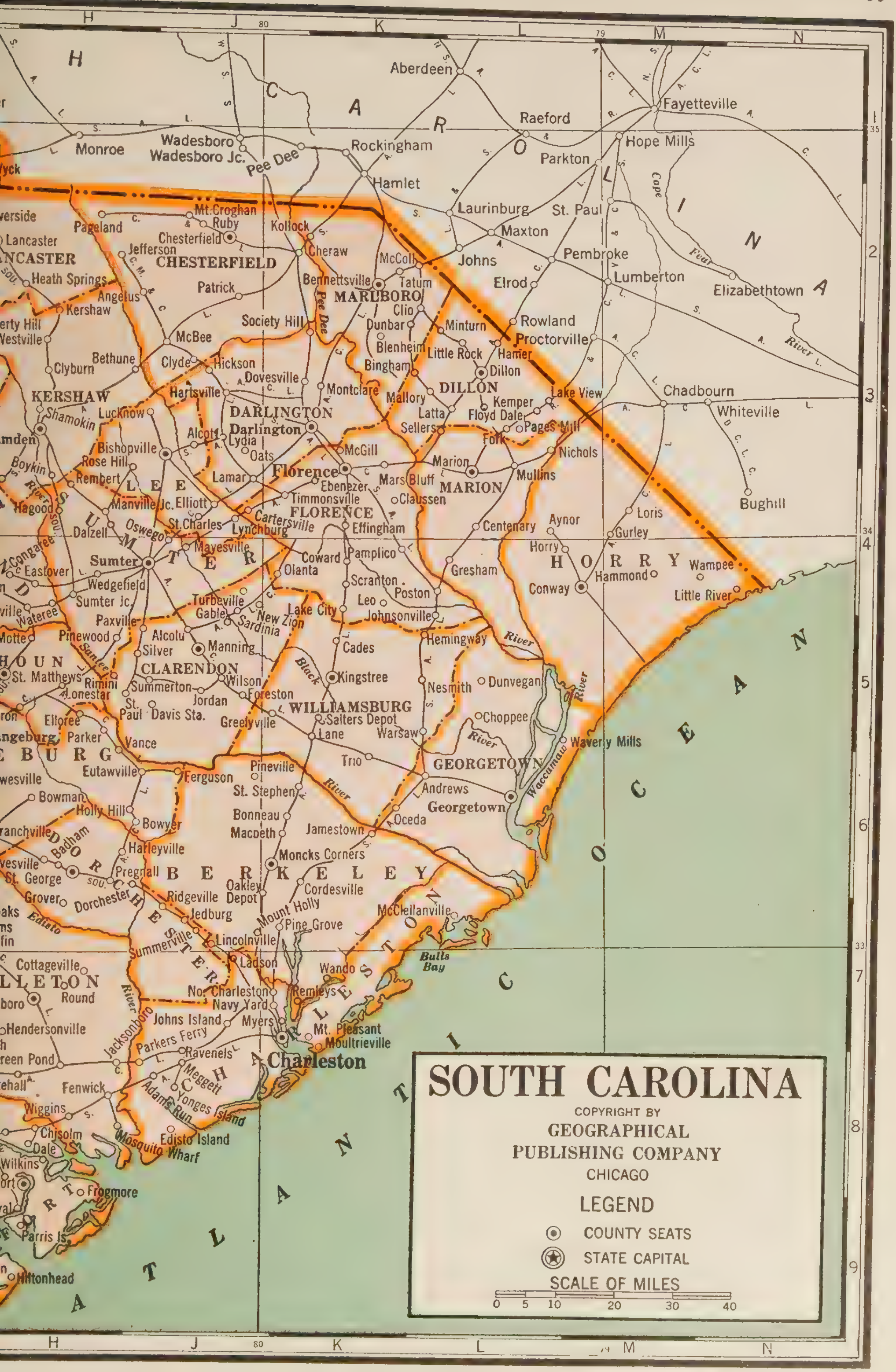
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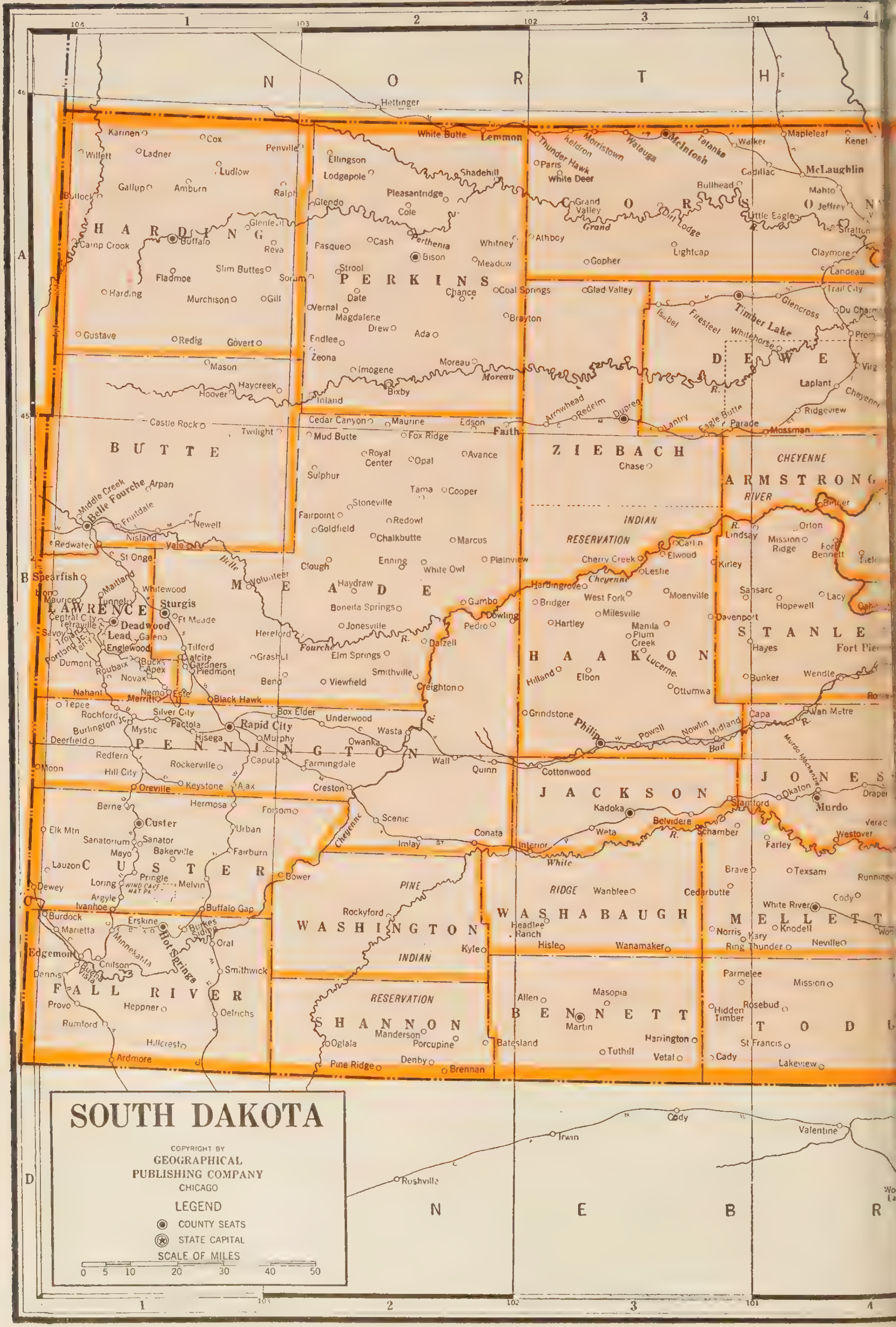

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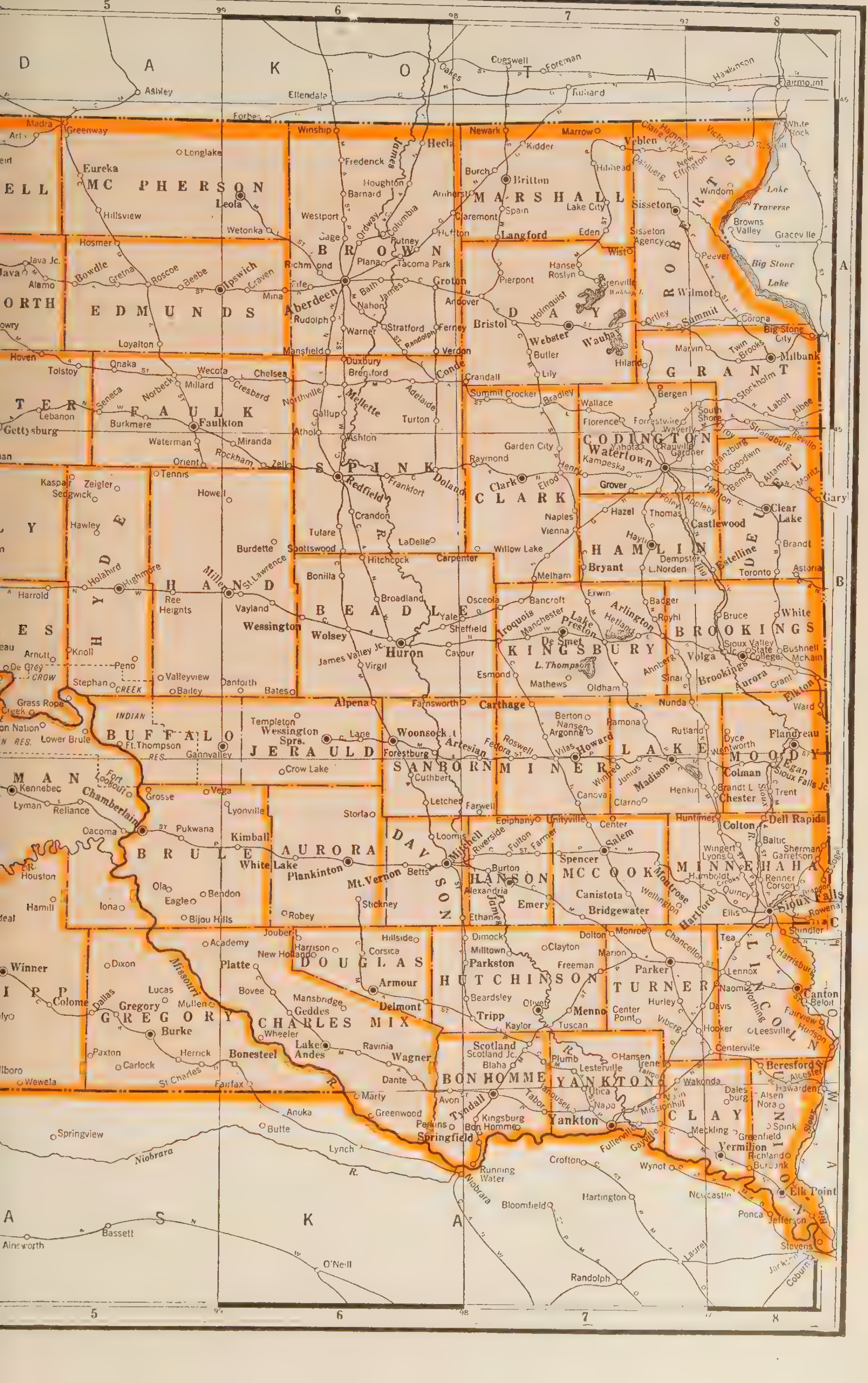
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Revillo
Strandburg
Wallace
Florence
Forrestville
Waverly
Troy
Yahota
Rauville
Gardner
CODINGTON
Watertown
Kampeska
Kranzburg
Goodwin
Grover
Bemis
Altamont
Marietta
Hazel
Thomas
Appleby
Castlewood
Clear Lake
Gary
DEUEL
Hayti
HAMLIN
Dempster
Estelline
Brandt
Bryant
L. Norden
Toronto
Astoria
Erwin
Badger
Arlington
Hetland
Royhl
Bruce
White
BROOKINGS
Sioux Valley Jc.
State College
Bushnell
McKain
Volga
Brookings
Aurora
Ahnberg
Sinai
Grant
Elkton
Ward
Dyce
Wentworth
Flandreau
MOODY
Egan
Colman
Brandt L.
Chester
Sioux Falls Jc.
Trent
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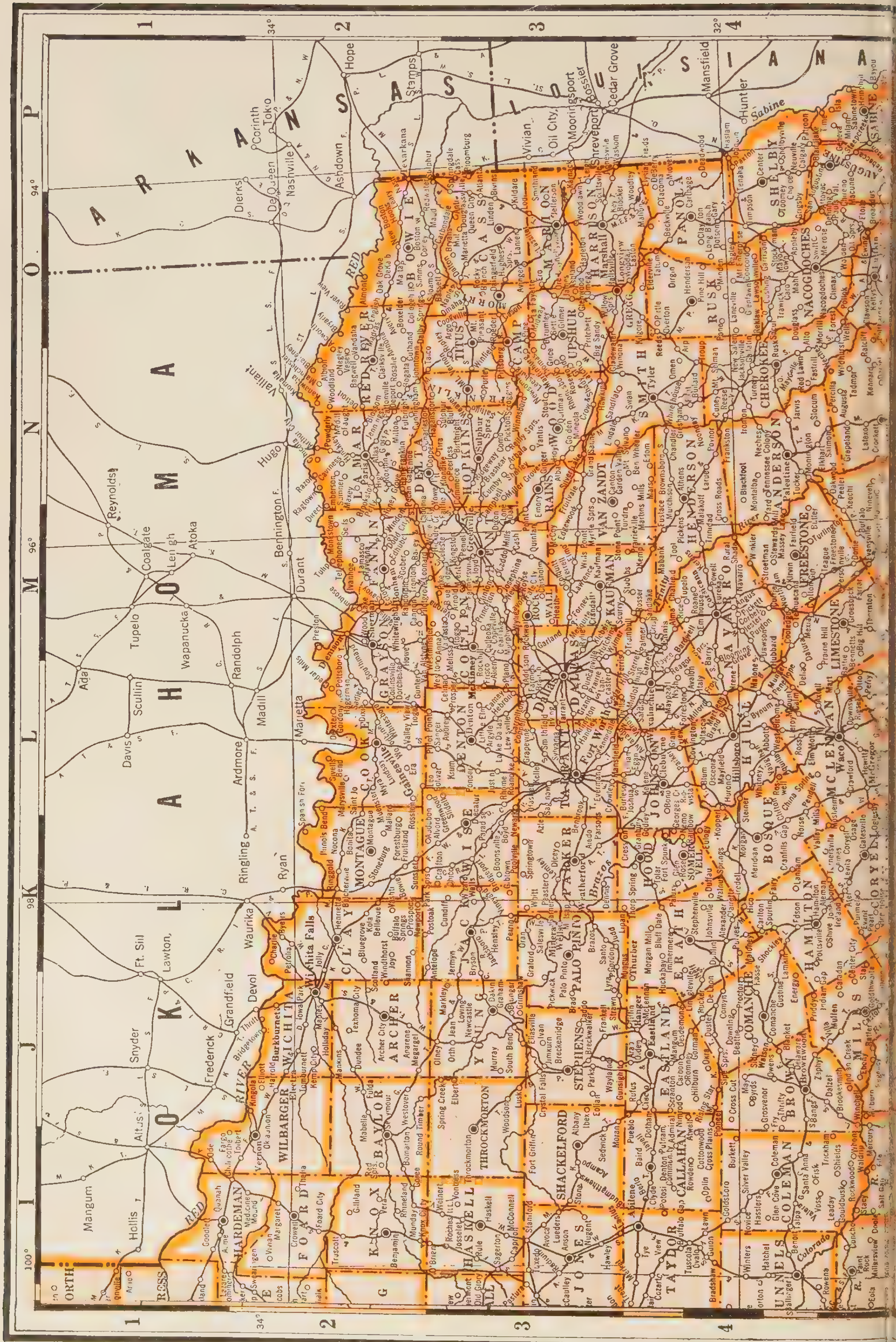
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ARKANSAS
LOUISIANA
J K L M N O P
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96°
98°
100°
34°
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Dallas
Fort Worth
Wichita Falls
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Shreveport
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Durant
Ardmore
Lawton
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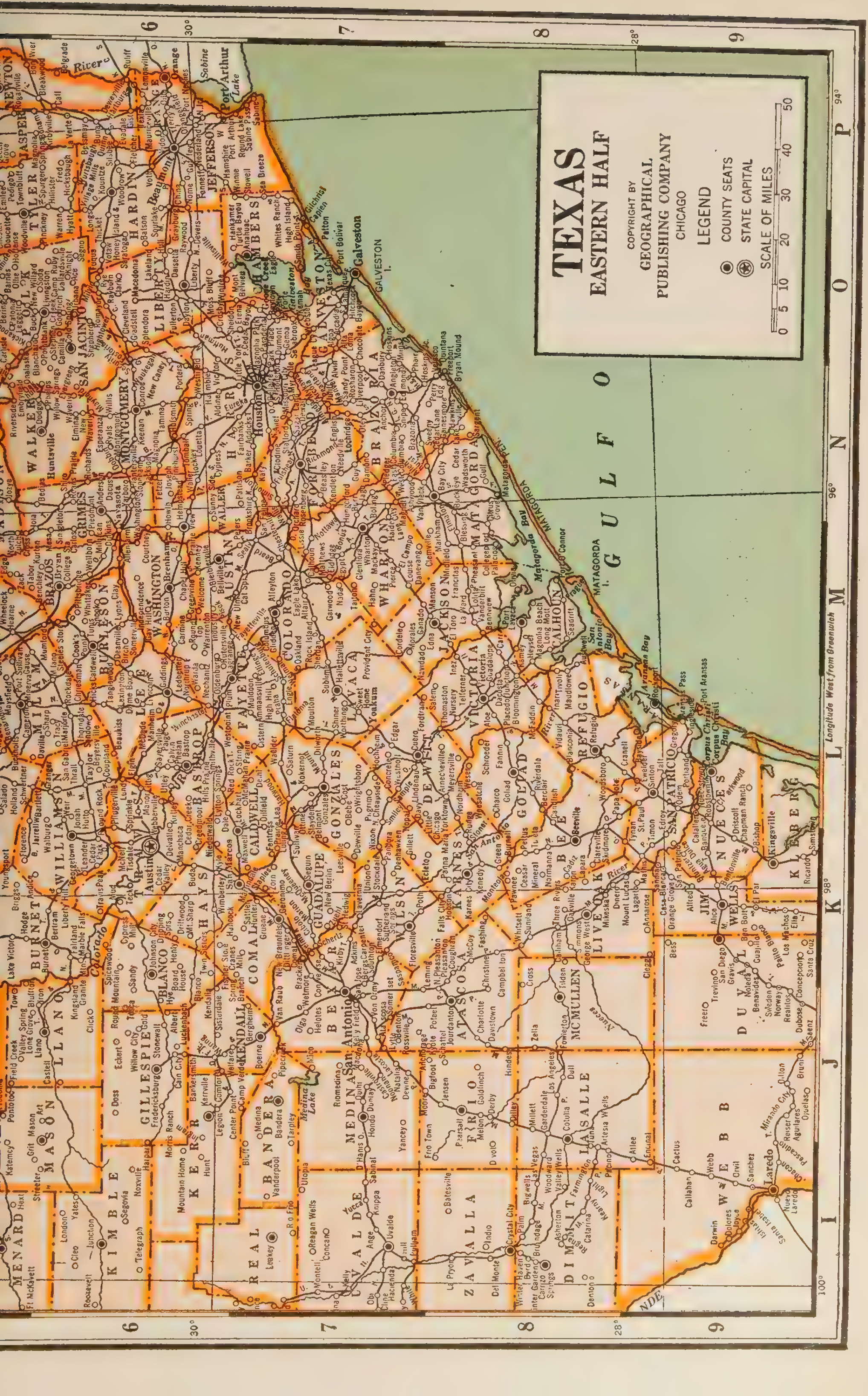
Red River
Sabine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COPYRIGHT BY
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CHICAGO
LEGEND
COUNTY SEATS
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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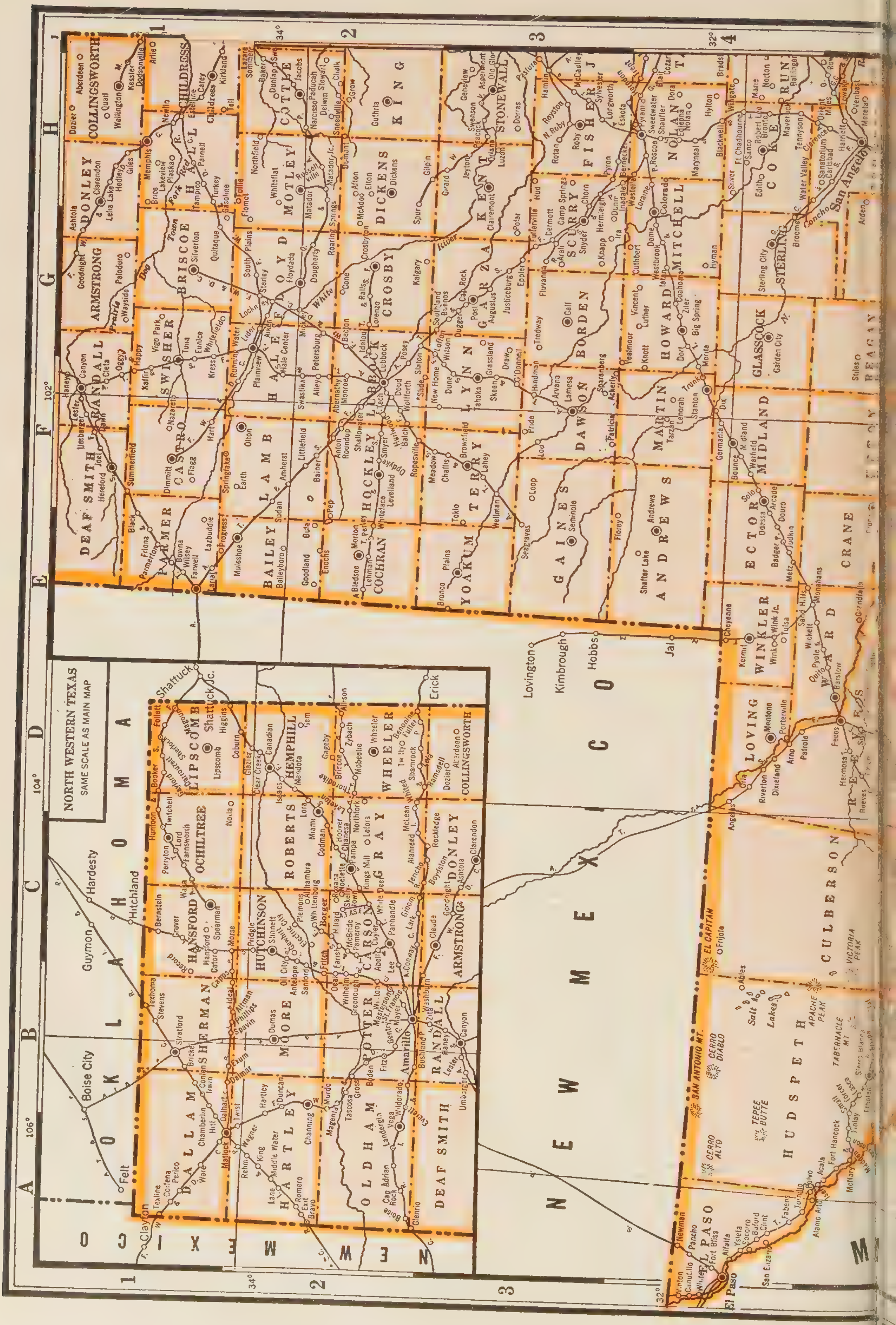
Longitude West from Greenwich
Austin
Houston
San Antonio
Galveston
Corpus Christi
Laredo
Beaumont
Port Arthur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SHERMAN
HANSFORD
OCHILTREE
LIPSCOMB
HARTLEY
MOORE
HUTCHINSON
ROBERTS
HEMPHILL
OLDHAM
POTTER
CARSON
GRAY
WHEELER
DEAF SMITH
RANDALL
ARMSTRONG
DONLEY
COLLINGSWORTH
CHILDRESS
HALL
BRISCOE
SWISHER
CASTRO
PARMER
BAILEY
LAMB
HALE
FLOYD
MOTLEY
COTTLE
KING
DICKENS
CROSBY
LUBBOCK
HOCKLEY
COCHRAN
YOAKUM
TERRY
LYNN
GARZA
KENT
STONEWALL
FISHER
SCURRY
BORDEN
DAWSON
GAINES
ANDREWS
MARTIN
HOWARD
MITCHELL
NOLAN
COKE
RUNNELS
STERLING
GLASSCOCK
MIDLAND
ECTOR
WINKLER
LOVING
WARD
CRANE
REAGAN
REEVES
CULBERSON
HUDSPETH
EL PASO
Amarillo
Lubbock
El Paso
San Angelo
Salt Lakes
EL CAPITAN
SAN ANTONIO MT.
CERRO DIABLO
CERRO ALTO
TEPEE BUTTE
APACHE PEAK
VICTORIA PEAK
TABERNACLE MT
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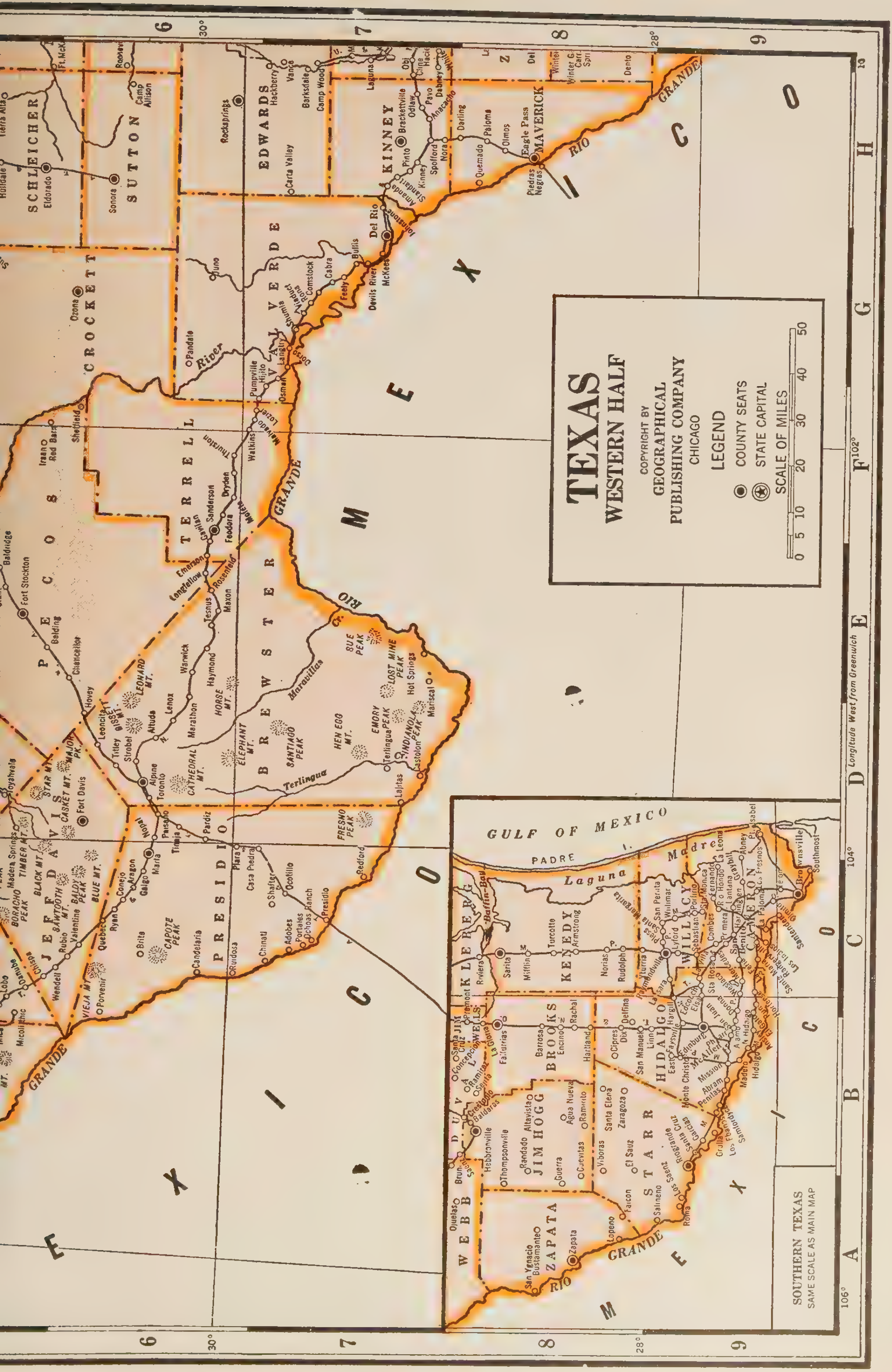
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SCALE OF MILES
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SOUTHERN TEXAS
SAME SCALE AS MAIN MAP
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M E X I C O
RIO GRANDE
GULF OF MEXICO
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Laguna Madre
SCHLEICHER
SUTTON
EDWARDS
KINNEY
MAVERICK
CROCKETT
VAL VERDE
TERRELL
PECOS
BREWSTER
PRESIDIO
JEFF DAVIS
WEBB
ZAPATA
JIM HOGG
DUVAL
BROOKS
KENEDY
KLEBERG
JIM WELLS
HIDALGO
STARR
WILLACY
CAMERON
Del Rio
Eagle Pass
Brackettville
Fort Stockton
Alpine
Fort Davis
Marfa
Sanderson
Ozona
Sonora
Eldorado
Rocksprings
Zapata
Rio Grande City
Edinburg
McAllen
Raymondville
Brownsville
Sarita
Falfurrias
Hebbronville
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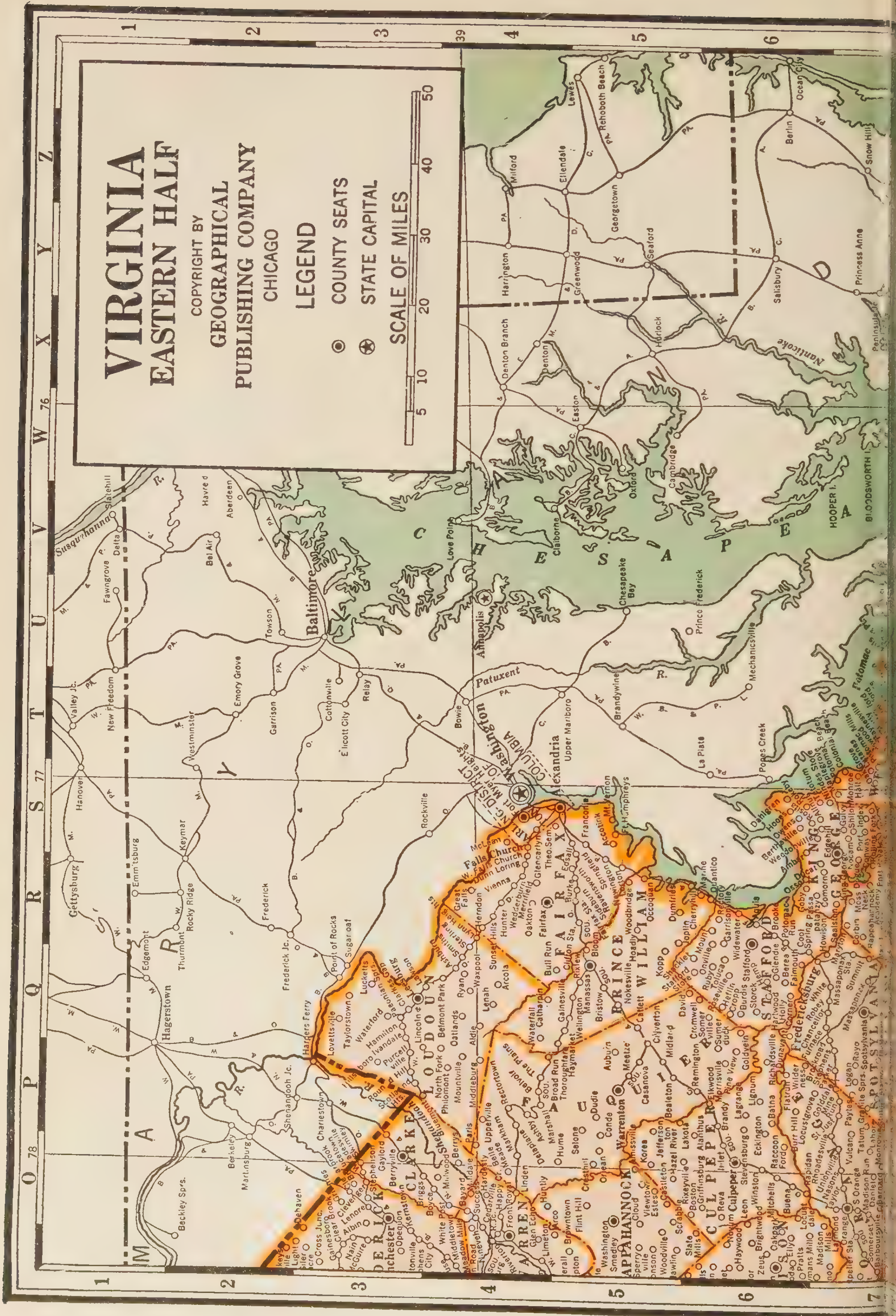
VIRGINIA
EASTERN HALF
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CHICAGO
LEGEND
COUNTY SEATS
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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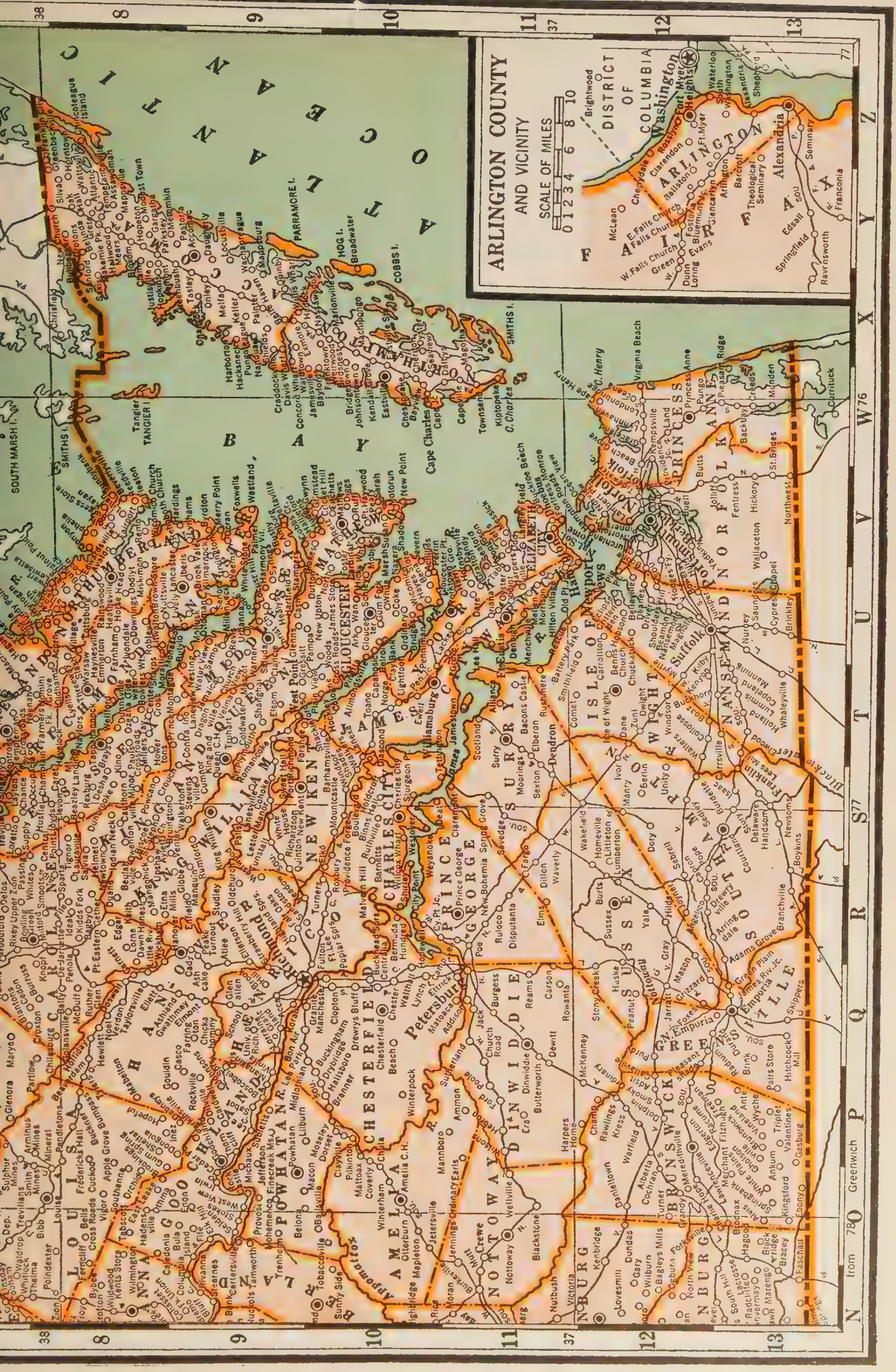
Washington
Baltimore
Annapolis
Alexandria
Fredericksburg
LOUDOUN
FAIRFAX
PRINCE WILLIAM
FAUQUIER
STAFFORD
CULPEPER
CLARKE
WARREN
RAPPAHANNOCK
KING GEORGE
SPOTSYLVANIA
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Potomac
Patuxent
Susquehanna
Nanticoke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AND VICINITY
SCALE OF MILES
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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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Alexandria
ARLINGTON
FAIRFAX
ATLANTIC OCEAN
BAY
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SMITHS I.
TANGIER I.
PARRAMORE I.
HOG I.
COBBS I.
ACCOMAC
NORTHAMPTON
NORTHUMBERLAND
LANCASTER
RICHMOND
MIDDLESEX
ESSEX
KING AND QUEEN
KING WILLIAM
GLOUCESTER
MATHEWS
NEW KENT
JAMES CITY
CHARLES CITY
WARWICK
ELIZABETH CITY
YORK
HANOVER
HENRICO
CAROLINE
LOUISA
GOOCHLAND
POWHATAN
CHESTERFIELD
AMELIA
NOTTOWAY
DINWIDDIE
PRINCE GEORGE
SURRY
SUSSEX
ISLE OF WIGHT
NANSEMOND
NORFOLK
PRINCESS ANNE
SOUTHAMPTON
GREENSVILLE
BRUNSWICK
LUNENBURG
Richmond
Petersburg
Williamsburg
Norfolk
Portsmouth
Newport News
Hampton
Suffolk
Emporia
Cape Charles
Cape Henry
Virginia Beach
Chesapeake
Cape Charles
C. Charles
Appomattox R.
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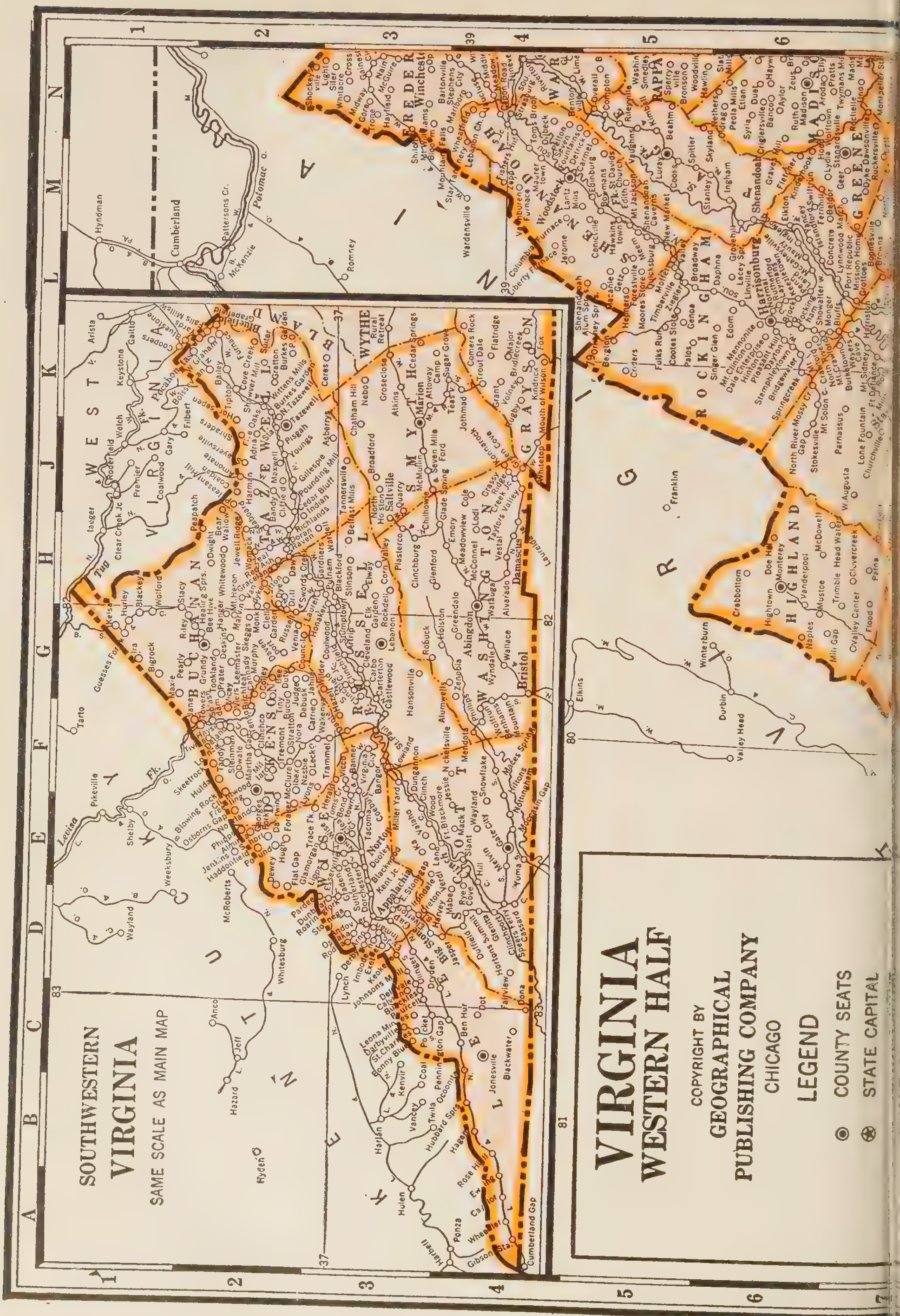
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WESTERN HALF
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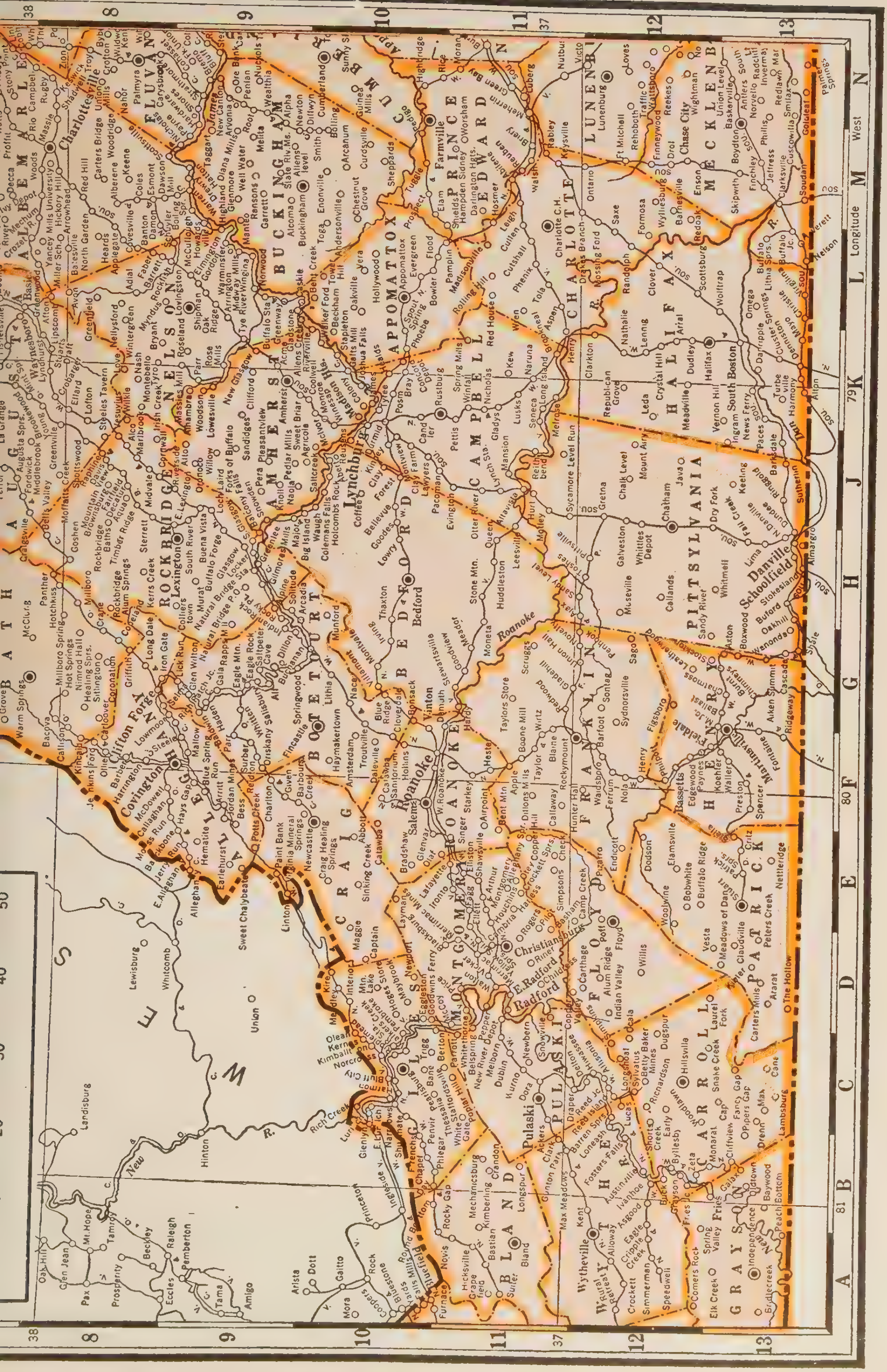
◎ COUNTY SEATS
⊛ STATE CAPITAL
SOUTHWESTERN
VIRGINIA
SAME SCALE AS MAIN MAP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BUCKINGHAM
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CHARLOTTE
APPOMATTOX
NELSON
AMHERST
CAMPBELL
HALIFAX
PITTSYLVANIA
ROCKBRIDGE
BATH
AUGUSTA
BEDFORD
BOTETOURT
ALLEGHANY
CRAIG
ROANOKE
FRANKLIN
HENRY
PATRICK
FLOYD
MONTGOMERY
GILES
PULASKI
CARROLL
GRAYSON
WYTHE
BLAND
Charlottesville
Waynesboro
Lynchburg
Farmville
Lexington
Buena Vista
Clifton Forge
Covington
Roanoke
Salem
Vinton
Bedford
Danville
Schoolfield
Martinsville
South Boston
Halifax
Chase City
Christiansburg
Radford
E. Radford
Pulaski
Wytheville
Bluefield
Galax
Roanoke
James
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W. VA.
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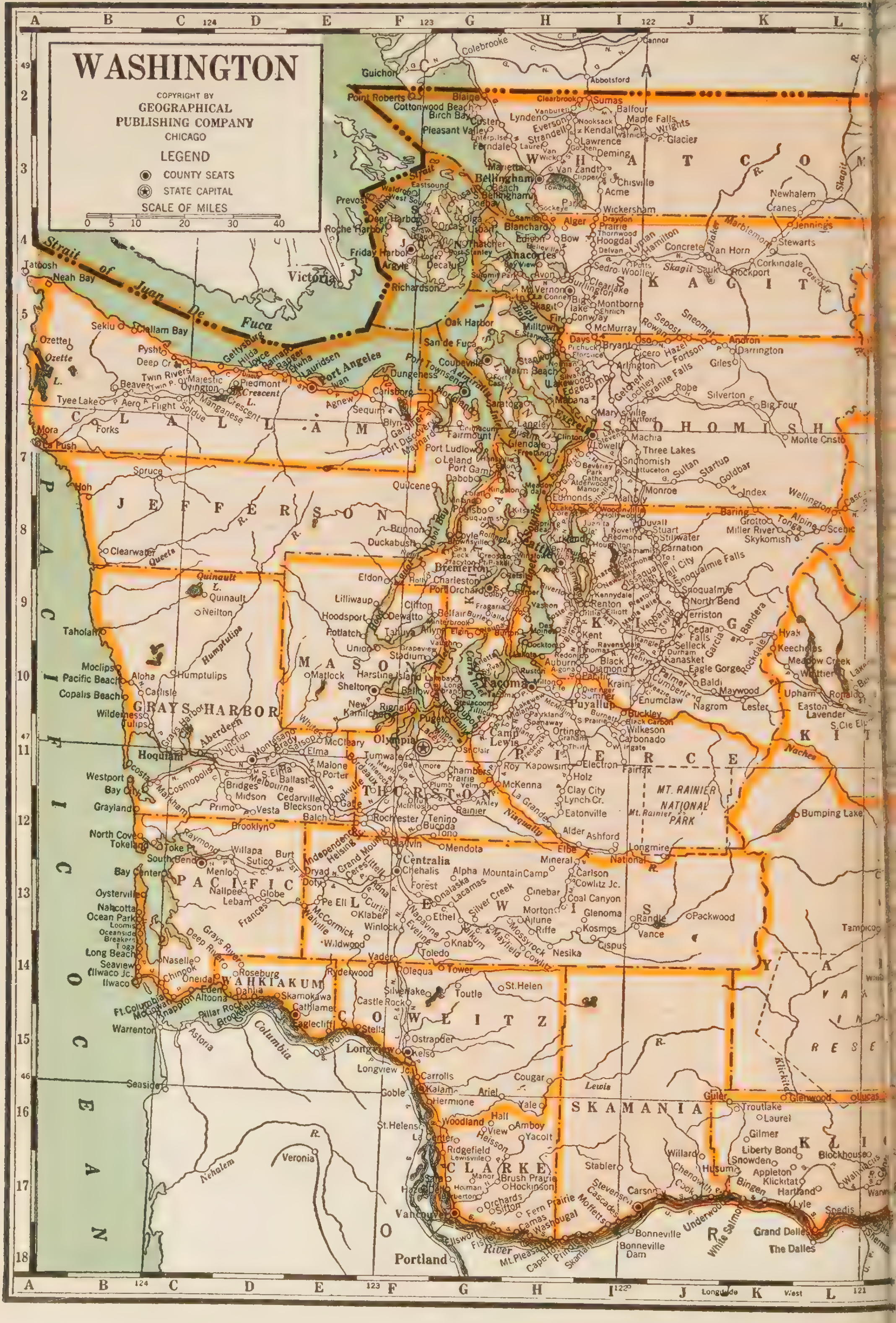
WASHINGTON
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COUNTY SEATS
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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Strait of Juan De Fuca
PACIFIC OCEAN
CLALLAM
JEFFERSON
GRAYS HARBOR
MASON
THURSTON
PACIFIC
WAHKIAKUM
LEWIS
COWLITZ
SKAMANIA
CLARKE
PIERCE
KING
KITSAP
SNOHOMISH
SKAGIT
WHATCOM
SAN JUAN
ISLAND
YAKIMA
KITTITAS
KLICKITAT
MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
Columbia River
Puget Sound
Bellingham
Victoria
Port Angeles
Port Townsend
Everett
Seattle
Bremerton
Tacoma
Olympia
Aberdeen
Hoquiam
Centralia
Chehalis
Kelso
Longview
Vancouver
Portland
Astoria
The Dalles
Mt. Vernon
Anacortes
Sedro-Woolley
Puyallup
Auburn
Kent
Renton
Shelton
South Bend
Cathlamet
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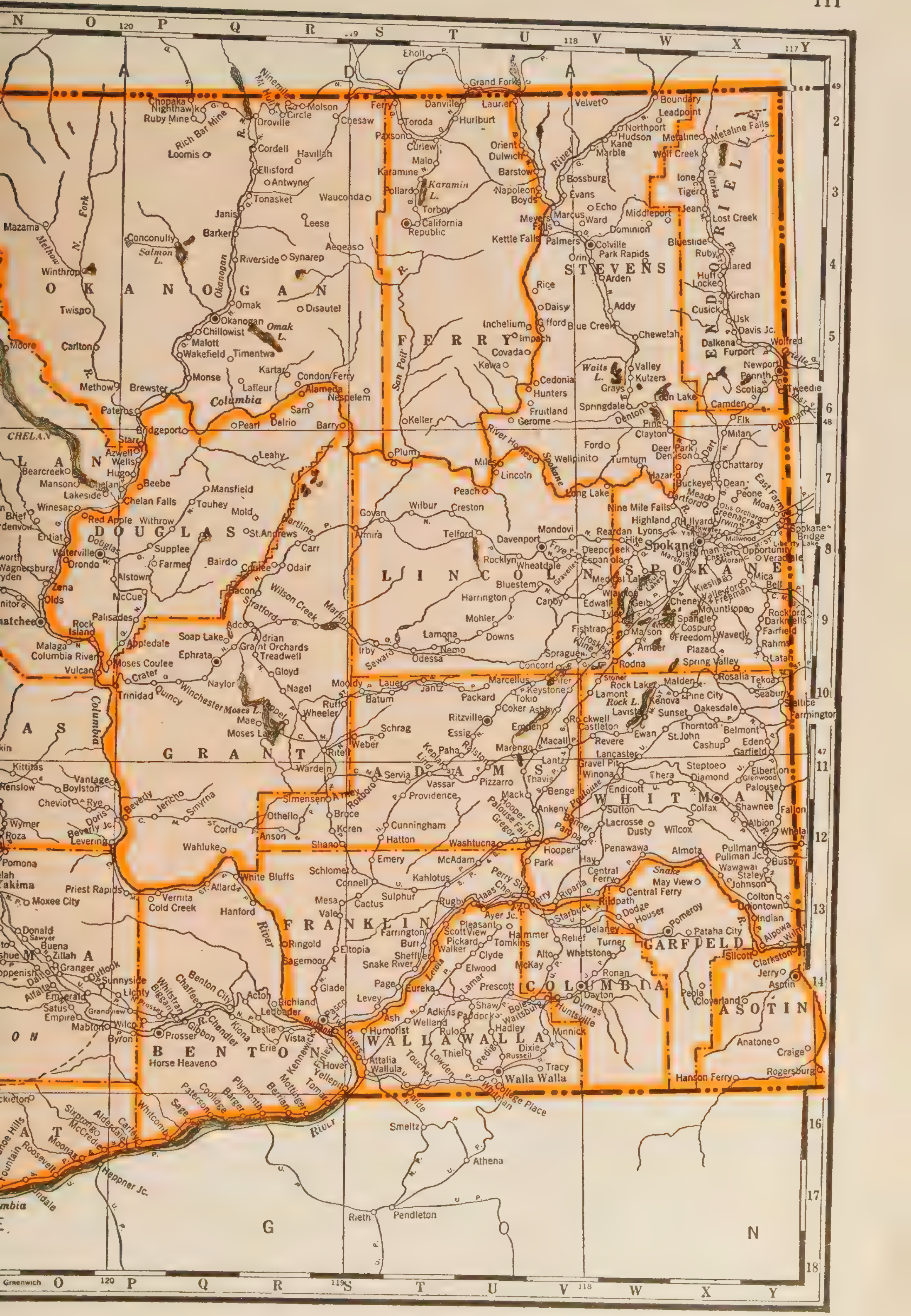
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Nighthawk
Ruby Mine
Rich Bar Mine
Loomis
Nine Mile
Mt Hull
Circle
Molson
Oroville
Chesaw
Ferry
Danville
Laurier
Velvet
Boundary
Leadpoint
Northport
Toroda
Hurlburt
Hudson
Metaline
Metaline Falls
Kane
Marble
Wolf Creek
Cordell
Havillah
Paxson
Curlew
Orient
Dulwich
Ellisford
Antwyne
Malo
Karamine
Barstow
Bossburg
Ione
Tiger
Pollard
Karamin L.
Napoleon
Boyds
Evans
Tonasket
Wauconda
Torboy
California
Republic
Meyers Falls
Marcus
Echo
Ward
Middleport
Jean
Lost Creek
Janis
Leese
Dominion
Mazama
Barker
Kettle Falls
Palmers
Colville
Conconully
Salmon L.
Aeneas
Orin
Park Rapids
Blueside
Ruby
Jared
Riverside
Synarep
Winthrop
S T E V E N S
Arden
Hu
Locke
O K A N O G A N
Rice
Kirchan
Twisp
Omak
Disautel
Daisy
Addy
Cusick
Okanogan
Omak L.
Inchelium
Gifford
Blue Creek
Usk
Chillowist
Chewelah
Davis Jc.
Moore
Carlton
Malott
F E R R Y
Impach
Dalkena
Wolfred
Wakefield
Timentwa
Covada
Furport
Kewa
Waits L.
Valley
Kulzers
Newport
Penrith
Monse
Kartar
Condon Ferry
Cedonia
Grays
Scotia
Tweedie
Methow
Brewster
Lafleur
Alameda
Nespelem
San Poil
Hunters
Loon Lake
Camden
Pateros
Columbia
Sam
Fruitland
Springdale
Denton
Bridgeport
Pearl
Delrio
Barry
Keller
Gerome
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Elk
CHELAN
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Clayton
Milan
Coleman
48
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Tumtum
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Chelan
Beebe
Lincoln
Spokane
Hazard
Buckeye
Dean
Peone
East Farms
Lakeside
Mansfield
Peach
Long Lake
Dartford
Mead
Moab
Winesap
Chelan Falls
Touhey
Wilbur
Creston
Nine Mile Falls
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Red Apple
Withrow
Mold
Govan
Highland
Hillyard
Greenacres
Irwin
D O U G L A S
St. Andrews
Hartline
Almira
Telford
Mondovi
Reardan
Lyons
Spokane Bridge
Entiat
Douglas
Supplee
Carr
Davenport
Spokane
Millwood
Liberty Lake
Waterville
Orondo
Farmer
Bairdo
Coulee
Odair
Frye
Deep Creek
Hite
Opportunity
Veradale
Wagnersburg
Alstown
L I N C O L N
Rocklyn
Wheatdale
Espanola
Marshall
S P O K A N E
Zena
McCue
Bacon
Wilson Creek
Bluestem
Gravelles
Medical Lake
Kiesling
Mica
Olds
Harrington
Canby
Edwall
Wallewood
Freeman
Bell
Palisades
Stratford
Martin
Tyler
Geib
Cheney
Mountlope
Rockford
Wenatchee
Rock Island
Adco
Mohler
Spangle
Darknells
Malaga
Soap Lake
Adrian
Lamona
Downs
Fishtrap
Cospur
Fairfield
Columbia River
Appledale
Grant Orchards
Nemo
Kline
Freedom
Waverly
Rahms
Ephrata
Treadwell
Irby
Odessa
Sprague
Marson
Amber
Plaza
Vulcan
Moses Coulee
Gloyd
Seward
Concord
Rodna
Spring Valley
Latah
Crater
Naylor
Moody
Lauer
Jantz
Marcellus
Pifer
Rock Lake
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Rosalia
Tekoa
Trinidad
Quincy
Winchester
Moses L.
Nagel
Batum
Packard
Keystone
Tokio
Lamont
Kenova
Pine City
Seabury
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Wheeler
Coker
Ashby
Rock L.
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Sunset
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Revere
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Lantz
Gravel Pit
Steptoe
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Glenwood
Vantage
Serville
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Thavis
Winona
Thera
Diamond
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Boylston
Vassar
Pizzarro
Benge
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Cheviot
Rye
Simensen
Ainey
Roxboro
Providence
Mack
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Beverly
Jericho
Smyrna
Othello
Bruce
Ankeny
Sutton
Colfax
Shawnee
Fallon
Wymer
Beverly Jc.
Hooper Jc.
Palouse Falls
Lacrosse
Albion
Roza
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Koren
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Gregor
Dusty
Wilcox
Anson
Shano
Hatton
Washtucna
Pampa
Penawawa
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Pullman
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Wahluke
Bulmer
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Hooper
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Snake
Wawawai
Staley
Yakima
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Ripatia
May View
Johnson
Priest Rapids
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Starbuck
Central Ferry
Colton
Moxee City
Vernita
Cold Creek
Hanford
Mesa
Cactus
Sulphur
Rugby
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Ridpath
Uniontown
Vale
Ayer Jc.
Dodge
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Sawyer
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Burr
Pickard
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Whetstone
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Clarkston
Granger
Eltopia
Sheffler
Clyde
Outlook
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Snake River
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McKay
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Sunnyside
Benton City
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Paddock
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Humorist
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Byron
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Yellepit
Attalia
Wallula
Touchet
Thiel
Lowden
Pedlen
Russell
Anatone
Horse Heaven
Tomar
Tracy
Craige
Walla Walla
Rogersburg
Hanson Ferry
Kickleton
Plymouth
Berrian
Mottinger
Divide
College Place
Whitman
Sixprong
Alderdale
Paterson
Coolidge
Bager
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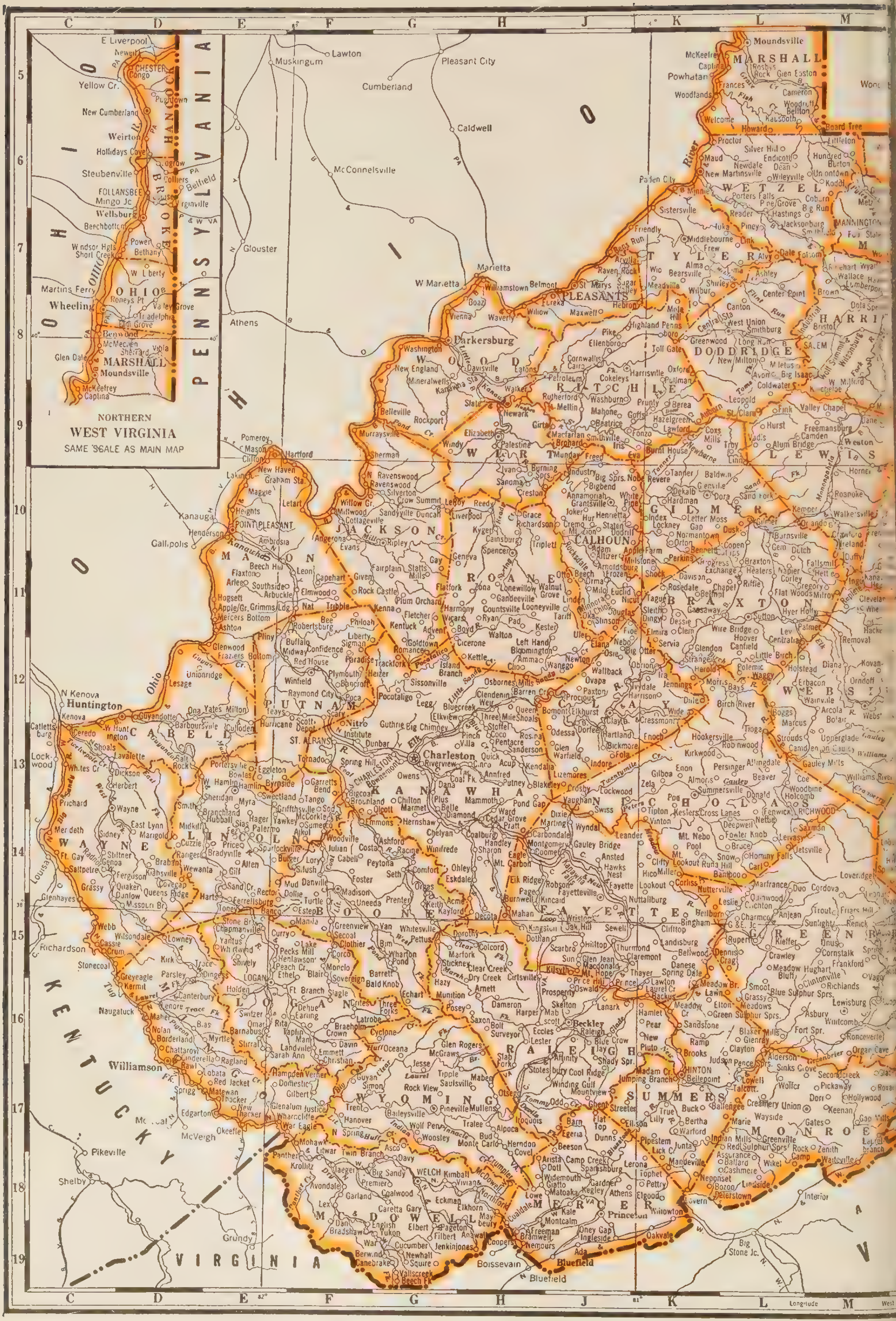
NORTHERN
WEST VIRGINIA
SAME SCALE AS MAIN MAP
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PLEASANTS
DODDRIDGE
HARRISON
WOOD
RITCHIE
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LEWIS
JACKSON
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MASON
ROANE
BRAXTON
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PUTNAM
CLAY
CABELL
KANAWHA
NICHOLAS
WAYNE
LINCOLN
FAYETTE
BOONE
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LOGAN
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SUMMERS
MONROE
WYOMING
MINGO
MERCER
McDOWELL
Charleston
Huntington
Parkersburg
Wheeling
Bluefield
Beckley
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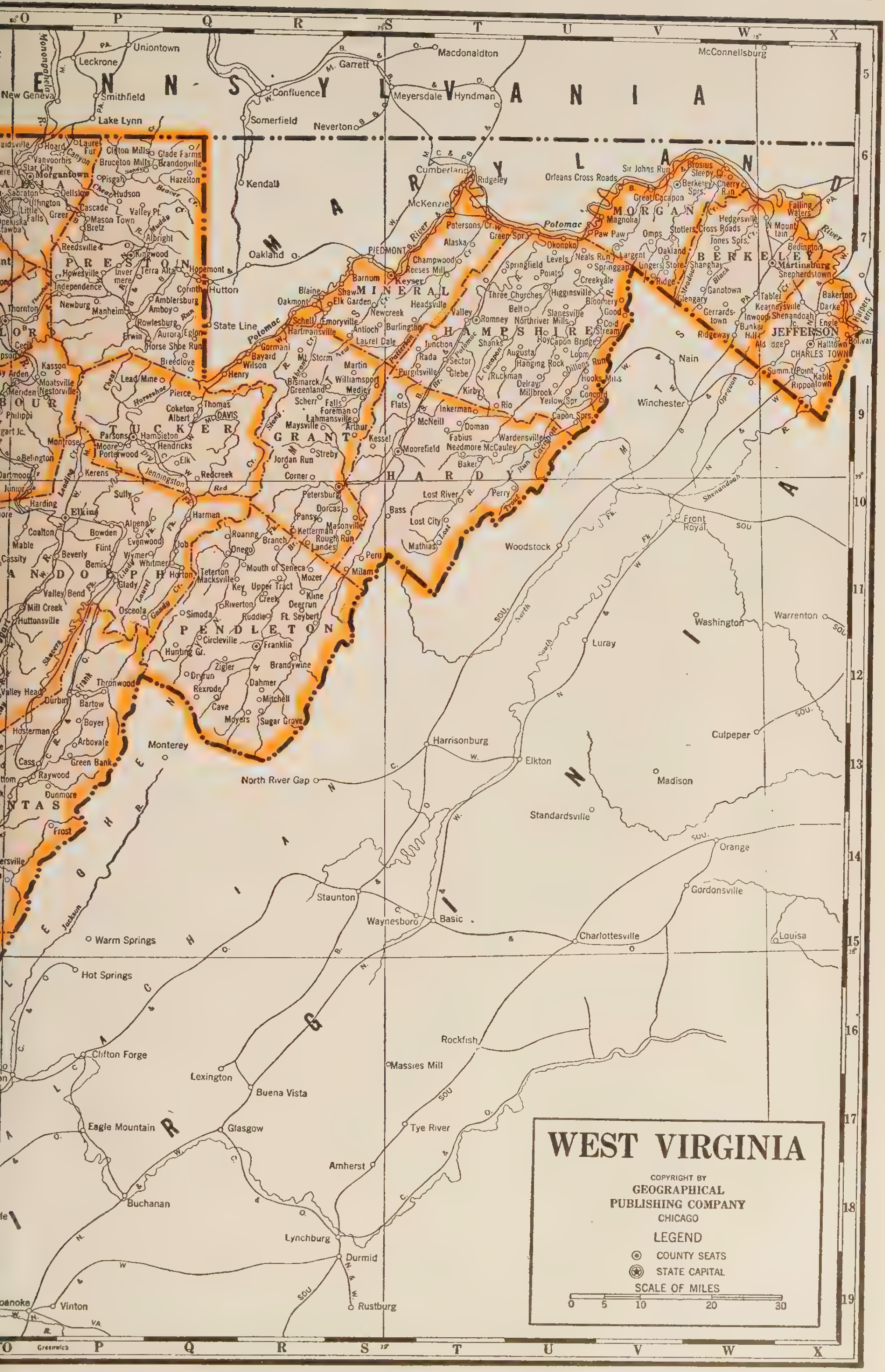
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LEGEND
COUNTY SEATS
STATE CAPITAL
SCALE OF MILES
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O P Q R S T U V W X
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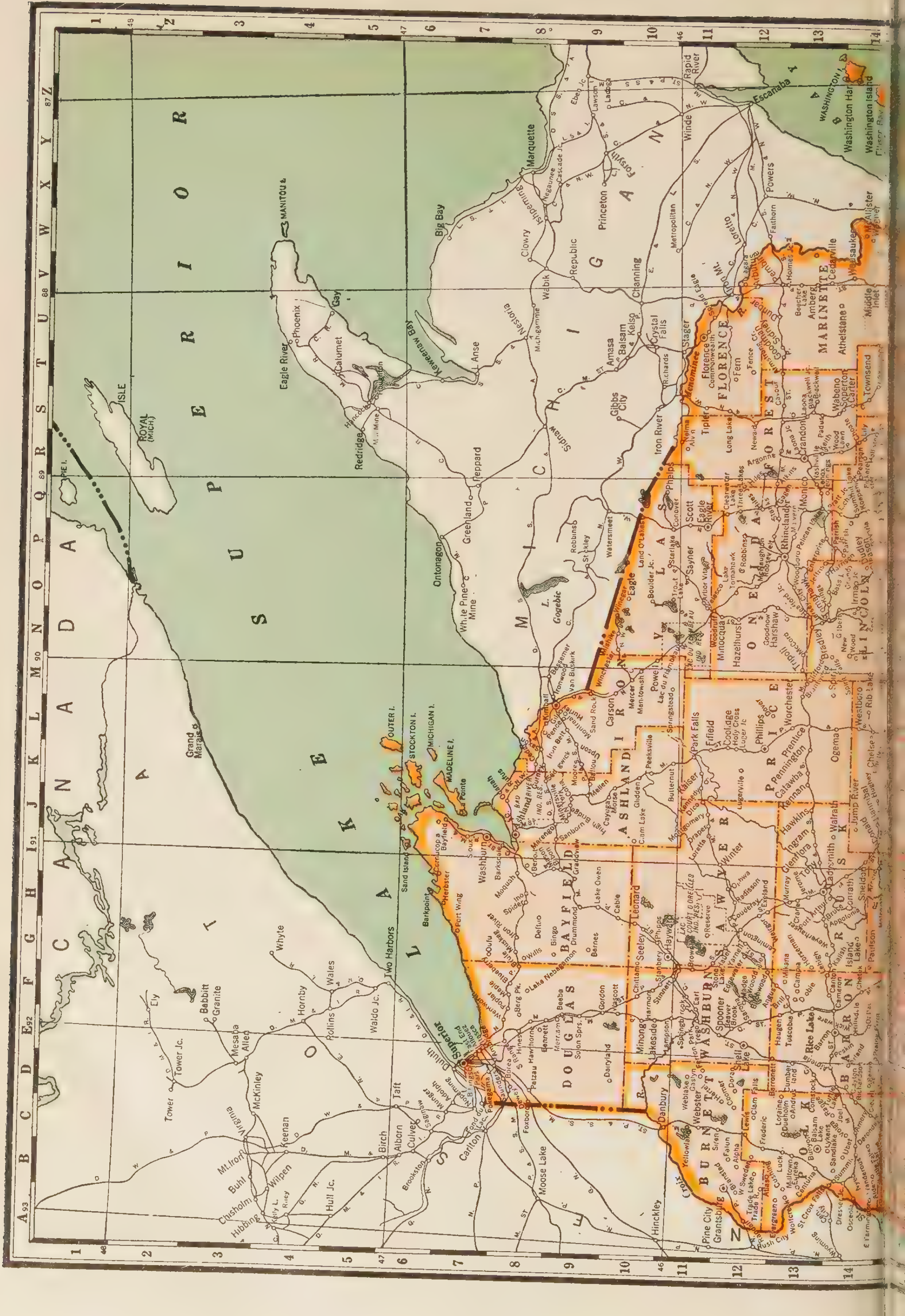
GRANT
MINERAL
HAMPSHIRE
MORGAN
BERKELEY
JEFFERSON
HARDY
PENDLETON
RANDOLPH
Uniontown
Leckrone
New Geneva
Smithfield
Lake Lynn
Confluence
Somerfield
Macdonaldton
Garrett
Meyersdale
Hyndman
Neverton
McConnellsburg
Morgantown
Kingwood
Cumberland
Ridgeley
Keyser
Piedmont
Oakland
Kendall
Hutton
State Line
DAVIS
Thomas
Parsons
Elkins
Beverly
Petersburg
Moorefield
Romney
Franklin
Berkeley Springs
Martinsburg
CHARLES TOWN
Harpers Ferry
Winchester
Front Royal
Woodstock
Luray
Washington
Warrenton
Culpeper
Harrisonburg
Elkton
Madison
Standardsville
Orange
Gordonsville
Charlottesville
Louisa
Staunton
Waynesboro
Basic
Monterey
North River Gap
Warm Springs
Hot Springs
Clifton Forge
Lexington
Buena Vista
Eagle Mountain
Glasgow
Buchanan
Rockfish
Massies Mill
Tye River
Amherst
Lynchburg
Durmid
Rustburg
Roanoke
Vinton
Potomac River
Shenandoah
Greenwich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Grand Marais
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Tower
Virginia
Hibbing
Chisholm
Mt. Iron
Carlton
Moose Lake
Hinckley
Pine City
Ontonagon
Calumet
Houghton
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Ishpeming
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Iron River
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Ashland
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Bayfield
Hayward
Spooner
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Phillips
Park Falls
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Eagle River
Florence
Menominee
DOUGLAS
BAYFIELD
ASHLAND
IRON
VILAS
FLORENCE
FOREST
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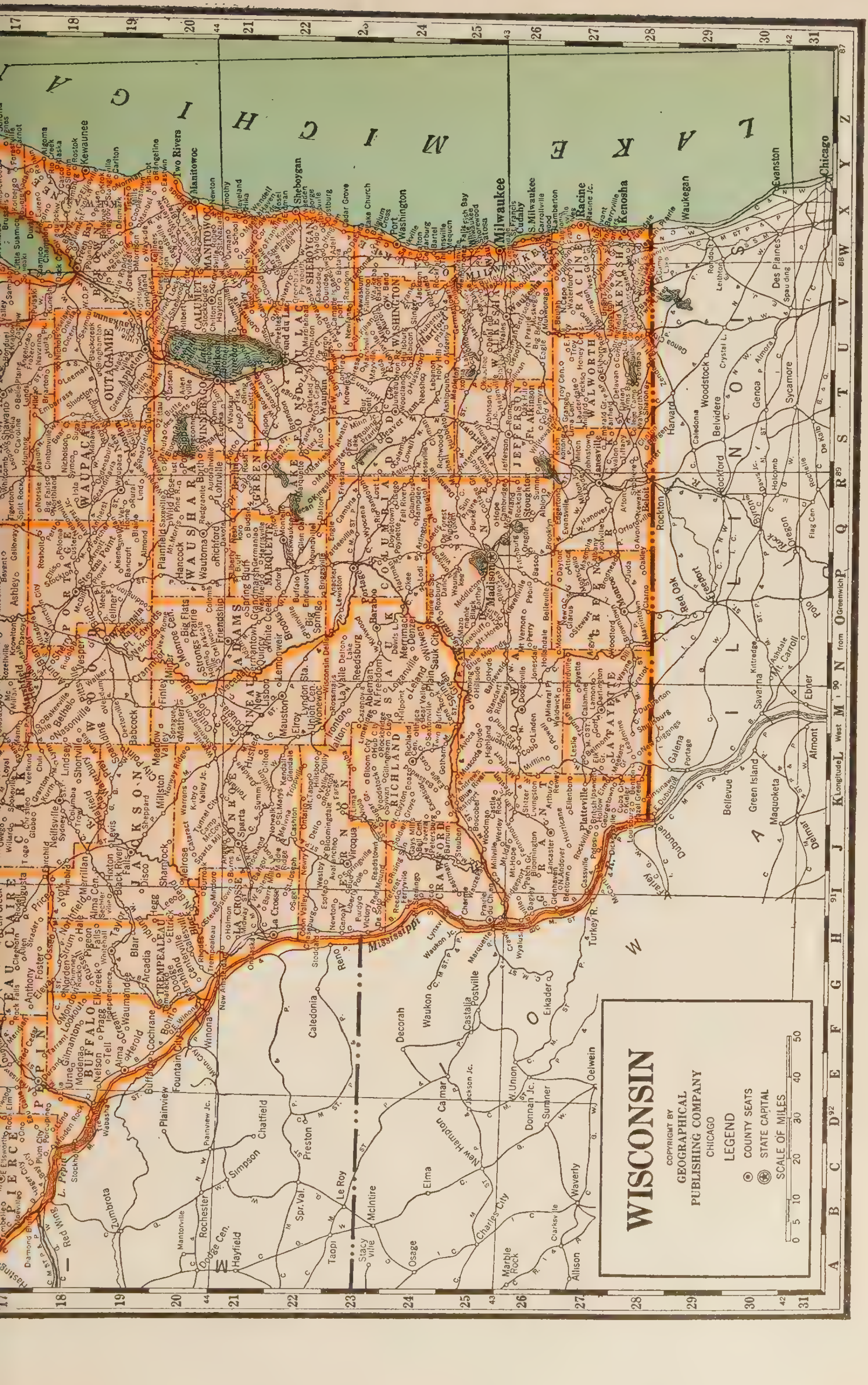
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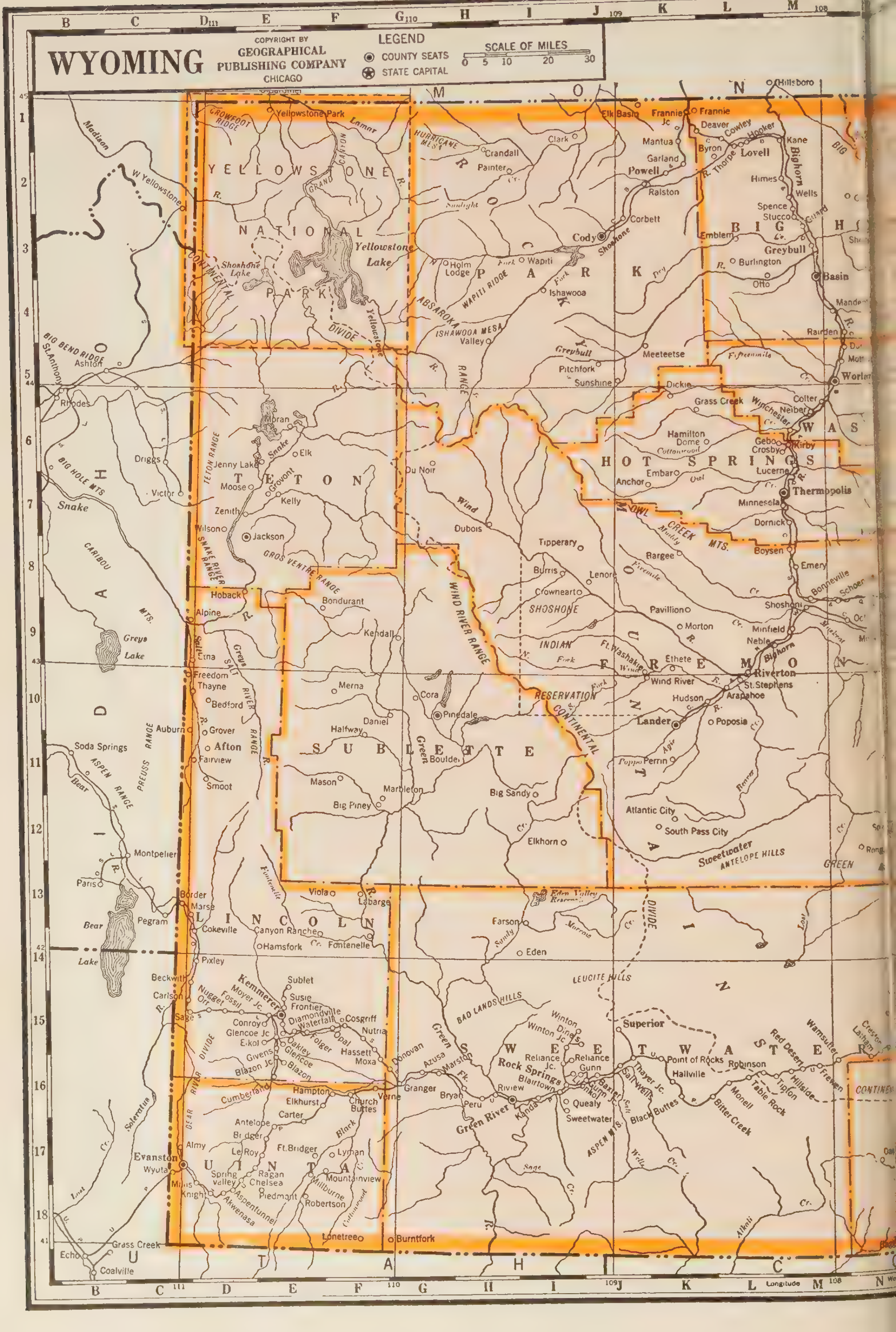
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FREMONT
HOT SPRINGS
BIG HORN
WASHAKIE
IDAHO
CONTINENTAL DIVIDE
Yellowstone Lake
Shoshone Lake
Yellowstone Park
Grand Canyon
Crowfoot Ridge
Hurricane Mesa
Absaroka Range
Wapiti Ridge
Ishawooa Mesa
Owl Creek Mts.
Wind River Range
Teton Range
Snake River Range
Gros Ventre Range
Salt River Range
Wind River Reservation
Shoshone Indian
Antelope Hills
Leucite Hills
Bad Lands Hills
Aspen Mts.
Big Bend Ridge
Big Hole Mts.
Caribou Mts.
Preuss Range
Aspen Range
Greys Lake
Bear Lake
Eden Valley Reservoir
Madison
Snake
Lamar
Sunlight
Greybull
Shoshone
Wind
Green
Sweetwater
Bighorn
Sandy
Bear
Fontenelle
Black Fork
Lost Cr.
Bitter Creek
Hillsboro
Elk Basin
Frannie Jc
Frannie
Deaver
Cowley
Hooker
Kane
Mantua
Byron
Lovell
Garland
Powell
Ralston
Himes
Wells
Clark
Crandall
Painter
Corbett
Cody
Spence
Stucco
Emblem
Greybull
Burlington
Otto
Basin
Holm Lodge
Wapiti
Ishawooa
Valley
Meeteetse
Pitchfork
Sunshine
Dickie
Grass Creek
Colter
Neiber
Worland
Manderson
Rairden
Hamilton Dome
Gebo
Crosby
Kirby
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Thermopolis
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Dornick
Boysen
Emery
Bonneville
Shoshoni
Moran
Elk
Jenny Lake
Moose
Grovont
Kelly
Zenith
Wilson
Jackson
Du Noir
Dubois
Tipperary
Burris
Lenore
Crowheart
Bargee
Pavillion
Morton
Midvale
Minfield
Neble
Riverton
Ethete
Ft. Washakie
Wind River
St. Stephens
Arapahoe
Hudson
Lander
Poposia
Perrin
Atlantic City
South Pass City
Hoback
Bondurant
Alpine
Kendall
Etna
Freedom
Thayne
Bedford
Merna
Cora
Pinedale
Daniel
Halfway
Boulder
Auburn
Grover
Afton
Fairview
Smoot
Mason
Marbleton
Big Piney
Big Sandy
Elkhorn
Viola
Labarge
Border
Marse
Cokeville
Canyon Ranche
Hamsfork
Fontenelle
Farson
Eden
Pixley
Beckwith
Carlson
Nugget
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Sage
Fossil
Moyer Jc
Kemmerer
Sublet
Susie
Frontier
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Waterfall
Cosgriff
Conroy
Glencoe Jc
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Opal
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Nutria
Oakley
Glencoe
Givens
Hassett
Moxa
Blazon Jc
Blazon
Donovan
Azusa
Marston
Granger
Bryan
Peru
Green River
Riview
Kanda
Rock Springs
Blairtown
Winton
Winton Jc
Dines
Reliance Jc.
Reliance
Gunn
Lionkol
Baxter
Quealy
Sweetwater
Superior
Thayer Jc.
Point of Rocks
Hallville
Salt Wells
Black Buttes
Robinson
Monell
Table Rock
Tipton
Red Desert
Wamsutter
Hillside
Frewen
Latham
Creston
Cumberland
Hampton
Elkhurst
Verne
Church Buttes
Carter
Antelope
Bridger
Almy
Le Roy
Ft. Bridger
Lyman
Evanston
Wyuta
Spring valley
Ragan
Chelsea
Mountainview
Millis
Knight
Aspentunnel
Akwenasa
Piedmont
Millburne
Robertson
Lonetree
Burntfork
W. Yellowstone
Ashton
St. Anthony
Rhodes
Driggs
Victor
Soda Springs
Montpelier
Paris
Pegram
Grass Creek
Echo
Coalville
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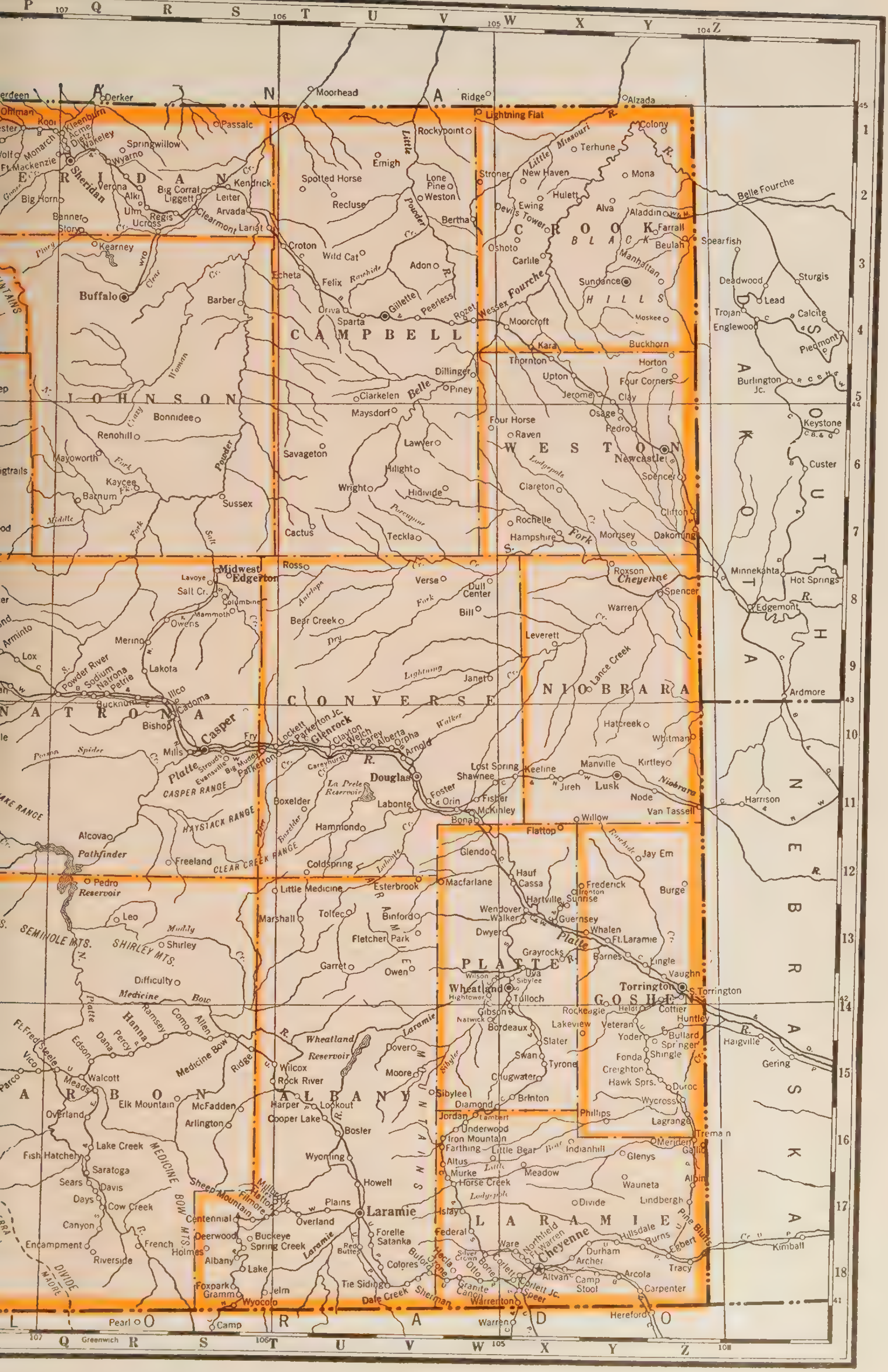
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JOHNSON
WESTON
NATRONA
CONVERSE
NIOBRARA
PLATTE
GOSHEN
ALBANY
CARBON
LARAMIE
SOUTH DAKOTA
NEBRASKA
Sheridan
Buffalo
Gillette
Sundance
Newcastle
Casper
Douglas
Lusk
Wheatland
Torrington
Laramie
Cheyenne
Moorhead
Ridge
Alzada
Lightning Flat
Colony
Rockypoint
Terhune
Passaic
Springwillow
Wyarno
Kendrick
Big Corral
Liggett
Leiter
Arvada
Clearmont
Lariat
Ucross
Regis
Ulm
Banner
Story
Big Horn
Kearney
Derker
Ohlman
Kooi
Kleenburn
Acme
Dietz
Wakeley
Monarch
Ft. Mackenzie
Verona
Alki
Spotted Horse
Recluse
Emigh
Lone Pine
Weston
Bertha
Croton
Wild Cat
Adon
Echeta
Felix
Oriva
Sparta
Peerless
Rozet
Wessex
Moorcroft
Stoner
New Haven
Hulett
Devils Tower
Ewing
Alva
Aladdin
Farrall
Beulah
Oshoto
Carlile
Mona
Manhattan
Moskee
Buckhorn
Kara
Thornton
Upton
Horton
Four Corners
Jerome
Clay
Osage
Pedro
Spencer
Clifton
Dakoming
Four Horse
Raven
Clareton
Rochelle
Hampshire
Morrissey
Dillinger
Piney
Clarkelen
Maysdorf
Lawyer
Hilight
Hidivide
Savageton
Wright
Cactus
Teckla
Barber
Bonnidee
Renohill
Mayoworth
Kaycee
Barnum
Sussex
Midwest
Edgerton
Lavoye
Salt Cr.
Columbine
Mammoth
Owens
Merino
Lakota
Arminto
Lox
Powder River
Sodium
Natrona
Petrie
Bucknum
Illco
Cadoma
Bishop
Mills
Evansville
Strouds
Big Muddy
Parkerton
Fry
Lockett
Parkerton Jc.
Glenrock
Clayton
Welch
Carey
Alberta
Orpha
Arnold
Careyhurst
La Prele Reservoir
Boxelder
Labonte
Hammond
Coldspring
Foster
Orin
Fisher
McKinley
Bona
Ross
Verse
Dull Center
Bill
Bear Creek
Janet
Leverett
Roxson
Cheyenne R.
Spencer
Warren
Lance Creek
Hatcreek
Whitman
Kirtley
Lost Spring
Shawnee
Keeline
Manville
Jireh
Node
Van Tassell
Willow
Flattop
Jay Em
Glendo
Hauf
Cassa
Frederick
Ironton
Burge
Hartville
Sunrise
Wendover
Walker
Guernsey
Dwyer
Whalen
Ft. Laramie
Grayrocks
Barnes
Lingle
Vaughn
S. Torrington
Wilson
Uva
Sibylee
Hightower
Tulloch
Rockeagle
Heldt
Cottier
Huntley
Natwick
Gibson
Bordeaux
Lakeview
Veteran
Yoder
Bullard
Springer
Slater
Swan
Tyrone
Fonda
Shingle
Creighton
Hawk Sprs.
Duroc
Chugwater
Brinton
Wycross
Diamond
Lagrange
Phillips
Jordan
Lambert
Underwood
Iron Mountain
Farthing
Little Bear
Indianhill
Glenys
Meriden
Gallio
Altus
Murke
Meadow
Horse Creek
Albin
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Lindbergh
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Silver Crown
Ware
Northfield
Ft. Warren
Hillsdale
Burns
Egbert
Pine Bluffs
Durham
Archer
Tracy
Altvan
Camp Stool
Arcola
Carpenter
Granite Canon
Otto
Borie
Corlett
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Speer
Warrenton
Hereford
Warren
Dale Creek
Sherman
Buford
Tie Siding
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Forelle
Satanka
Red Buttes
Plains
Overland
Laramie
Howell
Wyoming
Bosler
Lookout
Harper
Cooper Lake
Rock River
Wilcox
Moore
Dovero
Wheatland Reservoir
Sibylee
Owen
Garrett
Fletcher Park
Binford
Toltec
Marshall
Little Medicine
Esterbrook
Macfarlane
Laramie Mountains
Millbrook
Halton
Filmore
Centennial
Buckeye
Spring Creek
Deerwood
Albany
Lake
Foxpark
Gramm
Wyocolo
Jelm
Camp
Pearl
Holmes
French
Riverside
Encampment
Canyon
Days
Cow Creek
Sears
Davis
Saratoga
Fish Hatchery
Lake Creek
Overland
Elk Mountain
McFadden
Arlington
Medicine Bow
Ridge
Walcott
Meads
Edson
Vico
Parco
Ft. Fred Steele
Dana
Percy
Hanna
Ramsey
Como
Allen
Shirley
Difficulty
Leo
Pedro
Pathfinder Reservoir
Alcova
Freeland
Seminole Mts.
Shirley Mts.
Casper Range
Haystack Range
Clear Creek Range
Medicine Bow Mts.
Sheep Mountain
Divide
Madre
Little Missouri R.
Belle Fourche R.
Little Powder R.
Belle Fourche
Spearfish
Deadwood
Lead
Sturgis
Trojan
Englewood
Calcite
Piedmont
Burlington Jc.
Keystone
Custer
Minnekahta
Hot Springs
Edgemont
Ardmore
Harrison
Haigville
Gering
Kimball
Tremain
Platte R.
Niobrara R.
Lightning Cr.
Walker Cr.
Antelope Cr.
Porcupine Cr.
Lodgepole Cr.
Rawhide Cr.
Horse Cr.
Powder R.
Crazy Woman Cr.
Clear Cr.
Salt Cr.
Poison Spider Cr.
North Platte
Sweetwater
Bow R.
Medicine Bow R.
Laramie R.
Muddy Cr.
Dry Fork
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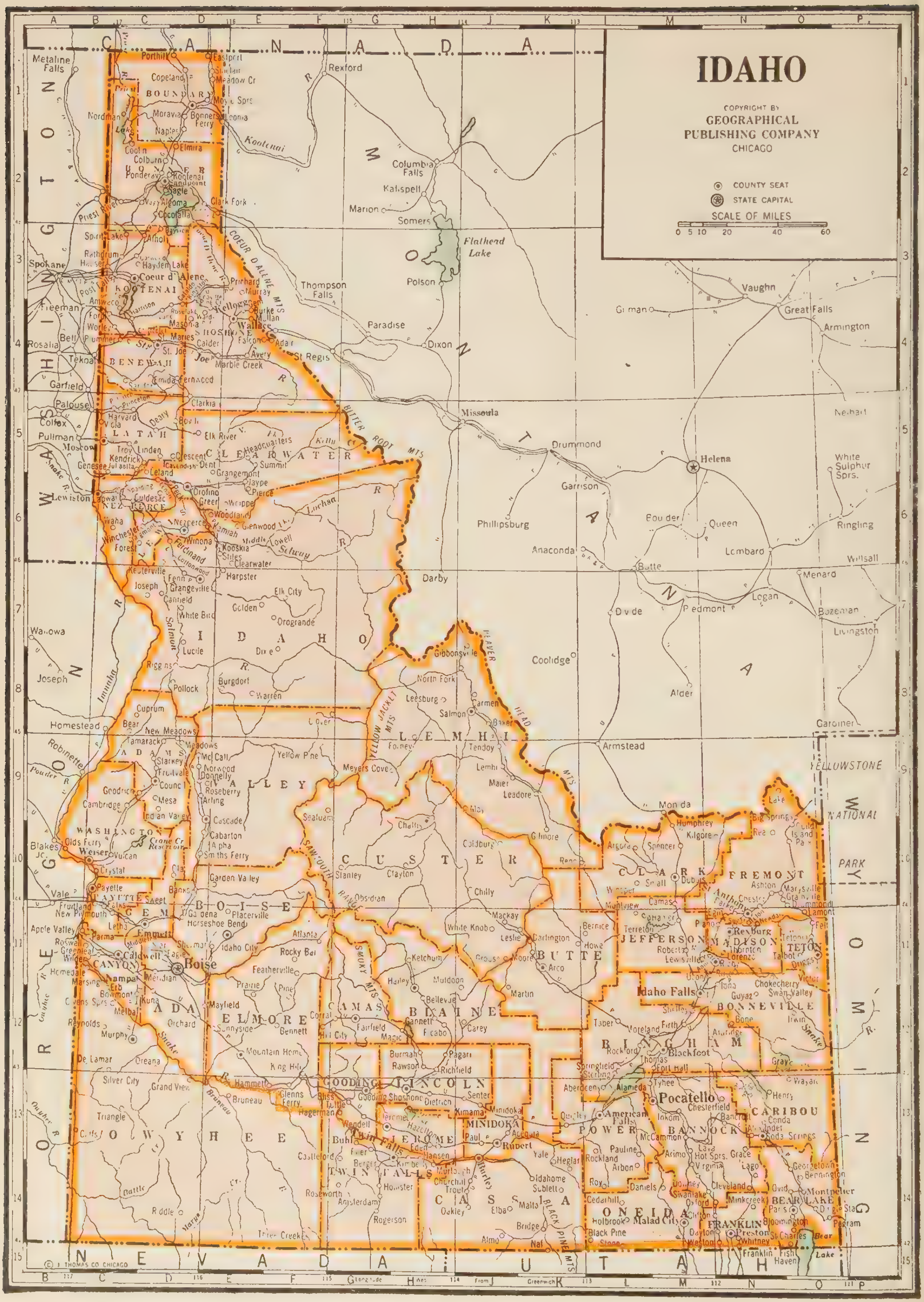
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NEVADA
UTAH
IDAHO
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BOUNDARY
BONNER
KOOTENAI
SHOSHONE
BENEWAH
LATAH
CLEARWATER
NEZ PERCE
LEWIS
IDAHO
ADAMS
VALLEY
WASHINGTON
PAYETTE
GEM
BOISE
CANYON
ADA
ELMORE
OWYHEE
CAMAS
BLAINE
CUSTER
LEMHI
BUTTE
CLARK
FREMONT
JEFFERSON
MADISON
TETON
BONNEVILLE
BINGHAM
BANNOCK
CARIBOU
POWER
ONEIDA
FRANKLIN
BEAR LAKE
CASSIA
MINIDOKA
JEROME
LINCOLN
GOODING
TWIN FALLS
Boise
Pocatello
Idaho Falls
Lewiston
Coeur d'Alene
Missoula
Helena
Spokane
Great Falls
Butte
Kalispell
Flathead Lake
Bear Lake
BITTER ROOT MTS
COEUR D'ALENE MTS
SAWTOOTH RANGE
BEAVERHEAD MTS
Snake R.
Salmon R.
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Longitude West From Greenwich

Table I

POPULATION AND KEY TO MAPS FOR THE 2,042 URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000, BY STATES: 1940

This table lists all of the 2,042 communities with more than 5,000 inhabitants which were classified as urban places by the United States Bureau of the Census in the 1940 Census. After the name of the state is shown the number of urban places over 5,000 in that state. Towns in the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Rhode Island are indicated by "t," and townships in California, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania are indicated by "tp." Because of three special rules defining urban places, certain political subdivisions which are not incorporated as municipalities are included; all of these are keyed to the three special rules in footnotes at the end of the table. A dagger (†) indicates municipality is located within metropolitan district; a double dagger (‡) indicates central city of a metropolitan district (see Tables III-A and III-B elsewhere in this Year Book). The figure and letter following the city indicate location on the preceding maps; a few towns, townships, and suburban places are not shown on the maps and therefore have no code.

Alabama—30

map on page 26

Alexander City 12N	6,640
Andalusia 20L	6,886
Anniston 8N	25,523
Bessemer† 10J	22,826
Birmingham‡ 9J	267,583
Cullman 6J	5,074
Decatur 3H	16,604
Dothan 21P	17,194
Eufaula 17R	6,269
Fairfield† 9J	11,703
Florence 2E	15,043
Gadsden 6N	36,975
Greenville 18K	5,075
Homewood†	7,397
Huntsville 3K	13,050
Jasper 7G	6,847
Lanett 12Q	6,141
Mobile‡ 24D	78,720
Montgomery‡ 15L	78,084
Opelika 13Q	8,487
Phenix City† 14R	15,351
Prichard† 23D	6,084
Selma 15H	19,834
Sheffield 3E	7,933
Sylacauga 11M	6,269
Talladega 9M	9,298
Tarrant City† 8K	6,833
Troy 18N	7,055
Tuscaloosa 11F	27,493
Tuscumbia 3E	5,515

Arizona—10

map on page 28

Bisbee 13L	5,853
Douglas 13L	8,623
Flagstaff 5G	5,080
Globe 9J	6,141
Mesa 9G	7,224
Nogales 13H	5,135
Phoenix‡ 9F	65,414
Prescott 7E	6,018
Tucson 11J	36,818
Yuma 10A	5,325

Arkansas—22

map on page 30

Arkadelphia 13I	5,078
Batesville 5O	5,267
Blytheville 4V	10,652
Camden 16J	8,975
Conway 8L	5,782
El Dorado 17K	15,858
Fayetteville 3E	8,212
Forrest City 8R	5,699
Fort Smith 6E	36,584
Helena 11T	8,546
Hope 15H	7,475
Hot Springs 11I	21,370
Jonesboro 4S	11,729
Little Rock‡ 10M	88,039
Malvern 12J	5,290
N. Little Rock† 10M	21,137
Paragould 3T	7,079
Pine Bluff 12N	21,290
Russellville 7J	5,927
Stuttgart 11P	5,628
Texarkana 16F	11,821
Van Buren 6D	5,422

California—111

map on page 32

Alameda† 3G	36,256
Albany† 2G	11,493
Alhambra† 5F	38,935
Anaheim† 6G	11,031
Antioch† 2I	5,106
Arcadia† 5G	9,122
Azusa† 5G	5,209
Bakersfield 9D	29,252
Bell† 5F	11,264
Belvedere tp[1]†5A	37,192
Berkeley† 2G	85,547
Beverly Hills† 11D	26,823
Brawley 12H	11,718
Burbank† 4F	34,337
Burlingame† 3G	15,940
Calexico 12H	5,415
Chico 4C	9,287
Chula Vista† 13F	5,138
Coalinga 8C	5,026
Colton 5I	9,686
Compton† 5F	16,198
Corona 5H	8,764
Coronado† 12F	6,932
Culver City† 5F	8,976
Daly City† 3G	9,625
El Centro 12H	10,017
El Cerrito† 2G	6,137
Eureka 2A	17,055
Fresno‡ 7D	60,685
Fullerton† 5G	10,442
Gardena† 5F	5,909
Glendale† 5F	82,582
Grass Valley 4C	5,701
Hanford 8D	8,234
Hawthorne† 5F	8,263
Hayward† 3H	6,736
Hermosa Beach† 5F	7,197
Huntington Pk† 11D	28,648
Inglewood† 5F	30,114
Lodi 6C	11,079
Long Beach† 6F	164,271
Los Angeles‡ 5F	1,504,277
Lynwood† 5F	10,982
Madera 7D	6,457
Manhattan Beach† 5F	6,398
Martinez† 2H	7,381
Marysville 4C	6,646
Maywood† 5G	10,731
Merced 7C	10,135
Modesto 6C	16,379
Monrovia† 5G	12,807
Montebello† 5F	8,016
Monterey 7B	10,084
Monterey Park† 5F	8,531
Napa 1H	7,740
National City† 12F	10,344
Oakland‡ 2G	302,163
Ontario† 5H	14,197
Orange† 6G	7,901
Oxnard 11D	8,519
Pacific Grove 7B	6,249
Palo Alto† 6B	16,774
Pasadena† 5F	81,864
Petaluma 1F	8,034
Piedmont† 2H	9,866
Pittsburg† 2I	9,520
Pomona† 5G	23,539
Porterville 8E	6,270
Redding 3B	8,109
Redlands 5I	14,324
Redondo Beach† 6F	13,092
Redwood City† 4H	12,453
Richmond† 2G	23,642
Riverside 5I	34,696
Roseville 5C	6,653
Sacramento‡ 5C	105,958
Salinas 7B	11,586
San Anselmo† 2F	5,790
San Bernardino 5I	43,646
San Bruno† 3G	6,519
San Buenaventura 10D	13,264
San Diego‡ 12F	203,341
San Fernando† 11E	9,094
San Francisco‡ 3G	634,536
San Gabriel† 5F	11,867
San Jose‡ 6B	68,457
San Leandro† 3H	14,601
San Luis Obispo 9C	8,881
San Marino† 5F	8,175

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

CALIFORNIA—*Cout.*

San Mateo† 3G	19,403
San Rafael† 2G	8,573
Santa Ana† 6G	31,921
Santa Barbara 10C	34,958
Santa Clara† 6B	6,650
Santa Cruz 7B	16,896
Santa Maria 9C	8,522
Santa Monica† 5E	53,500
Santa Paula 10D	8,986
Santa Rosa 5B	12,605
South Gate† 11D	26,945
S. Pasadena† 5F	14,356
S. San Francisco† 3G	6,629
Stockton‡ 6C	54,714
Torrance† 6F	9,950
Tulare 8D	8,259
Upland† 5H	6,316
Vallejo† 1H	20,072
Ventura (See San Buenaventura)	
Visalia 8D	8,904
Watsonville 7B	8,937
Whittier† 5G	16,115
Woodland 5B	6,637

COLORADO—17

MAP ON PAGE 36

Alamosa 16M	5,613
Boulder 6O	12,958
Canon City 12O	6,690
Colo. Springs 11P	36,789
Denver‡ 7P	322,412
Durango 17F	5,887
Englewood† 7P	9,680
Fort Collins 4P	12,251
Grand Junction 9D	12,479
Greeley 4Q	15,995
La Junta 14T	7,040
Longmont 5O	7,406
Loveland 4P	6,145
Pueblo‡ 13Q	52,162
Sterling 3U	7,411
Trinidad 17Q	13,223
Walsenburg 15P	5,855

CONNECTICUT—28

MAP ON PAGE 38

Ansonia† 3G	19,210
Bridgeport‡ 3H	147,121
Bristol† 4F	30,167
Danbury 2G	22,339
Derby† 3G	10,287
E. Hartford t.[1]† 5E	18,615
Hartford‡ 5E	166,267
Meriden† 4F	39,494
Middletown† 5F	26,495
Naugatuck† 3G	15,388
New Britain‡ 4F	68,685
New Haven‡ 4G	160,605
New London 7G	30,456
Norwalk 2H	39,849
Norwich 7G	23,652

CONNECTICUT—*Cont.*

Putnam 8E	7,775
Rockville† 6E	7,572
Shelton† 3G	10,971
Southington† 4F	5,088
Stamford† 1H	47,938
Stratford t.[1]† 3H	22,580
Torrington 3E	26,988
Wallingford† 4G	11,425
Waterbury‡ 3F	99,314
W. Hartford t.[1]† 4F	33,776
W. Haven t.[1]† 4G	30,021
Willimantic 7F	12,101
Winsted 3E	7,674

DELAWARE—2

MAP ON PAGE 58

Dover 4O	5,517
Wilmington‡ 1P	112,504

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—1

MAP ON PAGE 58

Washington‡ 5H	663,091

FLORIDA—35

MAP ON PAGE 40

Bartow 8G	6,158
Bradenton 9F	7,444
Clearwater 8E	10,136
Coral Gables† 13L	8,294
Daytona Beach 5J	22,584
De Land 5J	7,041
Ft. Lauderdale 12L	17,996
Fort Myers 11G	10,604
Fort Pierce 9L	8,040
Gainesville 4F	13,757
Hollywood 12L	6,239
Jacksonville‡ 2H	173,065
Key West 15H	12,927
Lake City 2F	5,836
Lakeland 7G	22,068
Lake Wales 8H	5,024
Lake Worth 11L	7,408
Marianna 12F	5,079
Miami‡ 13L	172,172
Miami Beach† 12L	28,012
Ocala 5G	8,986
Orlando 6H	36,736
Palatka 4H	7,140
Panama City 13E	11,610
Pensacola 13A	37,449
Plant City 7G	7,491
River Junction 1A	7,110
St. Augustine 3J	12,090
St. Petersburg‡ 8F	60,812
Sanford 6J	10,217
Sarasota 9F	11,141
Tallahassee 2B	16,240
Tampa‡ 8F	108,391
W. Palm Beach 10L	33,693
Winter Haven 7H	6,199

GEORGIA—39

MAP ON PAGE 42

Albany 10C	19,055
Americus 9C	9,281
Athens 4E	20,650
Atlanta‡ 5C	302,288
Augusta‡ 5G	65,919
Bainbridge 12B	6,352
Brunswick 11H	15,035
Carrollton 5A	6,214
Cartersville 4B	6,141
Cedartown 4A	9,025
College Park† 5C	8,213
Columbus‡ 8A	53,280
Cordele 9D	7,929
Dalton 2B	10,448
Decatur† 5C	16,561
Dist. 1511 Center Hill[1]	12,155
Douglas 10F	5,175
Dublin 8F	7,814
East Point† 5C	12,403
Elberton 4F	6,188
Fitzgerald 10E	7,388
Gainesville 3D	10,243
Griffin 6C	13,222
Hapeville† 5C	5,059
La Grange 6A	21,983
Macon‡ 7D	57,865
Marietta 4B	8,667
Milledgeville 6E	6,778
Moultrie 11D	10,147
Newnan 6B	7,182
Rome 4A	26,282
Savannah‡ 9J	95,996
Statesboro 8H	5,028
Thomaston 7C	6,396
Thomasville 12C	12,683
Tifton 10D	5,228
Toccoa 3E	5,494
Valdosta 12E	15,595
Waycross 11G	16,763

IDAHO—10

MAP ON PAGE 118

Boise 11D	26,130
Burley 14J	5,329
Caldwell 11C	7,272
Coeur d'Alene 3C	10,049
Idaho Falls 12M	15,024
Lewiston 6B	10,548
Moscow 5B	6,014
Nampa 11C	12,149
Pocatello 13M	18,133
Twin Falls 13G	11,851

ILLINOIS—120

MAP ON PAGE 44

Alton† 3H	31,255
Arlington Hgts.† 5A	5,668
Aurora 5B	47,170
Batavia 5B	5,101
Beardstown 3F	6,505

ILLINOIS—*Cont.*

Belleville† 3I	28,405
Bellwood† 6B	5,220
Belvidere 5A	8,094
Benton 4J	7,372
Berwyn† 6B	48,451
Bloomington 4E	32,868
Blue Island† 6B	16,638
Brookfield† 6B	10,817
Cairo 4L	14,407
Calumet City† 6B	13,241
Canton 3E	11,577
Carbondale 4K	8,550
Centralia 4I	16,343
Champaign 5F	23,302
Charleston 5G	8,197
Chester 3K	5,110
Chicago‡ 6B	3,396,808
Chicago Heights† 6C	22,461
Cicero† 6B	64,712
Clinton 4F	6,331
Collinsville† 3I	9,767
Danville 6F	36,919
Decatur‡ 4E	59,305
De Kalb 5B	9,146
Des Plaines† 6B	9,518
Dixon 4B	10,671
Downers Grove† 5B	9,526
Du Quoin 4J	7,515
East Moline† 3C	12,359
East Peoria† 4E	6,806
East St. Louis† 3I	75,609
Edwardsville† 3I	8,008
Effingham 5H	6,180
Elgin 5A	38,333
Elmhurst† 6B	15,458
Elmwood Park†	13,689
Evanston† 6A	65,389
Flora 5I	5,474
Forest Park† 6B	14,840
Freeport 4A	22,366
Galesburg 3D	28,876
Glencoe† 6A	6,825
Glen Ellyn† 5B	8,055
Granite City† 3I	22,974
Harrisburg 5K	11,453
Harvey† 6B	17,878
Herrin 4K	9,352
Highland Park† 6A	14,476
Hinsdale† 6B	7,336
Hoopeston 6E	5,381
Jacksonville 3G	19,844
Johnston City 4K	5,418
Joliet 5C	42,365
Kankakee 6D	22,241
Kewanee 3C	16,901
La Grange† 6B	10,479
Lake Forest† 6A	6,885
La Salle 4C	12,812
Lawrenceville 6I	6,213
Lincoln 4F	12,752
Litchfield 4H	7,048
Lombard† 5B	7,075
Macomb 2E	8,764
Madison† 3I	7,782

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Illinois—*Cont.*

Marion 4K	9,251
Mattoon 5G	15,827
Maywood† 6B	26,648
Melrose Park† 6B	10,933
Metropolis 5L	6,287
Moline‡ 3C	34,608
Monmouth 2D	9,096
Morris 5C	6,145
Mount Carmel 6J	6,987
Mount Vernon 4J	14,724
Murphysboro 4K	8,976
Naperville† 5B	5,272
Normal 4E	6,983
North Chicago† 6A	8,465
Oak Park† 6B	66,015
Olney 5I	7,831
Ottawa 4C	16,005
Pana 4G	5,966
Paris 6G	9,281
Park Ridge† 6B	12,063
Pekin† 4E	19,407
Peoria‡ 4D	105,087
Peru 4C	8,983
Pontiac 5D	9,585
Princeton 4C	5,224
Quincy 1F	40,469
River Forest† 6B	9,487
Riverside† 6B	7,935
Rockford‡ 4A	84,637
Rock Island‡ 2C	42,775
St. Charles 5B	5,870
Salem 4I	7,319
Skokie† 6B	7,172
Springfield‡ 4F	75,503
Spring Valley 4C	5,010
Sterling 4B	11,363
Streator 4D	14,930
Summit† 6C	7,043
Taylorville 4G	8,313
Urbana 5F	14,064
Vandalia 4H	5,288
Venice† 3I	5,454
Villa Park† 5B	7,236
Waukegan† 6A	34,241
West Frankfort 4K	12,383
Wheaton† 5B	7,389
Wilmette† 6A	17,226
Winnetka† 6A	12,430
Wood River† 3I	8,197
Woodstock 5A	6,123
Zion 6A	6,555

Indiana—67

map on page 46

Anderson 7F	41,572
Auburn 8B	5,415
Bedford 5I	12,514
Bicknell 3J	5,110
Bloomington 5H	20,870
Bluffton 8D	5,417
Brazil 4G	8,126
Clinton 3G	7,092
Columbus 6H	11,738
Connersville 8G	12,898

Indiana—*Cont.*

Crawfordsville 4F	11,089
Decatur 9D	5,861
East Chicago† 3A	54,637
Elkhart 6A	33,434
Elwood 7E	10,913
Evansville‡ 3L	97,062
Fort Wayne‡ 8C	118,410
Frankfort 5E	13,706
Franklin 6H	6,264
Gary† 3A	111,719
Goshen 7A	11,375
Greensburg 7H	6,065
Hammond† 3A	70,184
Hartford City 8E	6,946
Hobart† 3B	7,166
Huntington 7D	13,903
Indianapolis‡ 6G	386,972
Jasper 4K	5,041
Jeffersonville† 7K	11,493
Kendallville 8B	5,431
Kokomo 6E	33,795
Lafayette 4E	28,798
La Porte 5A	16,180
Lebanon 5F	6,529
Linton 4I	6,263
Logansport 5D	20,177
Madison 8J	6,923
Marion 7D	26,767
Martinsville 5H	5,009
Michigan City 4A	26,476
Mishawaka† 6A	28,298
Mount Vernon 2L	5,638
Muncie 8E	49,720
New Albany† 7K	25,414
New Castle 8F	16,620
Noblesville 6F	5,575
Peru 6D	12,432
Plymouth 6B	5,713
Portland 8E	6,362
Princeton 3K	7,786
Richmond 9G	35,147
Rushville 7G	5,960
Seymour 6I	8,620
Shelbyville 7G	10,791
South Bend‡ 6A	101,268
Sullivan 3I	5,077
Tell City 4L	5,395
Terre Haute‡ 3H	62,693
Tipton 6E	5,101
Valparaiso 4B	8,736
Vincennes 3J	18,228
Wabash 7D	9,653
Warsaw 7B	6,378
Washington 4J	9,312
West Lafayette 4E	6,270
Whiting† 3A	10,307
Winchester 8F	5,303

Iowa—44

map on page 48

Albia 7H	5,157
Ames 5F	12,555
Atlantic 6C	5,802
Boone 5F	12,373

Iowa—*Cont.*

Burlington 8K	25,832
Carroll 5D	5,389
Cedar Falls† 4H	9,349
Cedar Rapids‡ 5J	62,120
Centerville 8G	8,413
Chariton 7G	5,754
Charles City 2H	8,681
Cherokee 3C	7,469
Clinton 5L	26,270
Council Bluffs‡ 7B	41,439
Creston 7E	8,033
Davenport‡ 6L	66,039
Decorah 2I	5,303
Des Moines‡ 6F	159,819
Dubuque 4K	43,892
Estherville 2D	5,651
Fairfield 7I	6,773
Fort Dodge 4E	22,904
Fort Madison 8J	14,063
Grinnell 6H	5,210
Iowa City 6J	17,182
Keokuk 9J	15,076
Knoxville 7G	6,936
Le Mars 3A	5,353
Marshalltown 5G	19,240
Mason City 2G	27,080
Muscatine 6K	18,286
Newton 6G	10,462
Oelwein 3I	7,801
Oskaloosa 7H	11,024
Ottumwa 7H	31,570
Perry 5E	5,977
Red Oak 7C	5,763
Shenandoah 8C	6,846
Sioux City‡ 4A	82,364
Spencer 2C	6,599
Storm Lake 3C	5,274
Washington 7J	5,227
Waterloo‡ 4H	51,743
Webster City 4F	6,738

Kansas—32

map on page 50

Abilene 4E	5,671
Arkansas City 7E	12,752
Atchison 2G	12,648
Chanute 6G	10,142
Coffeyville 8G	17,355
Concordia 3E	6,255
Dodge City 6B	8,487
El Dorado 6F	10,045
Emporia 5F	13,188
Fort Scott 6H	10,557
Garden City 6B	6,285
Great Bend 5D	9,044
Hays 4C	6,385
Hutchinson 5E	30,013
Independence 7G	11,565
Iola 6G	7,244
Junction City 4F	8,507
Kansas City‡ 3H	121,458
Lawrence 4G	14,390
Leavenworth 3H	19,220
McPherson 5E	7,194

Kansas—*Cont.*

Manhattan 3F	11,659
Newton 5E	11,048
Ottawa 4G	10,193
Parsons 7G	14,294
Pittsburg 7H	17,571
Pratt 6D	6,591
Salina 4E	21,073
Topeka‡ 4G	67,833
Wellington 7E	7,246
Wichita‡ 6E	114,966
Winfield 7E	9,506

Kentucky—30

map on page 52

Ashland‡ 12B	29,537
Bellevue† 9A	8,741
Bowling Green 6E	14,585
Corbin 10E	7,893
Covington† 9A	62,018
Danville 9D	6,734
Dayton† 9A	8,379
Fort Thomas† 9A	11,034
Frankfort 9C	11,492
Glasgow 7E	5,815
Harlan 11E	5,122
Hazard 11D	7,397
Henderson† 4C	13,160
Hopkinsville 5E	11,724
Jenkins 12D	9,428
Lexington 9C	49,304
Louisville‡ 7B	319,077
Ludlow† 9A	6,185
Madisonville 4D	8,209
Mayfield 3E	8,619
Maysville 10B	6,572
Middlesborough 11E	11,777
Newport† 9A	30,631
Owensboro 5C	30,245
Paducah 3E	33,765
Paris 10B	6,697
Princeton 4E	5,389
Richmond 9C	7,335
Somerset 9E	6,154
Winchester 10C	8,594

Louisiana—28

map on page 54

Abbeville 8K	6,672
Alexandria 7F	27,066
Bastrop 9A	6,626
Baton Rouge 11I	34,719
Bogalusa 14G	14,604
Bossier City† B4	5,786
Crowley 8I	9,523
Eunice 7H	5,242
Gretna† 14K	10,879
Hammond 13H	6,033
Houma 12I	9,052
Jackson 11G	5,384
Jennings 7I	7,343
Lafayette 8I	19,210
Lake Charles 5I	21,207

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

LOUISIANA—*Cont.*

Minden 5B	6,677
Monroe 8B	28,309
Morgan City 11L	6,969
Natchitoches 6D	6,812
New Iberia 9K	13,747
New Orleans‡ 14K	494,537
Opelousas 8H	8,980
Plaquemine 11I	5,049
Ruston 7B	7,107
Shreveport‡ 4B	98,167
Tallulah 11B	5,712
Thibodaux 12L	5,851
West Monroe 8B	8,560

MAINE—20

MAP ON PAGE 56

Auburn 2K	19,817
Augusta 3K	19,360
Bangor 6H	29,822
Bath 3L	10,235
Belfast 5J	5,540
Biddeford 2M	19,790
Brewer 6H	6,510
Brunswick[3] 3L	7,003
Calais 8G	5,161
Gardiner 3K	6,044
Lewiston 3K	38,598
Old Town 5H	7,688
Portland‡ 2M	73,643
Presque Isle 7C	7,939
Rockland 5K	8,899
Rumford Falls[3] 2J	8,447
Saco 2M	8,631
S. Portland† 2M	15,781
Waterville 4J	16,688
Westbrook† 2M	11,087

MARYLAND—12

MAP ON PAGE 58

Annapolis† 5L	13,069
Baltimore‡ 3J	859,100
Cambridge 6M	10,102
Cumberland 5E	39,483
Dist. 12 Balt. Co.[1]	15,436
Dist. 13 Balt. Co.[1]	13,366
Frederick 3G	15,802
Frostburg 5D	7,659
Hagerstown 2F	32,491
Hyattsville† 5J	6,575
Salisbury 7O	13,313
Takoma Park† 5J	8,938

MASSACHUSETTS—113

MAP ON PAGE 60

Abington t.[2]† 10D	5,708
Adams t.[2] 2B	12,608
Amesbury t.[2]† 10A	10,862
Amherst t.[2]† 4C	6,410
Andover t.[2]† 9B	11,122
Arlington t.[2]† 9C	40,013
Athol t.[2] 5B	11,180

MASS.—*Cont.*

Attleboro† 8E	22,071
Auburn t.[2]† 7D	6,629
Barnstable t.[2] 1G	8,333
Belmont t.[2]† 9C	26,867
Beverly† 10B	25,537
Boston‡ 9C	770,816
Braintree t.[2]† 10D	16,378
Bridgewater t.[2]† 10E	8,902
Brockton† 10D	62,343
Brookline t.[2]† 9C	49,786
Cambridge† 9C	110,879
Canton t.[2]† 9D	6,381
Chelsea† 10C	41,259
Chicopee† 4D	41,664
Clinton t.[2]† 7C	12,440
Concord t.[2]† 8C	7,972
Danvers t.[2]† 10B	14,179
Dartmouth t.[2]† 10G	9,011
Dedham t.[2]† 9D	15,508
Dracut t.[2] 8B	7,339
Easthampton t.[2]† 4C	10,316
Everett† 9C	46,784
Fairhaven t.[2]† 10F	10,938
Fall River‡ 9F	115,428
Fitchburg 7B	41,824
Framingham t.[2]† 8C	23,214
Franklin t.[2]† 8D	7,303
Gardner 6B	20,206
Gloucester† 11B	24,046
Gt. Barrington t.[2] 1D	5,824
Greenfield t.[2] 4B	15,672
Haverhill‡ 9A	46,752
Hingham t.[2]† 10D	8,003
Holyoke‡ 4D	53,750
Hudson t.[2] 8C	8,042
Ipswich t.[2] 10A	6,348
Lawrence‡ 9A	84,323
Leominster 7B	22,226
Lexington t.[2]† 9C	13,187
Longmeadow t.[2]† 4E	5,790
Lowell‡ 9B	101,389
Ludlow t.[2]† 4D	8,181
Lynn† 10C	98,123
Malden† 9C	58,010
Mansfield t.[2]† 9E	6,530
Marblehead t.[2]† 10B	10,856
Marlborough† 8C	15,154
Maynard t.[2]† 8C	6,812
Medford† 9C	63,083
Melrose† 9C	25,333
Methuen t.[2]† 9A	21,880
Middleboro t.[2] 10E	9,032
Milford t.[2] 8D	15,388
Millbury t.[2]† 7D	6,983
Milton t.[2]† 9C	18,708
Montague t.[2] 4B	7,582
Natick t.[2]† 8C	13,851
Needham t.[2]† 9D	12,445
New Bedford‡ 10G	110,341

MASS.—*Cont.*

Newburyport† 10A	13,916
Newton† 9C	69,873
North Adams 2A	22,213
Northampton† 4C	24,794
N. Andover t.[2]† 9A	7,524
N. Attleborough t.[2]† 8E	10,359
Northbridge t.[2]† 7D	10,242
Norwood t.[2]† 9D	15,383
Orange t.[2] 5B	5,611
Palmer t.[2]† 5D	9,149
Peabody† 10B	21,711
Pittsfield 1C	49,684
Plymouth t.[2] 11E	13,100
Quincy† 10D	75,810
Randolph t.[2]† 10D	7,634
Reading t.[2]† 9B	10,866
Revere† 10C	34,405
Rockland t.[2]† 10D	8,087
Salem† 10B	41,213
Saugus t.[2]† 10C	14,825
Somerset t.[2]† 9F	5,873
Somerville† 9C	102,177
Southbridge t.[2] 6D	16,825
South Hadley t.[2]† 4C	6,856
Spencer t.[2]† 6D	6,641
Springfield‡ 4D	149,554
Stoneham t.[2]† 9B	10,762
Stoughton t.[2]† 9D	8,635
Swampscott t.[2]† 10B	10,761
Taunton 9E	37,395
Uxbridge t.[2]† 7D	6,417
Wakefield t.[2]† 10B	16,223
Walpole t.[2]† 9D	7,443
Waltham† 9C	40,020
Ware t.[2]† 5D	7,557
Watertown t.[2]† 9C	35,427
Webster t.[2] 6E	13,186
Wellesley t.[2]† 9C	15,127
Westfield† 3D	18,793
W. Springfield t.[2]† 4D	17,135
Weymouth t.[2]† 10D	23,868
Whitman t.[2]† 10D	7,759
Winchendon t.[2] 6A	6,575
Winchester t.[2]† 9C	15,081
Winthrop t.[2]† 10C	16,768
Woburn† 9B	19,751
Worcester‡ 7C	193,694

MICHIGAN—78

MAP ON PAGE 62

Adrian 24L	14,230
Albion 22J	8,345
Alma 18K	7,202
Alpena 12N	12,808
Ann Arbor 22M	29,815
Battle Creek 22H	43,453
Bay City‡ 17M	47,956
Benton Harbor 23E	16,668
Berkley† 21O	6,406

MICHIGAN—*Cont.*

Birmingham† 21O	11,196
Cadillac 15H	9,855
Charlotte 21J	5,544
Cheboygan 8Q	5,673
Coldwater 24J	7,343
Dearborn† 22N	63,584
Detroit‡ 22O	1,623,452
Dowagiac 23F	5,007
East Detroit† 22O	8,584
East Lansing† 21K	5,839
Ecorse† 22O	13,209
Escanaba 7J	14,830
Ferndale† 22O	22,523
Flint‡ 20M	151,543
Grand Haven 19E	8,799
Grand Rapids‡ 20G	164,292
Greenville 19H	5,321
Grosse Pointe† 22O	6,179
Gr. Pte. Farms† 22O	7,217
Gr. Pte. Park† 22O	12,646
Hamtramck† 22O	49,839
Hancock 2F	5,554
Hastings 21H	5,175
Highland Park† 22O	50,810
Hillsdale 24K	6,381
Holland 20F	14,616
Inkster† 22N	7,044
Ionia 20J	6,392
Iron Mountain 7G	11,080
Ironwood 4B	13,369
Ishpeming 4H	9,491
Jackson 22K	49,656
Kalamazoo‡ 22G	54,097
Kingsford 7G	5,771
Lansing‡ 21K	78,753
Lapeer 19N	5,365
Lincoln Park† 22O	15,236
Ludington 16E	8,701
Manistee 15E	8,694
Manistique 6L	5,399
Marquette 4H	15,928
Marshall 22J	5,253
Menominee 9H	10,230
Midland 17L	10,329
Monroe 24N	18,478
Mt. Clemens† 21O	14,389
Mt. Pleasant 18J	8,413
Muskegon 19F	47,697
Muskegon Hgts. 19F	16,047
Negaunee 4H	6,813
Niles 24E	11,328
Owosso 20L	14,424
Petoskey 9P	6,019
Plymouth† 22N	5,360
Pontiac† 12N	66,626
Port Huron 20Q	32,759
River Rouge† 22O	17,008
Roseville† 21O	9,023
Royal Oak† 21O	25,087
Saginaw‡ 18M	82,794

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

MICHIGAN—*Cont.*

St. Clair Shores† 20O	10,405
St. Joseph 23E	8,963
Sault Ste Marie 5Q	15,847
Sturgis 24H	7,214
Three Rivers 24G	6,710
Traverse City 13G	14,455
Trenton† 22M	5,284
Wyandotte† 23O	30,618
Ypsilanti 22M	12,121

MINNESOTA—44

MAP ON PAGE 64

Albert Lea 4L	12,200
Alexandria 2H	5,051
Anoka† 4I	6,426
Austin 5L	18,307
Bemidji 3E	9,427
Brainerd 3G	12,071
Chisholm 5E	7,487
Cloquet† 5F	7,304
Columbia Hgts.† 4I	6,035
Crookston 1D	7,161
Detroit Lakes 2F	5,015
Duluth‡ 6F	101,065
Edina† 4J	5,855
Ely 6D	5,970
Eveleth 5E	6,887
Fairmont 3L	6,988
Faribault 4K	14,527
Fergus Falls 1G	10,848
Hastings 5J	5,662
Hibbing 5E	16,385
Internat. Falls 4B	5,626
Little Falls 3H	6,047
Mankato 4K	15,654
Minneapolis‡ 4J	492,370
Montevideo 2J	5,220
Moorhead 1F	9,491
New Ulm 3K	8,743
Owatonna 4K	8,694
Red Wing 5J	9,962
Richfield†	6,750
Robbinsdale† 4J	6,018
Rochester 5L	26,312
St. Cloud 3H	24,173
St. Louis Park† 4J	7,737
St. Paul‡ 4J	287,736
St. Peter 4K	5,870
South St. Paul† 4J	11,844
Stillwater† 5I	7,013
Thief River Falls 1C	6,019
Virginia 5E	12,264
West St. Paul† 4J	5,733
Willmar 2I	7,623
Winona 6K	22,490
Worthington 2L	5,918

MISSISSIPPI—23

MAP ON PAGE 66

Biloxi 24O	17,475
Brookhaven 19G	6,232
Canton 13J	6,011
Clarksdale 5G	12,168
Columbia 20K	6,064
Columbus 9Q	13,645
Corinth 2P	7,818
Greenville 9E	20,892
Greenwood 9H	14,767
Grenada 8K	5,831
Gulfport 25N	15,195
Hattiesburg 20M	21,026
Jackson‡ 15H	62,107
Laurel 18N	20,598
McComb 20G	9,898
Meridian 15P	35,481
Natchez 19C	15,296
Pascagoula 25Q	5,900
Picayune 24L	5,129
Tupelo 5P	8,212
Vicksburg 15F	24,460
West Point 8P	5,627
Yazoo City 12G	7,258

MISSOURI—46

MAP ON PAGE 68

Boonville 4E	6,089
Brookfield 2E	6,174
Cape Girardeau 8K	19,426
Carthage 8C	10,585
Caruthersville 5L	6,612
Charleston 9K	5,182
Chillicothe 2D	8,012
Clayton† 5I	13,069
Clinton 6D	6,041
Columbia 4F	18,399
De Soto 6I	5,121
Ferguson† 5I	5,724
Flat River 7I	5,401
Fulton 4G	8,297
Hannibal 3H	20,865
Independence† 4C	16,066
Jefferson City 5F	24,268
Joplin 8B	37,144
Kansas City‡ 4B	399,178
Kennett 5K	6,335
Kirksville 2F	10,080
Kirkwood† 5I	12,132
Lebanon 7F	5,025
Lexington 4D	5,341
Maplewood† 5I	12,875
Marshall 4E	8,533
Maryville 1B	5,700
Mexico 4G	9,053
Moberly 3F	12,920
Neosho 9C	5,318
Nevada 7C	8,181
Poplar Bluff 9I	11,163
Richmond Heights†	12,802
Rolla 6G	5,141
St. Charles† 5I	10,803
St. Joseph‡ 2B	75,711
St. Louis‡ 5J	816,048
Sedalia 5E	20,428
Sikeston 9K	7,944

MISSOURI—*Cont.*

Springfield‡ 8D	61,238
Trenton 2D	7,046
University† 5I	33,023
Warrensburg 5D	5,868
Washington 5H	6,756
Webb City 8B	7,033
Webster Groves† 5I	18,394

MONTANA—12

MAP ON PAGE 70

Anaconda 11F	11,004
Billings 12P	23,261
Bozeman 13K	8,665
Butte 11G	37,081
Great Falls 7J	29,928
Havre 3N	6,427
Helena 10H	15,056
Kalispell 4D	8,245
Lewistown 8N	5,874
Livingston 13M	6,642
Miles City 10V	7,313
Missoula 9D	18,449

NEBRASKA—17

MAP ON PAGE 72

Alliance 4B	6,253
Beatrice 8K	10,883
Columbus 5J	7,632
Fairbury 8J	6,304
Falls City 8L	6,146
Fremont 5K	11,862
Grand Island 6H	19,130
Hastings 7H	15,145
Kearney 7G	9,643
Lincoln‡ 6K	81,984
McCook 8E	6,212
Nebraska City 7L	7,339
Norfolk 4J	10,490
North Platte 6E	12,429
Omaha‡ 6L	223,844
Scottsbluff 4A	12,057
York 6I	5,383

NEVADA—3

MAP ON PAGE 74

Las Vegas 8G	8,422
Reno 2C	21,317
Sparks 2C	5,318

NEW HAMPSHIRE—16

MAP ON PAGE 76

Berlin 5J	19,084
Claremont t.[2] 11E	12,144
Concord 12H	27,171
Derry t.[2] 14J	5,400
Dover 12L	14,990
Exeter t.[2] 13K	5,398
Franklin 11H	6,749
Keene 14E	13,832
Laconia 10H	13,484

NEW HAMPSHIRE—*Cont.*

Lebanon t.[2] 10E	7,590
Manchester‡ 13H	77,685
Nashua 14H	32,927
Newport t.[2] 11F	5,304
Portsmouth 13L	14,821
Rochester 12K	12,012
Somersworth 12L	6,136

NEW JERSEY—122

MAP ON PAGE 78

Asbury Park† 8G	14,617
Atlantic City‡ 6L	64,094
Audubon† 4H	8,906
Bayonne† 7D	79,198
Belleville† 7C	28,167
Bergenfield† 8C	10,275
Bloomfield† 7C	41,623
Bogota† 8C	7,346
Boonton† 6C	6,739
Bound Brook† 6E	7,616
Bridgeton 3L	15,992
Burlington† 4G	10,905
Camden† 3H	117,536
Carlstadt† 8C	5,644
Carteret† 7E	11,976
Cliffside Park† 8C	16,892
Clifton† 7C	48,827
Collingswood† 4H	12,685
Cranford tp.[1]† 7D	12,860
Dover 6C	10,491
Dumont† 8C	7,556
Dunellen† 6E	5,360
East Orange† 7D	68,945
E. Rutherford† 8C	7,268
Elizabeth‡ 7D	109,912
Englewood† 8C	18,966
Fair Lawn† 7C	9,017
Fairview† 8C	8,770
Fort Lee† 8C	9,468
Freehold 7F	6,952
Garfield† 8C	28,044
Glen Ridge† 7C	7,331
Glen Rock† 7C	5,177
Gloucester City† 3H	13,692
Guttenberg† 8C	6,200
Hackensack† 8C	26,279
Haddonfield† 4H	9,742
Haddon Heights† 4H	5,555
Haledon† 7C	5,303
Hammonton 5K	7,668
Harrison† 7D	14,171
Hasbrouck Hgts† 8C	6,716
Hawthorne† 7C	12,610
Highland Park† 6E	9,002
Hillside tp.[1]†	18,556
Hoboken† 8D	50,115
Irvington† 7D	55,328
Jersey City‡ 8D	301,173
Kearny† 7D	39,467
Keyport† 7E	5,147

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

New Jersey—*Cont.*

Leonia† 8C	5,763
Linden† 7D	24,115
Lodi† 8C	11,552
Long Branch† 8F	17,408
Lyndhurst tp.[1]†8C	17,454
Madison† 6D	7,944
Manville 6E	6,065
Maplewood tp.[1]†	23,139
Metuchen† 7E	6,557
Millburn tp.[1]† 7D	11,652
Millville 4L	14,806
Montclair† 7C	39,807
Morristown† 6C	15,270
Neptune tp.[1]† 8G	10,207
Newark‡ 7D	429,760
New Brunswick† 6E	33,180
Newton 5B	5,533
N. Arlington† 8D	9,904
N. Bergen tp.[1]† 8D	39,714
N. Plainfield† 6D	10,586
Nutley† 7C	21,954
Orange† 7D	35,717
Palisades Park† 8C	8,141
Palmyra† 4H	5,178
Passaic† 7C	61,394
Paterson‡ 7C	139,656
Paulsboro† 3J	7,011
Pennsauken tp.[1]† 4H	17,745
Penns Grove† 2J	6,488
Perth Amboy† 7E	41,242
Phillipsburg† 3D	18,314
Pitman† 3J	5,507
Plainfield† 6D	37,469
Pleasantville† 6L	11,050
Princeton† 5F	7,719
Prospect Park† 7C	5,714
Rahway† 7D	17,498
Red Bank† 8F	10,974
Ridgefield†	5,271
Ridgefield Park† 8C	11,277
Ridgewood† 8B	14,948
Roselle† 7D	13,597
Roselle Park† 7D	9,661
Rutherford† 8C	15,466
Salem 2K	8,618
Sayreville† 7E	8,186
Secaucus† 8C	9,754
Somerville 6E	8,720
South Amboy† 7E	7,802
South Orange† 7D	13,742
S. Plainfield† 6E	5,379
South River† 6E	10,714
Summit† 6D	16,165
Teaneck tp.[1]† 8C	25,275
Tenafly† 8C	7,413
Totowa†	5,130
Trenton‡ 5G	124,697
Union tp.[1]† 7D	24,730
Union City† 8D	56,173
Ventnor City† 6L	7,905
Verona† 7C	8,957
Vineland 4L	7,914
Wallington† 7C	8,981
Weehawken tp.[1]† 8D	14,363
Westfield† 7D	18,458
W. New York† 8C	39,439
West Orange† 7D	25,662
Westwood† 8B	5,388
Wildwood 4N	5,150
Woodbridge tp.[1]† 7E	27,191
Woodbury† 3J	8,306
Wood-Ridge† 7C	5,739

New Mexico—14

map on page 80

Albuquerque 7E	35,449
Carlsbad 13J	7,116
Clovis 9L	10,065
Gallup 6A	7,041
Hobbs 12L	10,619
Las Cruces 13E	8,385
Las Vegas city 6G	5,941
Las Vegas t.	6,421
Portales 9L	5,104
Raton 3J	7,607
Roswell 11J	13,482
Santa Fe 6F	20,325
Silver City 12B	5,044
Tucumcari 7K	6,194

New York—119

map on pages 82-84

Albany‡ 13X	130,577
Amityville† 6G	5,058
Amsterdam 11V	33,329
Auburn 11M	35,753
Batavia 11G	17,267
Beacon 1E	12,572
Binghamton‡ 16P	78,309
Bronxville† 5E	6,888
Buffalo‡ 11D	575,901
Canandaigua 12J	8,321
Catskill 15X	5,429
Cedarhurst† 6F	5,463
Cohoes† 12X	21,955
Corning 15K	16,212
Cortland 13O	15,881
Depew† 11E	6,084
Dobbs Ferry† 5E	5,883
Dunkirk 13B	17,713
East Aurora† 12E	5,253
E. Rochester† 11J	6,691
E. Rockaway† 6G	5,610
Elmira 16L	45,106
Endicott† 16O	17,702
Floral Park† 5F	12,950
Fredonia 14B	5,738
Freeport† 6F	20,410
Fulton 9N	13,362
Garden City† 5G	11,223
Geneva 12K	15,555
Glen Cove† 5F	12,415
Glens Falls 9X	18,836
Gloversville 11V	23,329
Great Neck† 5F	6,167
Hamburg† 12D	5,467
Hastings-on-Hud.† 4E	7,057
Haverstraw† 3E	5,909
Hempstead† 5F	20,856
Herkimer† 11S	9,617
Hornell 14I	15,649
Hudson 15X	11,517
Hudson Falls 9X	6,654
Ilion† 11S	8,927
Irondequoit t.[1]	23,376
Ithaca 14M	19,730
Jamestown 16C	42,638
Johnson City† 16O	18,039
Johnstown 11U	10,666
Kenmore† 11D	18,612
Kingston 16W	28,589
Lackawanna† 12D	24,058
Lancaster† 11E	7,236
Larchmont† 3F	5,970
Little Falls 11T	10,163
Lockport 10E	24,379
Long Beach† 6F	9,036
Lynbrook† 6F	14,557
Malone 1U	8,743
Malverne† 5G	5,153
Mamaroneck† 4E	13,034
Massena 1S	11,328
Mechanicville 11X	7,449
Medina 10F	5,871
Middletown 2C	21,908
Mineola† 5F	10,064
Mount Kisco† 3F	5,941
Mount Vernon† 4E	67,362
Newark 11K	9,646
Newburgh 1E	31,883
New Rochelle† 4E	58,408
New York‡ 5E	7,454,995
Niagara Falls‡ 10D	78,029
North Pelham†	5,052
N. Tarrytown† 3E	8,804
N. Tonawanda† 11D	20,254
Norwich 13Q	8,694
Nyack† 3E	5,206
Ogdensburg 2Q	16,346
Olean 16F	21,506
Oneida 10Q	10,291
Oneonta 14S	11,731
Ossining† 3E	15,996
Oswego 9M	22,062
Owego 16N	5,068
Patchogue 5I	7,181
Peekskill† 2E	17,311
Pelham Manor†	5,302
Penn Yan 13K	5,308
Plattsburgh 2Y	16,351
Port Chester† 4F	23,073
Port Jervis 2B	9,749
Poughkeepsie 1E	40,478
Rensselaer† 13X	10,768
Rochester‡ 10I	324,975
Rockville Centre† 5F	18,613
Rome‡ 10Q	34,214
Rye† 4F	9,865
Salamanca 15E	9,011
Saranac Lake 4V	7,138
Saratoga Springs 10X	13,705
Scarsdale† 3F	12,966
Schenectady‡ 12W	87,549
Scotia† 12W	7,960
Seneca Falls 11L	6,452
Solvay† 11N	8,201
Syracuse‡ 11O	205,967
Tarrytown† 3E	6,874
Tonawanda† 11D	13,008
Troy‡ 12X	70,304
Tuckahoe† 4E	6,563
Tupper Lake 4U	5,451
Utica‡ 10R	100,518
Valley Stream† 5F	16,679
Watertown 6O	33,385
Watervliet† 12X	16,114
Waverly 16M	5,450
Wellsville 16H	5,942
White Plains† 4E	40,327
Williston Park†	5,750
Yonkers† 4E	142,598

North Carolina—45

map on page 86

Asheboro 3E	6,981
Asheville‡ 8D	51,310
Burlington 2F	12,198
Canton 8D	5,037
Charlotte‡ 4C	100,899
Concord 4C	15,572
Dunn 4G	5,256
Durham‡ 2G	60,195
Elizabeth City 2M	11,564
Fayetteville 5G	17,428
Forest City 4A	5,035
Gastonia 4B	21,313
Goldsboro 4J	17,274
Greensboro‡ 2E	59,319
Greenville 3K	12,674
Hamlet 5E	5,111
Henderson 2H	7,647
Hendersonville 8E	5,381
Hickory 3B	13,487
High Point 2D	38,495
Kings Mountain 4B	6,547
Kinston 4J	15,388
Laurinburg 5F	5,685
Lenoir 2A	7,598
Lexington 3D	10,550
Lumberton 6F	5,803
Monroe 5C	6,475
Mooresville 3C	6,682
Morganton 3A	7,670
Mount Airy 1C	6,286
New Bern 4K	11,815
Newton 3B	5,407
Raleigh 3G	46,897
Reidsville 1E	10,387

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

North Carolina—*Cont.*

Roanoke Rapids 1J	8,545
Rocky Mount 3J	25,568
Salisbury 3C	19,037
Shelby 4A	14,037
Statesville 3C	11,440
Tarboro 3J	7,148
Thomasville 3D	11,041
Washington 3K	8,569
Wilmington 7J	33,407
Wilson 3J	19,234
Winston-Salem‡ 2D	79,815

North Dakota—10

MAP ON PAGE 88

Bismarck 11N	15,496
Devils Lake 17G	6,204
Dickinson 5N	5,839
Fargo 24N	32,580
Grand Forks 23H	20,228
Jamestown 18N	8,790
Mandan 11N	6,685
Minot 10G	16,577
Valley City 20N	5,917
Williston 2G	5,790

Ohio—116

MAP ON PAGE 90

Akron‡ 7C	244,791
Alliance† 8C	22,405
Ashland 5C	12,453
Ashtabula 8A	21,405
Athens 6G	7,696
Barberton† 7C	24,028
Barnesville 7F	5,002
Bedford† 7B	7,390
Bellaire† 8E	13,799
Bellefontaine 2E	9,808
Bellevue 4B	6,127
Berea† 6B	6,025
Bexley† 4F	8,705
Bowling Green 3B	7,190
Bryan 1B	5,404
Bucyrus 4D	9,727
Cambridge 7E	15,044
Campbell† 8C	13,785
Canton‡ 7D	108,401
Cheviot† 1G	9,043
Chillicothe 4G	20,129
Cincinnati‡ 1H	455,610
Circleville 4G	7,982
Cleveland‡ 6B	878,336
Cleveland Hgts† 7B	54,992
Columbus‡ 4F	306,087
Conneaut 8A	9,355
Coshocton 6E	11,509
Cuyahoga Falls† 7C	20,546
Dayton‡ 2F	210,718
Defiance 1B	9,744
Delaware 4E	8,944
Delphos 1C	5,746
Dover 7D	9,691
E. Cleveland† 7B	39,495
East Liverpool 8D	23,555
East Palestine 8C	5,123
Elyria 6B	25,120
Euclid† 7B	17,866
Findlay 3C	20,228
Fostoria 3C	13,453
Fremont 4B	14,710
Galion 4D	8,685
Gallipolis 5I	7,832
Garfield Hgts† 8C	16,989
Girard 8C	9,805
Grandview Hgts.† 4F	6,960
Greenville 1E	7,745
Hamilton‡ 1G	50,592
Ironton† 5I	15,851
Jackson 5H	6,295
Kent† 7C	8,581
Kenton 3D	7,593
Lakewood† 6B	69,160
Lancaster 5F	21,940
Lima 2D	44,711
Lockland† 1G	5,601
Logan 5G	6,177
Lorain 5B	44,125
Mansfield 5D	37,154
Maple Heights†	6,728
Marietta 7G	14,543
Marion 4D	30,817
Martins Ferry† 8E	14,729
Massillon† 7D	26,644
Miamisburg† 1F	5,544
Middletown‡ 1G	31,220
Mingo Junction 8E	5,192
Mount Vernon 5E	10,122
Nelsonville 6G	5,368
Newark 5E	31,487
New Boston 4I	6,024
New Philadelphia 7D	12,328
Niles† 8C	16,273
N. College Hill†	5,231
Norwalk 5B	8,211
Norwood† 1H	34,010
Oakwood† 1C	7,652
Painesville 7A	12,235
Parma† 6B	16,365
Piqua 1E	16,049
Portsmouth 4H	40,466
Ravenna† 7C	8,538
Reading† 1G	6,079
Rocky River† 6B	8,291
St. Bernard†	7,387
St. Marys 1D	5,532
Salem 8C	12,301
Sandusky 5B	24,874
Shaker Heights†	23,393
Shelby 5C	6,643
Sidney 2E	9,790
South Euclid†	6,146
Springfield‡ 2F	70,662
Steubenville 8E	37,651
Struthers† 8C	11,739
Tiffin 4C	16,102
Toledo‡ 3A	282,349
Toronto 8D	7,426
Troy 1E	9,697
Uhrichsville 7E	6,435
University Hgts†	5,981
Upper Arlington†	5,370
Urbana 2E	8,335
Van Wert 1C	9,227
Wadsworth† 6C	6,495
Wapakoneta 2D	5,225
Warren† 8B	42,837
Washington Ct. House 3G	9,402
Wellston 5H	5,537
Wellsville 8D	7,672
Wilmington 2G	5,971
Wooster 6D	11,543
Xenia 2F	10,633
Youngstown‡ 8C	167,720
Zanesville 6F	37,500

Oklahoma—43

MAP ON PAGE 92

Ada 12Q	15,143
Altus 13E	8,593
Alva 2G	5,055
Anadarko 11J	5,579
Ardmore 15O	16,886
Bartlesville 2T	16,267
Blackwell 2N	8,537
Bristow 7R	6,050
Chickasha 11L	14,111
Clinton 9F	6,736
Cushing 6P	7,703
Duncan 14K	9,207
Durant 16R	10,027
Elk City 9D	5,021
El Reno 8K	10,078
Enid 4L	28,081
Frederick 14F	5,109
Guthrie 7N	10,018
Henryetta 9T	6,905
Hobart 11F	5,177
Holdenville 11R	6,632
Hugo 16V	5,909
Lawton 13J	18,055
McAlester 11U	12,401
Miami 1X	8,345
Muskogee 7V	32,332
Norman 10N	11,429
Oklahoma City‡ 9M	204,424
Okmulgee 8T	16,051
Pauls Valley 12N	5,104
Pawhuska 3R	5,443
Perry 5N	5,045
Picher 1X	5,848
Ponca City 2O	16,794
Sand Springs† 5S	6,137
Sapulpa† 6S	12,249
Seminole 10Q	11,547
Shawnee 9P	22,053
Stillwater 5O	10,097
Tulsa‡ 5T	142,157
Vinita 3W	5,685
Wewoka 10Q	10,315
Woodward 4D	5,406

Oregon—16

MAP ON PAGE 94

Albany 4D	5,654
Astoria 1C	10,389
Baker 4L	9,342
Bend 5G	10,021
Corvallis 4D	8,392
Eugene 5D	20,838
Grants Pass 8D	6,028
Klamath Falls 9F	16,497
La Grande 3L	7,747
Marshfield 6B	5,259
Medford 9D	11,281
Oregon City† 3E	6,124
Pendleton 2K	8,847
Portland‡ 2E	305,394
Salem 3D	30,908
The Dalles 2G	6,266

Pennsylvania—215

MAP ON PAGE 96

Abington tp.[1]†	20,857
Aliquippa† 12B	27,023
Allentown‡ 12W	96,904
Altoona‡ 13J	80,214
Ambridge† 12B	18,968
Archbald† 7W	8,296
Arnold† 14F	10,898
Ashland 12T	7,045
Ashley† 9U	6,371
Avalon† 13C	6,155
Bangor 10X	5,687
Beaver 11B	5,641
Beaver Falls 11B	17,098
Bellefonte 10M	5,304
Bellevue† 13C	10,488
Berwick 9T	13,181
Bethlehem‡ 12W	58,490
Blairsville 13F	5,002
Blakely†	8,106
Bloomsburg 10S	9,799
Brackenridge† 13D	6,400
Braddock† 13D	18,326
Bradford 4I	17,691
Brentwood†	7,552
Bridgeport† 15X	5,904
Bristol† 15Z	11,895
Brownsville† 15D	8,015
Butler 10D	24,477
Canonsburg† 14B	12,599
Carbondale† 6W	19,371
Carlisle 15O	13,984
Carnegie† 13C	12,663
Centerville† 5D	6,317
Chambersburg 16N	14,852
Charleroi† 15C	10,784
Cheltenham tp[1]†	19,082

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

PA.—*Cont.*

Chester† 16X	59,285
Clairton† 13D	16,381
Clearfield 10J	9,372
Coaldale 11T	6,163
Coatesville 16V	14,006
Collingdale†	8,162
Columbia† 15S	11,547
Connellsville 15E	13,608
Conshohocken† 15X	10,776
Coraopolis† 12B	11,086
Corry 4E	6,935
Crafton† 13C	7,163
Danville 10R	7,122
Darby† 16X	10,334
Dickson City†	11,548
Donora† 14D	13,180
Dormont† 13C	12,974
Du Bois 9I	12,080
Dunmore† 7V	23,086
Dupont† 9U	5,278
Duquesne† 13D	20,693
Duryea† 8T	8,275
Easton† 11X	33,589
E. Pittsburgh† 13C	6,079
E. Stroudsburg 10X	6,404
Edwardsville† 8U	7,998
Ellwood City 10B	12,329
Emmaus† 12W	6,731
Ephrata† 15T	6,199
Erie‡ 3C	116,955
Etna† 13C	7,223
Exeter† 8V	5,802
Farrell† 8A	13,899
Ford City 11E	5,795
Forest Hills†	5,248
Forty Fort† 8U	6,293
Frackville 11T	8,035
Franklin 7D	9,948
Freeland 10U	6,593
Gettysburg 17O	5,916
Glassport† 13C	8,748
Greensburg† 14E	16,743
Greenville 7B	8,149
Grove City 9C	6,296
Hanover 17Q	13,076
Hanover tp.[1]†	16,439
Harrisburg‡ 14Q	83,893
Harrison tp.[1]†	13,161
Haverford tp.[1]†	27,594
Hazleton 10U	38,009
Hollidaysburg† 13J	5,910
Homestead† 13C	19,041
Honesdale 6X	5,687
Huntingdon 13L	7,170
Indiana 12G	10,050
Jeannette† 14E	16,220
Jenkintown† 15X	5,024
Jersey Shore 9O	5,432
Johnstown‡ 14H	66,668
Kane 6I	6,133
Kingston† 8U	20,679
Kittanning 11E	7,550
Kulpmont 11S	6,159
Lancaster‡ 15S	61,345
Lansdale† 14X	9,316
Lansdowne† 16X	10,837
Lansford 11U	8,710
Larksville† 8U	8,467
Latrobe† 14F	11,111
Lebanon 14S	27,206
Lehighton 11V	6,615
Lewistown 12N	13,017
Lock Haven 9N	10,810
Lower Merion tp.[1]†	39,566
Luzerne† 8U	7,082
McAdoo 10U	5,127
McKeesport† 13D	55,355
McKees Rocks† 13C	17,021
Mahanoy City 11T	13,442
Meadville 6C	18,919
Mechanicsburg† 14P	5,709
Media† 16W	5,351
Middletown† 15R	7,046
Midland 12A	6,373
Millvale† 12C	7,811
Milton 10Q	8,313
Minersville 12T	8,686
Monaca 11B	7,061
Monessen† 15D	20,257
Monongahela City† 14C	8,825
Morrisville† 14Z	5,493
Mount Carmel 11S	17,780
Mt. Lebanon tp.[1]†	19,571
Mount Oliver† 13C	6,981
Mt. Pleasant† 15E	5,824
Munhall† 13C	13,900
Nanticoke† 8U	24,387
Nanty-Glo 13H	6,217
Narberth† 15X	5,217
Nazareth† 11X	5,721
New Brighton 11B	9,630
New Castle 10B	47,638
New Kensington† 12D	24,055
Norristown† 15X	38,181
Northampton† 12W	9,622
North Braddock†	15,679
Oakmont† 12D	6,260
Oil City 7E	20,379
Old Forge† 8V	11,892
Olyphant† 7V	9,252
Palmerton 10V	7,475
Palmyra 14R	5,239
Philadelphia‡ 16X	1,931,334
Phoenixville† 15W	12,282
Pitcairn† 13D	6,310
Pittsburgh‡ 13C	671,659
Pittston† 8V	17,828
Plains tp.[1]†	15,621
Plymouth† 8V	15,507
Pottstown 14V	20,194
Pottsville 12T	24,530
Prospect Park†	5,100
Punxsutawney 10H	9,482
Quakertown 13X	5,150
Rankin† 13C	7,470
Reading‡ 14U	110,568
Ridgway 7I	6,253
Rochester 11B	7,441
St. Clair 11T	6,809
St. Marys 8J	7,653
Sayre 4R	7,569
Schuylkill Haven 12T	6,518
Scottdale† 15E	6,493
Scranton‡ 7V	140,404
Sewickley† 12B	5,614
Shaler tp.[1]†	11,185
Shamokin 11R	18,810
Sharon† 8A	25,622
Sharpsburg† 13C	8,202
Sharpsville† 8A	5,129
Shenandoah 11T	19,790
Shippensburg 15N	5,244
Somerset 15G	5,430
S. Williamsport 9P	6,033
State College 11M	6,226
Steelton† 14Q	13,115
Stowe tp.[1]†	12,577
Stroudsburg 10X	6,186
Summit Hill 11U	5,406
Sunbury 11Q	15,462
Swissvale† 13C	15,919
Swoyerville† 8V	9,234
Tamaqua 11U	12,486
Tarentum† 12D	9,846
Taylor† 8V	9,002
Throop† 7V	7,382
Titusville 6E	8,126
Turtle Creek† 13C	9,805
Tyrone 12K	8,845
Uniontown† 16D	21,819
Upper Darby tp.[1]† 16X	56,883
Vandergrift 12E	10,725
Warren 5G	14,891
Washington† 15B	26,166
Waynesboro 17N	10,231
West Chester 16W	13,289
West Hazleton 10U	7,523
West Pittston† 8V	7,943
West View† 13C	7,215
West York† 16R	5,590
Wilkes-Barre‡ 8U	86,236
Wilkinsburg† 13D	29,853
Williamsport 8P	44,355
Wilmerding† 13D	5,662
Wilson† 13C	8,217
Windber† 14H	9,057
Winton† 7W	7,989
Yeadon†	8,524
York‡ 16R	56,712

RHODE ISLAND—18

MAP ON PAGE 60

Barrington t.[2]† 9F	6,231
Bristol t.[2]† 9F	11,159
Burrillville t.[2]	8,185
Central Falls† 8E	25,248

R. I.—*Cont.*

Cranston† 8F	47,085
Cumberland t.[2]†	10,625
E. Providence t.[2]† 8F	32,165
Johnston t.[2]†	10,672
Lincoln t.[2]†	10,577
Newport† 9G	30,532
N. Providence t.[2]† 7E	12,156
Pawtucket† 8E	75,797
Providence‡ 8F	253,504
Warren t.[2]† 9F	8,158
Warwick† 7F	28,757
Westerly t.[2] 7H	11,199
W. Warwick t.[2]† 7F	18,188
Woonsocket† 8E	49,303

SOUTH CAROLINA—24

MAP ON PAGE 98

Aiken 5E	6,168
Anderson 3C	19,424
Camden 3H	5,747
Charleston‡ 8K	71,275
Chester 2F	6,392
Clinton 3E	5,704
Columbia‡ 4G	62,396
Conway 4L	5,066
Darlington 3J	6,236
Easley 2C	5,183
Florence 4K	16,054
Gaffney 1D	7,636
Georgetown 6K	5,559
Greenville 2D	34,734
Greenwood 3D	13,020
Hartsville 3J	5,399
Laurens 3E	6,894
Marion 3L	5,746
Newberry 3E	7,510
Orangeburg 5G	10,521
Rock Hill 1G	15,009
Spartanburg 1E	32,249
Sumter 4H	15,874
Union 2E	8,478

SOUTH DAKOTA—10

MAP ON PAGE 100

Aberdeen 6A	17,015
Brookings 8B	5,346
Huron 6B	10,843
Lead 1B	7,520
Madison 7C	5,018
Mitchell 6C	10,633
Rapid City 1B	13,844
Sioux Falls 8C	40,832
Watertown 7B	10,617
Yankton 7D	6,798

TENNESSEE—27

MAP ON PAGE 52

Alcoa 10G	5,131
Athens 9H	6,930
Bristol 13F	14,004

Table I.—1940 Population for All Urban Places Over 5,000 by States—Continued

Tenn.—*Cont.*

Chattanooga‡ 8H	128,163
Clarksville 5F	11,831
Cleveland 9H	11,351
Columbia 5G	10,579
Dyersburg 2G	10,034
Elizabethton 13F	8,516
Greeneville 12F	6,784
Harriman 9G	5,620
Humboldt 3G	5,160
Jackson 2G	24,332
Johnson City 12F	25,332
Kingsport 12F	14,404
Knoxville‡ 10G	111,580
Lebanon 7F	5,950
Maryville 10G	5,609
Memphis‡ 1H	292,942
Morristown 11F	8,050
Murfreesboro 7G	9,495
Nashville‡ 6F	167,402
Paris 3F	6,395
Pulaski 5H	5,314
Shelbyville 6H	6,537
Springfield 5F	6,668
Union City 2F	7,256

Texas—102

MAP ON PAGE 102

Abilene 4I	26,612
Alamo Heights†	5,700
Alice 9K	7,792
Amarillo‡ 2B	51,686
Austin‡ 6K	87,930
Bay City 7N	6,594
Beaumont‡ 6P	59,061
Beeville 8K	6,789
Big Spring 4G	12,604
Bonham 2M	6,349
Borger 2C	10,018
Brady 5I	5,002
Breckenridge 3J	5,826
Brenham 6M	6,435
Brownsville 9C	22,083
Brownwood 4J	13,398
Bryan 6M	11,842
Cameron 5L	5,040
Childress 1H	6,464
Cleburne 4L	10,558
Coleman 4I	6,054
Colorado 4G	5,213
Corpus Christi‡ 9L	57,301
Corsicana 4M	15,232
Crystal City 8I	6,529
Cuero 7L	5,474
Dallas‡ 3L	294,734
Del Rio 7G	13,343
Denison 2M	15,581
Denton 3L	11,192
Eagle Pass 8H	6,459
Edinburg 9B	8,718
Electra 2J	5,588
El Paso‡ 4A	96,810
Ennis 4M	7,087
Fort Worth‡ 3L	177,662
Gainesville 2L	9,651

Texas—*Cont.*

Galveston‡ 7O	60,862
Goose Creek† 7O	6,929
Graham 3J	5,175
Greenville 3M	13,995
Harlingen 9C	13,306
Henderson 4O	6,437
Highland Park†	10,288
Hillsboro 4L	7,799
Houston‡ 7N	384,514
Huntsville 5N	5,108
Jacksonville 4N	7,213
Kerrville 6J	5,572
Kilgore 4O	6,708
Kingsville 9K	7,782
Lamesa 3F	6,038
Laredo 9I	39,274
Lockhart 6K	5,018
Longview 3O	13,758
Lubbock 2F	31,853
Lufkin 5O	9,567
McAllen 9B	11,877
McKinney 3M	8,555
Marlin 5L	6,542
Marshall 3O	18,410
Mercedes 9C	7,624
Mexia 4M	6,410
Midland 4F	9,352
Mineral Wells 3K	6,303
Mission 9G	5,982
Nacogdoches 4O	7,538
Navasota 6M	6,138
New Braunfels 7K	6,976
Odessa 4F	9,573
Orange 6P	7,472
Palestine 4N	12,144
Pampa 2C	12,895
Paris 2N	18,678
Plainview 2G	8,263
Port Arthur‡ 6P	46,140
Robstown 9L	6,780
Rusk 4N	5,699
San Angelo 5H	25,802
San Antonio‡ 7J	253,854
San Benito 9C	9,501
San Marcos 6K	6,006
Seguin 7K	7,006
Sherman 2M	17,156
Sulphur Springs 3N	6,742
Sweetwater 4H	10,367
Taylor 6L	7,875
Temple 5L	15,344
Terrell 3M	10,481
Texarkana 2P	17,019
Texas City† 7O	5,748
Tyler 4N	28,279
University Park†	14,458
Uvalde 7I	6,679
Vernon 2I	9,277
Victoria 8L	11,566
Waco‡ 5L	55,982
Waxahachie 4L	8,655
Weatherford 3K	5,924
Weslaco 9C	6,883
W. University Pl.†	9,221
Wichita Falls 2J	45,112

Utah—9

MAP PAGE 74

Brigham 11A	5,641
Logan 12A	11,868
Murray† 11B	5,740
Ogden 11B	43,688
Price 13C	5,214
Provo 12C	18,071
Salt Lake City‡ 11B	149,934
S. Salt Lake† 11B	5,701
Tooele 11B	5,001

Vermont—10

MAP ON PAGE 76

Barre 7D	10,909
Bennington 14B	7,628
Brattleboro[3] 14D	9,622
Burlington 5A	27,686
Montpelier 7D	8,006
Rutland 10B	17,082
St. Albans 4B	8,037
St. Johnsbury 6F	7,437
Springfield 12D	5,182
Winooski 5B	6,036

Virginia—29

MAP ON PAGE 106

Alexandria† 4S	33,523
Arlington County[1]† 4S	57,040
Bristol 4G	9,768
Charlottesville 7M	19,400
Clifton Forge 8G	6,461
Covington 8F	6,300
Danville 13H	32,749
Fredericksburg 7Q	10,066
Hampton† 11V	5,898
Harrisonburg 6L	8,768
Hopewell 10R	8,679
Lynchburg 10J	44,541
Marion 3K	5,177
Martinsville 13F	10,080
Newport News‡ 12U	37,067
Norfolk‡ 12V	144,332
Petersburg 11Q	30,631
Portsmouth‡ 12V	50,745
Pulaski 11C	8,792
Radford 11D	6,990
Richmond‡ 10Q	193,042
Roanoke‡ 10F	69,287
Salem† 10F	5,737
South Boston 13K	5,252
South Norfolk† 12V	8,038
Staunton 7K	13,337
Suffolk 12U	11,343
Waynesboro 7K	7,373
Winchester 3N	12,095

Washington—20

MAP ON PAGE 110

Aberdeen 11C	18,846
Anacortes 4G	5,875

Wash.—*Cont.*

Bellingham 3H	29,314
Bremerton 9G	15,134
Centralia 12F	7,414
Ellensburg 11N	5,944
Everett 7I	30,224
Hoquiam 11C	10,835
Kelso 15F	6,749
Longview 15F	12,385
Olympia 11F	13,254
Port Angeles 6E	9,409
Puyallup† 10H	7,889
Seattle‡ 8H	368,302
Spokane‡ 8X	122,001
Tacoma‡ 10H	109,408
Vancouver† 17G	18,788
Walla Walla 15U	18,109
Wenatchee 6N	11,620
Yakima 13N	27,221

West Virginia—25

MAP ON PAGE 112

Beckley 16J	12,852
Bluefield 19J	20,641
Charleston‡ 13G	67,914
Clarksburg 8M	30,579
Dunbar† 13F	5,266
Elkins 10O	8,133
Fairmont 7N	23,105
Grafton 8O	7,431
Hinton 17K	5,815
Hollidays Cove 6D	6,137
Huntington‡ 12D	78,836
Keyser 7S	6,177
Logan 16E	5,166
Martinsburg 7W	15,063
Morgantown 6O	16,655
Moundsville† 8C	14,168
Parkersburg 8G	30,103
Princeton 18J	7,426
Richwood 14L	5,051
S. Charleston t.† 13F	10,377
Welch 18G	6,264
Wellsburg† 7D	6,255
Weston 9M	8,268
Wheeling‡ 8C	61,099
Williamson 17D	8,366

Wisconsin—52

MAP ON PAGE 114

Antigo 15Q	9,495
Appleton 19U	28,436
Ashland 8J	11,101
Baraboo 23O	6,415
Beaver Dam 23S	10,356
Beloit 28R	25,365
Chippewa Falls 16G	10,368
Cudahy† 26W	10,561
De Pere 18V	6,373
Eau Claire 17G	30,745
Fond du Lac 22T	27,209
Fort Atkinson 26S	6,153

TABLE I.—1940 POPULATION FOR ALL URBAN PLACES OVER 5,000 BY STATES—Continued

WISCONSIN—*Cont.*	
Green Bay 18V	46,235
Janesville 27R	22,992
Kaukauna 19U	7,382
Kenosha‡ 28W	48,765
La Crosse 22H	42,707
Madison‡ 25P	67,447
Manitowoc 20X	24,404
Marinette 15X	14,183
Marshfield 17M	10,359
Menasha 20T	10,481
Menomonie 16E	6,582
Merrill 15O	8,711
Milwaukee‡ 25W	587,472
Monroe 28O	6,182
Neenah 20T	10,645
Oconto 16W	5,362
Oshkosh 21T	39,089
Portage 23P	7,016
Racine‡ 27X	67,195
Rhinelander 13P	8,501
Rice Lake 13F	5,719
Shawano 17T	5,565
Sheboygan 22X	40,638
Shorewood† 25W	15,184
S. Milwaukee† 26W	11,134
Sparta 21J	5,820
Stevens Point 18O	15,777
Sturgeon Bay 16Y	5,439
Superior‡ 7D	35,136
Two Rivers 20X	10,302
Watertown 25S	11,301
Waukesha† 26V	19,242
Waupun 22S	6,798
Wausau 16O	27,268
Wauwatosa† 25W	27,769
West Allis† 26V	36,364
West Bend 23V	5,452
W. Milwaukee†	5,010
Whitefish Bay† 25W	9,651
Wisconsin Rapids 19N	11,416

WYOMING—6

MAP ON PAGE 116

Casper 10S	17,964
Cheyenne 18X	22,474
Laramie 17U	10,627
Rawlins 15P	5,531
Rock Springs 16I	9,827
Sheridan 2Q	10,529

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[1] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Townships and other political subdivisions not necessarily incorporated as municipalities and not containing any incorporated municipalities, are classified as urban if they have a population of 10,000 or more and a population density of 1,000 or more per square mile.

[2] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Any town in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, or Rhode Island is classified as urban if it has a thickly settled area having more than 2,500 inhabitants and comprising, either by itself or when combined with other villages in the same town, more than 50 per cent of the total population of the town.

[3] Classified as urban under special rule of the Bureau of the Census: Two villages in Maine and one in Vermont are retained in the urban classification for 1940 under a special rule to the effect that no place shall be removed from the urban list solely because of change in corporate status or because of new information in respect to such status.

Governmental Data for the 2,042 Cities Over 5,000 Population

THIS summary of governmental data for American cities includes all cities over 5,000 population. All data but the populations (and areas for cities over 10,000) were obtained from city officials, but miscellaneous reference sources were used in checking most data. The 2,042 urban places listed in Table II were obtained directly from the 1940 enumeration of the Bureau of the Census. Therefore Table II, because it follows the Census exactly, includes eight urban places which are not incorporated municipalities and for which there are no appropriate governmental data. These eight political subdivisions are Arlington County, Virginia (in the 50,000 to 100,000 group); Belvedere township, California (25,000 to 50,000); two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia (all in 10,000 to 25,000 group); Brattleboro village, Vermont; Brunswick village, Maine; and Rumford Falls village, Maine (all 5,000 to 10,000). (See also footnotes to Table I on page 128.)

Every incorporated municipality over 5,000 population is included, but of the towns over 5,000 in New England and New York only those which meet the definition of urban place are included. Twelve townships in New Jersey and 11 townships in Pennsylvania, all of which contain no incorporated municipalities, are urban places and are included because their governmental organization and functions are similar to those of cities. As in all other tables in the YEAR BOOK, New England towns and the one town in New York are indicated by the letter "t," and all townships by "tp." All other places are cities, villages, towns, or boroughs.

Area. Areas of cities over 10,000, as of July 1, 1940, were gathered by questionnaire from city engineers by the United States Bureau of the Census. In the questionnaire for the 1942 MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, these cities were asked to report only the area changes made since July 1, 1940. Areas of cities between 5,000 and 10,000, as of November 1, 1940, were obtained by the YEAR BOOK a year ago, and this year these cities were asked to report only the changes made since that date.

Form of Government. Table 1, which shows the form of government of all cities over 5,000, indicates that more than three-fifths of these cities operate under the mayor-council plan. "Mayor-council" is defined to include municipal organizations having a president and board, or a burgess and council, or a chairman and committee, if they are equivalent to a mayor and council in mayor-council cities. Included are both "strong-mayor" cities, in which the mayor has important duties as a chief administrator, and "weak-mayor" cities, in which the council (often through committees) has more direct control of administration. The mayor-council form predominates in the very large cities (all over 500,000, with the exception of Washington, D.C., which is governed by an appointed commission of three members) and in the very small cities (three-fourths of the cities from 5,000 to 10,000 are mayor-council cities).

The commission plan, in which the elected commissioners serve collectively as a legislative body and individually as administrators of the several departments, is found in slightly more than 16 per cent of all the cities. The council-manager plan is found in 15.7 per cent of the cities.

TABLE I

FORM OF GOVERNMENT IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Total Number of Cities	Mayor-Council		Commission		Council-Manager		Rep. Town-Meet.		Town-Meeting	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent
Over 500,000	13 *	13	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
250,000 to 500,000	23	8	34.8	9	39.1	6	26.1	...	...	...	...
100,000 to 250,000	55	27	49.1	13	23.6	15	27.3	...	...	...	...
50,000 to 100,000	106 *	42	39.6	35	33.0	29	27.4	...	...	...	...
25,000 to 50,000	212 *	109	51.4	47	22.2	51	24.1	4	1.9	1	0.5
10,000 to 25,000	662 *	381	57.5	127	19.2	118	17.8	19	2.9	17	2.6
5,000 to 10,000	962 *	723	75.3	99	10.3	100	10.3	4	0.4	36	3.7
All Cities Over 5,000	2,033	1,303	64.1	330	16.2	319	15.7	27	1.3	54	2.7

* Washington, D. C., has been omitted because it is governed by an appointed commission of three members, and thus cannot be classed under any of the common forms of municipal government. Also omitted are the eight unincorporated municipalities classified by the United States Bureau of the Census as urban places.

Municipalities over 5,000 having the town-meeting plan are found only in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont. In these towns the legislative power rests directly with the citizens through an occasional town meeting, and broad administrative powers rest with an elected board of selectmen. The representative, or limited town-meeting, plan is in effect in 27 Massachusetts cities. This form is an adaptation of the town-meeting form to large towns. It is like the latter form in all respects except that the town meeting consists of a very large number (usually 240) of district representatives, and upon petition of a very small per cent of the voters certain important legislative action may be submitted to a referendum.

All changes in basic form of government which were brought to the attention of the YEAR BOOK in 1941 were associated with adoptions or abandonments of council-manager government, which are discussed in detail in an article on council-manager government elsewhere in the YEAR BOOK. Five cities over 5,000 began operation in 1941 under the council-manager plan, two changing from the commission plan (Port Huron, Michigan; and Wilmington, North Carolina) and three changing from the mayor-council plan (Cambridge, Massachusetts; Douglas, Georgia; and Superior, Wisconsin). Clifton Forge, Virginia, adopted the council-manager plan in 1941, but, since the new plan does not go into effect until September, 1942, this city is still listed as a mayor-council city. In addition, three cities were reclassified as a result of new information about their governments rather than because of action taken during 1941. Two of these cities (East Detroit, Michigan; and Middletown, Ohio) were dropped from the list of council-manager cities and added to the mayor-council class while one city (Ashland, Pennsylvania) was reclassified from mayor-council to council-manager. As the net result of these various changes and reclassifications, there are four more council-manager cities than there were a year ago, while the commission and mayor-council totals have been decreased by two cities each.

As a result of the 1940 census many towns and villages became cities in 1941. Likewise, many cities were reclassified, effecting changes in elected officers and terms of office. In Table II the status of each municipality is shown as of January 1, 1942.

Number of Councilmen. Variations in the number of councilmen for the various forms of government and population groups are shown in Table 2. The mode indicates the number of councilmen most frequently found in cities of the group, while the median indicates the middle item when the cities in the group are arrayed according to number of councilmen. The range indicates the smallest and largest councils in each group.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,033 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT *

Population Group	Mayor-Council			Commission			Council-Manager		
	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median	Range	Mode	Median
Over 500,000	9-50	..	21	..	..	..	...	..	..
250,000 to 500,000	7-26	9	11	3-7	5	5	9	9	9
100,000 to 250,000	5-41	9	13	3-7	5	5	5-11	..	8
50,000 to 100,000	3-30	..	13	3-5	5	5	3-15	5	7
25,000 to 50,000	2-32	7	9	3-7	5	5	2-17	5	6
10,000 to 25,000	2-28	7	7	2-6	5	5	3-15	5	5
5,000 to 10,000	2-21	5	6	2-7	3	3	2-15	5	5
All Cities Over 5,000	2-50	5	7	2-7	5	5	2-17	5	5

* Washington, D. C., and eight unincorporated municipalities have been omitted. The range for cities with the representative town-meeting form of government is three to five, with 23 of the 27 cities having three selectmen. The range for cities having the town-meeting form of government is three to seven, with 44 of the 54 cities having three selectmen.

Seventeen cities still have bicameral councils: New York City; Everett, Malden, Northampton, Springfield, and Worcester, Massachusetts; Newport, Pawtucket, and Woonsocket, Rhode Island; Augusta, Bath, and Waterville, Maine; Danbury and New Britain, Connecticut; Keene, New Hampshire; Richmond, Virginia; and Atlanta, Georgia.

Table 2 indicates that with all forms of government the size of the council tends to decrease with the size of the city, probably because of a diminishing need for group representation in the smaller cities. An interesting exception is found among the council-manager cities, where, although the median and mode decrease with the size of the city, the range nevertheless increases. In the commission cities the numbers are smaller than in the other two forms of government. The number of selectmen in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities (included only in the footnote to Table 2) is surprisingly uniform despite variations in the size of these cities.

TABLE 3

TYPE AND METHOD OF COUNCILMANIC ELECTIONS IN 2,030 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS

		Type of Election			Method of Election				
	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities		Number of Cities Reporting	Per Cent of Reporting Cities			Overlapping Terms (Per Cent of Total Cities)
			Partisan	Non-partisan		At Large	By Wards	Combination of Wards & At Large	
FORMS OF GOVERNMENT:									
Mayor-Council	1,303	1,302	56.6	43.4	1,300	39.0	40.0	21.0	58.9
Commission	330	329	26.1	73.9	330	99.7	0.0	0.3	43.3
Council-Manager	319	319	13.8	86.2	319	75.5	13.8	10.7	74.9
Rep. Town Meeting	27	26	23.1	76.9	27	92.6	7.4	0.0	59.3
Town Meeting	54	54	35.2	64.8	54	100.0	0.0	0.0	51.9
POPULATION GROUPS:									
Over 500,000	13	13	46.2	53.8	13	30.8	53.8	15.4	30.8
250,000 to 500,000	23	23	34.8	65.2	23	69.6	13.0	17.4	26.9
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	47.3	52.7	55	47.3	25.4	27.3	36.4
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	40.6	59.4	106	67.0	19.8	13.2	50.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	41.5	58.5	212	67.9	9.0	23.1	51.9
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	45.8	54.2	660	57.0	29.7	13.3	58.2
5,000 to 10,000	962	960	43.5	56.5	961	54.0	31.8	14.2	63.9
All Cities Over 5,000:	2,033	2,030	43.9	56.1	2,030	56.9	27.9	15.2	58.8

The number of councilmen shown in Table II for the representative town-meeting and town-meeting towns is the number on the board of selectmen, which is the continuing governing body of the town, rather than the number in the town meeting, which has final legislative authority but which meets only periodically. The number of councilmen reported for each city in Table II includes the mayor only if he is a full voting member of the council. In addition to the cities which changed their form of government during the year, five cities increased the size of their councils (Lexington and Wilson, North Carolina; North College Hill and Portsmouth, Ohio; and Richmond, Indiana), while four cities reduced the size of their councils (Idaho Falls, Idaho; Taunton, Massachusetts; Corning, New York; and Bryan, Ohio).

Type and Method of Councilmanic Election. The character of councilmanic elections and the geographical basis of representation are shown for the five forms of government and the seven population groups in Table 3. The widest variations are related to the forms of government. In 56.6 per cent of the mayor-council cities council candidates run under a party designation, but this is true in only 26.1 per cent of the commission cities, and in 13.8 per cent of the council-manager cities. A similar distinction is found in the basis of representation: only 39 per cent of the mayor-council cities elect councilmen at large, while all but one of the commission cities and 75.5 per cent of the council-manager cities have councils elected entirely at large. A sizeable minority of the mayor-council and council-manager cities have combined representation at large and by wards. Councils in town-meeting and representative town-meeting cities are predominately elected at large on a nonpartisan basis. There is no significant variation among population groups on these two factors. Overlapping terms of councilmen are most common in council-manager cities and least common in commission cities. The per cent of cities having overlapping terms decreases with the size of cities. In a number of cities (principally in Indiana, and in some cities in California and North Carolina) some or all of the councilmen are nominated from wards but are elected at large; these have been counted as elected at large.

Terms of Councilmen. Terms of office for city councils, classified by forms of government and by population groups, are shown in Table 4. If there are varying terms, the term shown is that of the largest number of councilmen. In cities operating under the three major forms of government, there are usually two- or four-year terms, with mayor-council cities commonly having two-year terms, and commission cities having four-year terms. Council-manager cities show a slight preference for four-year terms. Cities with town-meeting and representative town-meeting government usually have one- or three-year terms, with the latter being more common. Analysis by population groups reveals a wider variety in the choice of terms of councilmen in the smaller than in the larger cities. Twelve cities reported changes in 1941 in the terms of their councilmen:

Table 4

Terms of Office for 2,030 City Councils by Forms of Government and Population Groups

	Total Number of Cities	Number of Cities Reporting	Terms of Office of Council					
			Per Cent of Reporting Cities					
			One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Four Years	Five Years	Six Years
Forms of Government:								
Mayor-Council	1,303	1,302	0.6	53.0	6.8	39.2	0.2	0.2
Commission	330	329	0.0	26.4	10.7	58.7	2.1	2.1
Council-Manager	319	318	0.3	40.9	10.7	45.3	0.9	1.9
Rep. Town Meeting	27	27	40.7	0.0	59.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Town Meeting	54	54	44.4	3.7	50.0	1.9	0.0	0.0
Population Groups:								
Over 500,000	13	13	0.0	46.2	0.0	53.8	0.0	0.0
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	0.0	40.9	4.6	54.5	0.0	0.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	55	0.0	50.9	3.6	45.5	0.0	0.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	106	0.0	40.7	0.9	56.6	0.9	0.9
25,000 to 50,000	212	212	0.5	47.2	4.7	45.7	0.5	1.4
10,000 to 25,000	662	661	3.8	42.2	11.6	41.1	0.5	0.8
5,000 to 10,000	962	961	2.0	46.1	11.5	39.1	0.7	0.6
All Cities Over 5,000:	2,033	2,030	2.2	44.7	9.9	41.8	0.6	0.8

TABLE 5

SALARIES OF COUNCILMEN IN 2,013 CITIES BY FORMS OF GOVERNMENT AND POPULATION GROUPS *

Population Group	Mayor-Council	Commission	Council-Manager	Rep. Town Meeting	Town Meeting	All Cities
Cities over 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	13	(None)	(None)	(None)	(None)	13
Lowest	$1,800	...	...	...	...	$1,800
Lower Quartile	2,400	...	...	...	...	2,400
Median	3,000	...	...	...	...	3,000
Upper Quartile	5,000	...	...	...	...	5,000
Highest	8,000	...	...	...	...	8,000
250,000 to 500,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	8	9	6	(None)	(None)	23
Lowest	$ 600	$3,600	$1,040	...	...	$ 600
Lower Quartile	803	4,750	1,340	...	...	1,200
Median	1,100	6,000	1,950	...	...	3,000
Upper Quartile	2,100	7,250	4,650	...	...	5,000
Highest	3,000	7,500	5,000	...	...	7,500
100,000 to 250,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	27	13	15	(None)	(None)	55
Lowest	$ 0	$3,000	$ 200	...	...	$ 0
Lower Quartile	1	3,600	520	...	...	480
Median	500	4,200	600	...	...	600
Upper Quartile	750	4,500	1,200	...	...	3,000
Highest	2,800	4,800	4,000	...	...	4,800
50,000 to 100,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	42	34	29	(None)	(None)	105
Lowest	$ 0	$1,000	$ 0	...	...	$ 0
Lower Quartile	200	2,835	250	...	...	300
Median	490	3,250	360	...	...	600
Upper Quartile	540	4,125	860	...	...	3,000
Highest	3,000	7,000	3,000	...	...	7,000
25,000 to 50,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	109	47	51	4	1	212
Lowest	$ 0	$ 300	$ 0	$ 500	$ 600	$ 0
Lower Quartile	150	1,500	80	525	...	200
Median	300	2,000	300	700	...	497
Upper Quartile	500	3,000	600	1,325	...	1,181
Highest	3,500	5,000	1,800	1,500	...	5,000
10,000 to 25,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	381	127	118	19	17	662
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	750	0	288	100	60
Median	144	1,200	120	463	175	200
Upper Quartile	300	1,800	255	505	388	500
Highest	3,600	3,600	1,200	900	800	3,600
5,000 to 10,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	723	99	100	4	36	962
Lowest	$ 0	$ 12	$ 0	$ 0	$ 45	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	300	0	63	200	0
Median	78	600	100	275	300	100
Upper Quartile	150	900	180	375	400	240
Highest	2,500	3,600	600	400	1,600	3,600
All Cities Over 5,000						
No. of Cities Reporting	1,303	330	319	27	54	2,033
Lowest	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0	$ 0
Lower Quartile	0	600	0	288	156	48
Median	120	1,200	150	463	300	150
Upper Quartile	250	2,500	361	540	400	500
Highest	8,000	7,500	5,000	1,500	1,600	8,000

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* For explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians, see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 14.

eight changed from two- to four-year terms, two from one- to two-year terms, one from a six- to a two-year term, and one from a three- to a two-year term.

Salaries of Councilmen. Detailed summary data on the salaries of councilmen are contained in Table 5. If there are varying salaries, the salary shown is that of the majority of the councilmen. The tendency of commission cities to pay higher salaries to councilmen in view of their administrative duties is apparent, while nominal salaries are the rule for mayor-council and council-manager cities below 200,000 (see Table 5).

TABLE 6

MUNICIPAL ELECTIVE OFFICES OTHER THAN MAYOR AND COUNCIL IN 2,031 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION

Title of Office	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Auditor	294	14.5	0	4	5	4	21	78	182
Controller	105	5.2	8	6	8	16	14	40	13
Treasurer	868	42.7	6	3	14	33	84	295	433
Assessor	368	18.1	1	2	8	9	30	127	191
Clerk	577	28.4	2	2	10	17	54	191	301
Public Works Director	73	3.6	0	1	0	0	2	29	41
Engineer	15	0.7	0	0	0	0	3	6	6
Police Chief	125	6.2	0	0	0	0	6	31	88
Attorney	237	11.7	3	3	3	1	25	79	123
Welfare Director	58	2.8	0	0	0	1	2	27	28
None of Above Elective	816	40.2	0	10	26	64	105	271	338
Cities Not Reporting	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0

Elective Offices. The number of cities which have elective offices other than those of the mayor and council is shown in Table 6. Offices held by councilmen or elected commissioners are excluded. On the other hand, many of the elected officers perform the duties of other positions in addition to those indicated by their titles, but only the offices corresponding to their titles are shown. For example, the auditor in many Ohio, North Dakota, and South Dakota cities also has the duties of a city clerk. In addition, municipal functions performed by elected county officers (assessors being a common example) do not show in these tables. City treasurers and clerks are most often popularly elected—in 43 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively, of the 2,033 cities over 5,000. Tradition is in large part responsible for this situation, since these are among the earliest important offices established in municipal corporations. Somewhat less numerous are the cities reporting popular election of auditors, assessors, and attorneys. Forty per cent of all cities reported that none of the 10 officers listed are elected directly by the people. The percentage relationships indicated in Table 6 are only slightly different from those in a similar table in the 1941 YEAR BOOK.

Municipally Owned Utilities. Nearly all of the cities over 5,000 reported on the ownership of utilities, as shown in Table 7. Utilities reported as under construction are included, except in the case of airports. Seventy-three per cent reported having water supply and/or distribution systems, 51 per cent reported sewage treatment plants, 28 per cent reported airports, and 21 per cent auditoriums. All but one city over 100,000 population reported ownership of one or more utilities. Only 12.3 per cent of all cities own no utilities (see Table 7).

Some cities listed in Table II are served by a public utility that is owned by another governmental unit; but only utilities which the city itself owns or owns jointly with some other governmental unit are shown. Included, however, are utilities owned by a municipal agency or board separate from the general city government but entirely within the corporate limits of the city. Where the city owns but does not operate the utility, this fact is indicated in Table II; in the case of airports, those that are operated but not owned by the city have been so indicated. Street railways include subways. Data on electric plants were checked against the state Rate Series published by the Federal Power Commission. Airport data were corrected to agree with information as of March 1, 1942, supplied by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The number of municipal airports listed this year is slightly smaller than that reported in the 1941 YEAR BOOK. This is due in part to the taking over of a few airports by the federal government, but for the most part it is due to the elimination from the total of those airports previously reported but not considered by the CAA as meeting the minimum requirements of an "airport."

TABLE 7

OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION OF UTILITIES AS REPORTED BY 2,018 CITIES OVER 5,000 BY POPULATION GROUPS

Type of Utility	All Cities Over 5,000		Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	5,000 to 10,000
	No.	Per Cent							
Auditorium	417	20.7	7	16	19	37	45	140	153
Bus or Trolley Bus System	22	1.1	2	1	1	3	3	5	7
Street Railway	10	0.5	4	3	0	2	0	1	0
Electric Distribution only	141	7.0	0	1	3	0	8	45	84
Electric Gen. & Distrib.	271	13.4	2	1	4	9	21	80	154
Gas Distribution only	34	1.7	0	1	1	2	2	7	21
Gas Mfg. & Distribution	45	2.2	1	2	3	2	2	21	14
Port Facilities	106	5.3	8	13	15	12	20	23	15
Sewage Treatment Plant	1,032	51.1	9	15	30	43	98	320	517
Slaughterhouse	45	2.2	0	0	1	8	7	15	14
Water Distribution only	127	6.3	1	0	2	9	18	43	54
Water Supply & Distribution	1,348	66.8	12	21	48	75	146	433	613
Airport	559	27.7	11	20	34	49	79	205	161
Cities Having None of Above	249	12.3	0	1	0	7	10	84	147
Cities Not Reporting	15	0.7	0	0	0	0	0	2	13

TABLE II

DIRECTORY AND GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR THE 2,042 CITIES OVER 5,000 POPULATION: 1942

This table includes all urban places in the United States over 5,000 population (1940 federal census) as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. Cities are arranged alphabetically within eight population groups. All data were secured by questionnaire from local officials by the MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK late in 1941 and early in 1942, supplemented and checked with information from miscellaneous reference sources. The land areas for cities over 10,000, secured by the bureau of the Census from local officials in July, 1940, have been brought up to date by questionnaire. All towns in New England states and New York are indicated by the letter "t" after name; all townships by "tp." In the column "Per Cent of Increase," a minus sign indicates decrease, "U" indicates the city was unincorporated at beginning of decade; "L" indicates less than 1/20 of 1 per cent. Under "Form of Government," "MC" indicates mayor-council; "Mgr" council-manager by charter or ordinance; "Com" commission; "TM" town meeting; and "RTM" indicates representative town meeting. Under "Number of Councilmen," if the mayor (or other chief elective official) has the right to vote on all issues he is included in the number of councilmen. If he may vote only in case of a tie he is excluded from the number, but a dagger (†) is placed after the number. If the mayor may never vote he is not considered a councilman and is excluded. Under "Number of Councilmen," the first figure shows the total and the second shows how many of the total are elected at large; a zero (0) in the "at-large" column indicates that all councilmen are elected from wards. Under "Type of Election," "NP" indicates nonpartisan (no party designation on ballot) and "P" partisan (party designation on ballot). A double dagger (‡) after the term indicates that the terms of councilmen are overlapping. Under "Salary of Councilmen," annual salaries are shown, based on council meetings in some cities. A section mark (§) indicates utility owned but not operated; reference one (1) indicates airport operated but not owned. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

Other City Offices Held by Officials Elected by People (excluding councilmen)

A—Assessor
C—Controller
D—Auditor
E—Engineer
P—Police Chief
K—Clerk or Recorder
L—Attorney
T—Treasurer
S—Supt, Comr, Dir. of Pub. Works or Streets
W—Welfare Director or Board

City-Owned and Operated Utilities

A—Auditorium
X—Airport
W—Water Works
Wd—Water Distribution only
B—Bus System or Trolley Buses
Ed—Electric Distribution only
E—Electric Generation & Distribution
Gd—Gas Distribution only
G—Gas Manufacturing & Distribution
S—Sewage Treatment Plant
R—Street Railway
T—Slaughterhouse
P—Port Facilities

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL					Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	
Over 1,000,000											
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	0.6	25.0	206.7	MC	50†	0	NP—4	$5,000	TK	PWX
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	3.5	57.9	137.9	MC	9	9	NP—2	5,000	TK	BRSWX
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	21.5	114.7	448.6	MC	15	0	NP—2	4,800	CL	EPWX
New York, N.Y.	7,455	7.6	23.3	299.0	MC	21*	0	P—2	5,000	C	RPSWX
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	—1.0	7.0	129.7	MC	22	0	P—4	5,000	C	AGPSWXR§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
500,000 to 1,000,000											
Baltimore, Md.	859	6.7	9.7	78.7	MC	19	1	P—4	$2,500	C	SWP§A*X[1]
Boston, Mass.	771	—1.3	4.4	43.9	MC	22	0	NP—4	2,000	None	WdX[1]
Buffalo, N.Y.	576	0.5	13.1	39.6	MC	15	6	P—2*	2,500	C	ASWX
Cleveland, Ohio.	878	—2.5	13.0	73.1	MC	33	0	NP—2	3,000	None	AEPSWX
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	1.6	25.6	44.2	MC	27	0	NP—4	2,400	CTL	APSW
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	0.3	13.8	52.1	MC	9	9	P—4‡	8,000	C	W
St. Louis, Mo.	816	—0.7	6.3	61.0	MC	29	29	P—4‡	1,800	CT	APWX
San Francisco, Calif. . .	635	L	25.2	44.6	MC	11	11	NP—4‡	2,400	TAL	ABRSWX
Washington, D. C. . . .	663	36.2	11.3	61.4	*	. .	. .	. .—3	9,000	*	SW
250,000 to 500,000											
Atlanta, Ga.	302	11.8	34.8	34.7	MC	18*	18	NP—4	1,200	CTSL	ASWX
Birmingham, Ala.	268	3.0	45.2	50.2	Com	3	3	NP—4	7,000	None	AWX
Cincinnati, Ohio.	456	1.0	12.4	72.7	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	5,000	None	PWX
Columbus, Ohio.	306	5.3	22.6	39.1	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	1,000	DL	ESWX
Dallas, Tex.	295	13.2	63.8	42.4	Mgr	9	3	NP—2	1,040	None	SWX
Denver, Colo.	322	12.0	12.2	58.7	MC	9	0	NP—4	1,200	D	ASWX
Houston, Tex.	385	31.5	111.4	72.8	Com	4†	4	P—2	3,600	C	AGPSWX
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	6.3	15.9	53.6	MC	9	9	P—4	600	K	GSX
Jersey City, N. J.	301	—4.9	6.2	16.0	Com	5	5	NP—4	7,500	None	W
Kansas City, Mo.	399	—0.1	23.2	58.5	Mgr	9	5	P—2	2,400	None	APWX
Louisville, Ky.	319	3.7	31.0	37.9	MC	12†	12	P—2	960	C	APWX
Memphis, Tenn.	293	15.7	55.9	45.6	Com	5	5	NP—4	5,000	A	AEdGdPSWX
Minneapolis, Minn. . .	492	6.0	22.0	53.8	MC	26	0	NP—4‡	2,400	CT	APWXS*
Newark, N. J.	430	—2.8	6.7	17.1	Com	5	5	NP—4	7,500	None	PXR§S*W*
New Orleans, La.	495	7.8	18.5	199.4	Com	5	5	P—*	6,000	A	AWX
Oakland, Calif.	302	6.4	31.4	52.8	Mgr	9	2	NP—4‡	1,440	D	APXW*
Portland, Ore.	305	1.2	16.9	63.5	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	5,000	D	APWX
Providence, R. I.	254	0.2	6.5	17.9	MC	26	0	P—2	750	None	PSW
Rochester, N. Y.	325	—1.0	10.9	34.7	Mgr	9	5	P—4‡*	1,500	None	APSWXR§
St. Paul, Minn.	288	5.9	15.7	52.2	Com	7	7	NP—2	4,500	C	APWXS*
San Antonio, Tex.	254	9.6	43.5	40.2	Com	5	5	NP—2	6,000	None	ASWX
Seattle, Wash.	368	0.7	15.9	68.5	MC	9	9	NP—3‡	3,000	CTKL	ABRESW
Toledo, Ohio.	282	—2.9	19.6	37.3	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	3,600	None	APSWX
100,000 to 250,000											
Akron, Ohio.	245	—4.0	22.4	53.7	MC	13	3	P—2	1,000	None	SWX
Albany, N. Y.	131	2.5	12.4	19.0	MC	19	0	P—4	750	CT	PSWX
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	0.3	2.2	14.6	MC	16†	0	P—2	None	TK	ASTX§
Cambridge, Mass.	111	—2.4	3.6	6.2	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	4,000	A	W
Camden, N. J.	118	—1.0	2.1	8.7	Com	5	5	NP—4	4,500	None	APSW
Canton, Ohio.	108	3.3	20.5	13.9	MC	14†	3	P—2	450	DTL	ASW
Charlotte, N. C.	101	22.0	78.4	19.3	Mgr	11†	11	NP—2	200	None	ASWX
Chattanooga, Tenn. . .	128	7.0	106.9	27.4	Com	5	5	NP—4	4,000	None	AEdX
Dayton, Ohio.	211	4.8	31.7	23.7	Mgr	5	5	P—4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Des Moines, Iowa. . . .	160	12.1	12.7	53.8	Com	5	5	NP—2	3,000	None	SWX
Duluth, Minn.	101	—0.4	2.6	62.3	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	4,500	None	GdPSWX
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	—4.1	19.6	9.7	MC	13	0	P—2	1	A	Wd
Erie, Pa.	117	0.9	24.2	16.2	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,500	CT	SWX§
Fall River, Mass.	115	0.1	—4.3	41.0	MC	9	9	NP—2	500	None	W
Flint, Mich.	152	—3.2	70.8	29.3	Mgr	9	0	NP—2	540	None	SWX
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	3.0	32.8	17.1	MC	9	3	P—4	600	K	ESWX
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	8.7	53.5	49.8	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	520	None	ASWX
Gary, Ind.	112	11.2	81.3	40.4	MC	9	3	P—4	500	K	S
Grand Rapids, Mich. .	164	—2.6	22.5	23.0	Mgr	7	1	NP—2‡	1,200	C	ASW
Hartford, Conn.	166	1.3	18.9	15.9	MC	20†	5	P—2	None	CTK	XW
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	33.6	41.5	30.2	MC	23	5	P—4	480	TAK	EPWX
Kansas City, Kan. . . .	121	—0.3	20.4	19.2	Com	3	3	NP—4	3,000	None	EW
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	5.5	36.0	25.4	Mgr	11	5	NP—2	600	None	EdWX

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census (000 omitted)	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
100,000 to 250,000—continued											
Long Beach, Calif....	164	15.7	155.5	32.4	Mgr	9	9	NP—3	$ 720	DL	AGPSWX
Lowell, Mass........	101	1.2	—11.1	13.4	MC	15	4	P—2	440	None	AW
Miami, Fla..........	172	55.6	274.1	30.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡*	1,800	None	PXW
Nashville, Tenn......	167	8.8	30.0	22.0	MC	27	0	NP—4	500	None	EdWX
New Bedford, Mass...	110	—2.0	—7.1	19.0	MC	11	5	NP—2	500	A	PSW
New Haven, Conn....	161	—1.3	0.1	17.9	MC	33	0	P—2	None	TK	PSX
Norfolk, Va..........	144	11.3	12.0	28.1	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	1,200	TA	AWX
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	10.3	103.1	50.0	Mgr	8†	0	NP—4‡	520	None	ASWX
Omaha, Neb.........	224	4.6	11.7	38.9	Com	7	7	NP—3	4,500	None	AGSWX
Paterson, N. J.......	140	0.8	1.9	8.1	MC	11†	0	P—2‡	400	None	W*
Peoria, Ill...........	105	0.1	37.9	12.5	MC	20†	0	P—4‡	520	TK	X
Reading, Pa.........	111	—0.5	3.1	8.8	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,200	CT	SWX
Richmond, Va.......	193	5.5	6.6	21.4	MC	32*	0	NP—2‡*	None	TA	AGPWX§
Sacramento, Calif....	106	13.0	42.2	13.7	Mgr	9	9	NP—2	300	None	AWXP§
Salt Lake City, U....	150	6.9	18.8	52.6	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	3,600	D	WX
San Diego, Calif......	203	37.4	99.0	95.5	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	520	L	PSWX
Scranton, Pa.........	140	—2.1	4.1	19.3	MC	5	5	P—4‡	2,800	C	X
Somerville, Mass.....	102	—1.7	11.6	3.9	MC	11	4	NP—2	500	None	Wd
South Bend, Ind.....	101	—2.8	46.8	20.4	MC	9	3	P—4	500	K	W
Spokane, Wash.......	122	5.6	10.6	41.5	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	3,600	None	WX
Springfield, Mass.....	150	—0.2	15.7	31.7	MC	26*	8*	P—2	None	TK	ASW
Syracuse, N. Y.......	206	—1.6	21.9	25.3	MC	9	4	P—2‡*	1,500	D	SWX
Tacoma, Wash.......	109	2.4	10.2	46.4	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	4,800	C	BEW
Tampa, Fla..........	108	7.1	96.0	19.0	MC	12	0	P—4‡	1,200	AK	APSWX
Trenton, N. J........	125	1.1	3.4	7.2	Com	5	5	NP—4	4,500	None	PSW
Tulsa, Okla..........	142	0.6	96.0	21.3	Com	5	5	P—2	3,600	D	APSWX
Utica, N. Y..........	101	—1.2	8.1	15.8	MC	17†	0	P—2	750	CTA	WX
Wichita, Kan........	115	3.5	53.9	22.2	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	360	None	ASXW*
Wilmington, Del.....	113	5.5	—3.2	9.8	MC	12	0	P—2	750	T	PSW
Worcester, Mass.....	194	—0.8	8.7	37.2	MC	41*	1	P—2	None	None	ASW
Yonkers, N. Y.......	143	5.9	34.4	17.2	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	2,200	None	W
Youngstown, Ohio....	168	—1.3	28.4	32.8	MC	7†	0	P—2	600	None	WX
50,000 to 100,000											
Allentown, Pa........	96,904	4.7	25.9	15.7	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,500	CT	SWX§
Altoona, Pa..........	80,214	—2.2	36.0	9.0	Com	5	5	P—4‡	4,000	CT	SW
Amarillo, Tex........	51,686	19.8	178.4	16.4	Mgr	3	3	NP—2	520	None	ASWX§
Arlington County, Va..	57,040	14.3	65.9	24.0		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Asheville, N. C.......	51,310	2.2	76.1	14.8	Mgr	7	7	P—2	300	None	AWX§
Atlantic City, N. J....	64,094	—3.2	30.6	11.5	Com	5	5	NP—4	5,200	None	ATWX
Augusta, Ga.........	65,919	9.2	14.8	9.8	MC	14†	0	NP—3‡	600*	None	AWX
Austin, Tex..........	87,930	65.5	52.3	27.4	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	None	None	ESTWX§
Bayonne, N. J........	79,198	—11.0	15.9	4.6	Com	5	5	NP—4	3,000	None	PWd
Beaumont, Tex.......	59,061	2.3	42.8	10.5	Mgr	15†	0	P—2‡	None	None	APTWX§
Berkeley, Calif........	85,547	4.2	46.5	9.4	Mgr	9	9	NP—4‡	240	D	None
Bethlehem, Pa........	58,490	1.0	15.0	17.5	Com	5	5	P—4‡	3,600	CT	SW
Binghamton, N. Y....	78,309	2.1	14.8	10.0	MC	13	0	P—4‡	1,000	None	W
Brockton, Mass.......	62,343	—2.3	—3.7	21.4	MC	11	4	NP—2	500	None	SW
Cedar Rapids, Iowa...	62,120	10.7	23.1	27.1	Com	5	5	NP—2	3,000	None	ASWX[1]
Charleston, S. C......	71,275	14.5	—8.4	4.5	MC	25	13	NP—4	110	None	PTWX§
Charleston, W. Va....	67,914	12.4	52.5	7.7	MC	23	6	P—4	60	T	AX§
Chester, Pa..........	59,285	0.2	2.0	4.5	Com	5	5	P—4‡	3,500	CT	S
Cicero, Ill............	64,712	—2.8	48.0	5.7	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	520	CTK	Wd
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio.	54,992	7.9	234.4	8.2	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	600	None	Wd
Columbia, S. C.......	62,396	21.0	37.5	8.8	Com	5	5	NP—4‡	4,000	None	WX§
Columbus, Ga........	53,280	23.5	38.6	6.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	1,200	None	PWX§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57,301	106.6	163.6	11.2	Com	5	5	P−2	$2,400	None	GdSWX
Covington, Ky.	62,018	−5.0	14.2	6.4	Mgr	5	5	P−2‡*	1,500	None	W
Davenport, Iowa	66,039	8.7	7.1	18.1	MC	8†	2	P−2	600	TAK	SX[1]
Dearborn, Mich.	63,584	26.3	1938.8	25.1	MC	7	7	NP−2	3,000	TK	SWd
Decatur, Ill.	59,305	3.1	31.2	9.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	3,500	None	W
Durham, N. C.	60,195	15.7	139.6	13.2	Mgr	13	13	NP−4‡*	250	None	ASW
East Chicago, Ind.	54,637	−0.3	52.3	10.4	MC	9	3	P−4	400	K	SW
East Orange, N. J.	68,945	1.4	34.1	3.9	MC	10	0	P−2‡	1,000	None	WS*
East St. Louis, Ill.	75,609	1.7	11.4	13.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	4,000	None	None
El Paso, Tex.	96,810	−5.5	32.1	13.9	Com	4†	4	NP−2	2,400	TA	SWX§
Evanston, Ill.	65,389	3.6	69.5	8.2	MC	16†	0	NP−4‡	500	TK	Wd
Evansville, Ind.	97,062	−5.1	19.9	9.5	MC	9	3	P−4	500	K	PSWX
Fresno, Calif.	60,685	15.6	16.5	10.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	*	None	AWX
Galveston, Tex.	60,862	15.0	19.6	8.2	Com	5	5	P−2	2,400	A	APSWX
Glendale, Calif.	82,582	31.6	363.5	20.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	720	TK	AEW
Greensboro, N. C.	59,319	10.7	169.7	18.0	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	200	None	STW
Hamilton, Ohio	50,592	−3.0	31.5	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	300	None	EGdW
Hammond, Ind.	70,184	8.7	79.3	23.5	MC	9	3	P−4	500	K	ASW
Harrisburg, Pa.	83,893	4.4	5.8	6.2	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,500	CT	W
Highland Park, Mich.	50,810	−4.1	13.9	3.0	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	1,000	CTAK	W
Hoboken, N. J.	50,115	−15.4	−13.1	1.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,000	None	None
Holyoke, Mass.	53,750	−4.9	−6.1	21.2	MC	21	14	NP−2	None	TK	AEGW
Huntington, W. Va.	78,836	4.3	50.6	16.2	MC	13†	3	P−2	120	None	A
Irvington, N. J.	55,328	−2.5	122.7	3.1	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,250	None	S*
Jackson, Miss.	62,107	28.6	11.6	16.5	Com	3	3	P−4	4,800	None	AWX
Johnstown, Pa.	66,668	−0.5	−0.5	5.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,000	CT	None
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54,097	−1.3	13.0	8.5	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	360	None	EWX
Lakewood, Ohio	69,160	−1.9	69.0	5.6	MC	7	3	NP−4‡	600	None	SWd
Lancaster, Pa.	61,345	2.3	12.8	3.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	3,600	CT	SWX
Lansing, Mich.	78,753	0.5	36.8	11.6	MC	16†	0	NP−2‡	400	TAK	ESWA§X*
Lawrence, Mass.	84,323	−0.9	−9.8	6.7	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	2,500	None	WX§
Lincoln, Neb.	81,984	8.0	38.2	24.5	MC	7	7	NP−4‡*	520	None	EWX
Little Rock, Ark.	88,039	7.8	25.4	17.9	MC	18†	18	P−2‡	720	TKL	ASWX
Lynn, Mass.	98,123	−4.1	3.2	10.5	MC	11	4	NP−2	500	None	PW
McKeesport, Pa.	55,355	1.3	16.8	4.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	3,000	CT	W
Macon, Ga.	57,865	7.5	1.6	8.0	MC	12†	0	P−2	600	None	ASWX§
Madison, Wis.	67,447	16.5	50.9	8.2	MC	20†	0	NP−2‡	300	T	WX§
Malden, Mass.	58,010	−L	18.2	5.1	MC	28*	0	NP−2	None	None	None
Manchester, N. H.	77,685	1.1	−2.0	32.1	MC	13	0	P−2	200	W	AWX
Medford, Mass.	63,083	5.6	53.0	8.2	MC	11	4	P−2	300	None	AWd
Mobile, Ala.	78,720	15.4	12.2	11.7	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	7,000	None	PW
Montgomery, Ala.	78,084	18.2	52.0	20.3	Com	3	3	NP−4	5,100	None	WX§
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67,362	9.5	43.9	4.1	MC	5	5	P−4‡	1,500	C	Wd
New Britain, Conn.	68,685	0.8	14.9	13.7	MC	30†*	0	P−2	None	TK	STW
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58,408	8.2	49.1	9.9	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	2,000	None	S
Newton, Mass.	69,873	7.0	41.7	17.9	MC	21	14	NP−2	None	None	W
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78,029	3.4	48.7	12.7	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	3,000	None	SWX
Oak Park, Ill.	66,015	3.2	60.5	4.7	MC	6†	6	NP−4	72	TK	W
Pasadena, Calif.	81,864	7.6	67.8	19.4	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	600	None	AEWS*
Passaic, N. J.	61,394	−2.5	−1.4	3.1	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,880	None	W*
Pawtucket, R. I.	75,797	−1.8	20.1	8.6	MC	24†*	0	P−2	200*	None	W
Phoenix, Ariz.	65,414	35.9	65.6	9.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	BRSWX
Pontiac, Mich.	66,626	2.6	89.4	19.8	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	300	None	SWX
Portland, Me.	73,643	4.0	2.2	21.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−5‡	500	None	AX§
Portsmouth, Va.	50,745	11.0	−16.0	6.2	Mgr	9	1	NP−4‡	600	TA	AW
Pueblo, Colo.	52,162	4.1	16.4	10.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	2,700	None	ASX
Quincy, Mass.	75,810	5.3	50.4	16.5	MC	9	3	NP−2‡	500	None	Wd

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
50,000 to 100,000—continued											
Racine, Wis.	67,195	−0.5	15.3	8.7	MC	15†	0	NP−2‡	$ 600	CTA	ASW
Roanoke, Va.	69,287	0.1	36.1	10.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	1,000	TA	AWX
Rockford, Ill.	84,637	−1.4	30.8	12.1	MC	20†	0	NP−4‡	520	TK	W
Saginaw, Mich.	82,794	2.6	30.4	16.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−4‡	250	None	AWX
St. Joseph, Mo.	75,711	−6.5	3.8	14.1	MC	5	5	P−4	300	DT	AX
St. Petersburg, Fla.	60,812	50.4	183.9	52.2	Mgr	7	1	NP−4‡	None	None	BRGPSWX
San Jose, Calif.	68,457	18.7	45.4	14.9	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	300	D	A
Santa Monica, Calif.	53,500	44.0	143.5	8.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	3,000	None	ABPWX
Savannah, Ga.	95,996	12.9	2.1	11.1	MC	13	13	NP−2	260	None	APWX§
Schenectady, N. Y.	87,549	−8.5	7.9	10.2	Mgr	7	7	P−4‡	1,000	None	SW
Shreveport, La.	98,167	28.1	74.7	18.7	Com	5	5	P−4	5,000	None	AWX
Sioux City, Iowa	82,364	4.0	11.2	45.0	Com	5	5	NP−2	3,000	None	AWX
Springfield, Ill.	75,503	5.1	21.4	9.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	4,000	None	EW
Springfield, Mo.	61,238	6.5	45.2	13.6	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	3,000	None	SX
Springfield, Ohio	70,662	2.8	13.0	11.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	500	None	SWX§
Stockton, Calif.	54,714	14.1	19.0	9.9	Mgr	9	9	NP−4‡	260	None	ASP§X§
Terre Haute, Ind.	62,693	−0.2	−5.0	9.8	MC	9	3	P−4	500	K	X
Topeka, Kan.	67,833	5.8	28.2	11.3	Com	5	5	NP−2	3,000	None	ASWX
Troy, N. Y.	70,304	−3.4	1.1	9.3	MC	17	0	P−4	500	CT	WX§
Union City, N. J.	56,173	−4.2	184.0	1.3	Com	5	5	P−4	3,000	None	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	56,883	20.7	426.4	7.5	MC	13	0	P−4‡	300	DT	None
Waco, Tex.	55,982	5.9	37.3	13.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	SWX§
Waterbury, Conn.	99,314	−0.6	8.9	27.6	MC	15	15	P−2	250	CTK	TW
Waterloo, Iowa	51,743	12.0	27.5	13.6	MC	6†	2	NP−2	250	TA	SW
Wheeling, W. Va.	61,099	−0.9	9.7	9.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−4	1,200	None	AW
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86,236	−0.5	17.3	6.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	4,500	CT	X
Winston-Salem, N. C.	79,815	6.0	55.5	15.0	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	None	ASTW
York, Pa.	56,712	2.6	16.3	4.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	2,500	CT	S
25,000 to 50,000											
Abilene, Tex.	26,612	14.8	125.6	6.5	Com	4†	4	NP−2	900	P	ASTWX
Alameda, Calif.	36,256	3.5	21.6	10.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	DTA	Ed
Albuquerque, N. M.	35,449	33.4	75.3	11.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	SWX§
Alexandria, La.	27,066	17.6	31.5	2.6	Com	3	3	P−4	4,000	None	ABEGdSTWdX[1]
Alexandria, Va.	33,523	38.8	33.7	8.0	Mgr	9	3	NP−2‡*	250	TAL	None
Alhambra, Calif.	38,935	32.1	224.0	6.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	DTAKL	WS*
Aliquippa, Pa.	27,023	−0.3	825.1	4.4	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	W
Alton, Ill.	31,255	3.7	22.2	6.4	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	240	TK	None
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33,329	−4.3	3.9	6.0	MC	8†	0	P−2	600	TA	W
Anderson, Ind.	41,572	4.4	33.7	9.8	MC	9†	3	P−4	600	K	ESW
Ann Arbor, Mich.	29,815	10.7	38.1	6.0	MC	15	0	P−2‡	None	AK	SWX§
Anniston, Ala.	25,523	14.2	26.0	8.5	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,100	None	WX§
Appleton, Wis.	28,436	12.5	29.2	6.1	MC	18†	0	NP−2‡	400	CTAKL	SW
Arlington t, Mass.	40,013	10.9	93.4	5.2	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	600	TAKSW	Wd
Ashland, Ky.	29,537	1.6	97.4	8.0	MC	18	6	P−2‡	75	TAKEL	SW
Auburn, N. Y.	35,753	−2.5	1.3	8.4	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	750	None	SW
Aurora, Ill.	47,170	1.2	28.0	8.0	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	520	TK	W
Bakersfield, Calif.	29,252	12.4	39.6	6.9	Mgr	7	0	NP−2	600	None	S
Bangor, Me.	29,822	3.7	10.7	33.9	Mgr	9	9	NP−3‡	None	None	AWX
Baton Rouge, La.	34,719	13.0	41.1	3.8	Com	3	3	P−4	5,000	None	PT
Battle Creek, Mich.	43,453	−0.3	20.5	10.4	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	SWX
Bay City, Mich.	47,956	1.3	−0.4	9.7	Mgr	9†	0	NP−2	300	None	EdWX
Belleville, Ill.	28,405	−0.1	14.5	5.5	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	144	TK	S
Belleville, N. J.	28,167	4.4	72.2	3.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,800	None	WdS*
Bellingham, Wash.	29,314	−4.9	20.5	18.7	MC	7	1	NP−2‡	300	CTL	PW
Belmont t, Mass.	26,867	23.5	102.3	4.6	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	800	TAK	AEdWd

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Beloit, Wis.	25,365	7.4	10.9	4.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	$ 200	None	None
Belvedere tp, Calif.	37,192	12.6	420.9	5.8	(not an incorporated municipality)						
Berwyn, Ill.	48,451	3.0	232.3	3.7	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	600	TK	Wd
Beverly, Mass.	25,537	1.8	11.2	15.3	MC	9	3	NP−2	None	None	XW*
Beverly Hills, Calif.	26,823	53.9	2485.9	5.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	T	W
Bloomfield, N. J.	41,623	9.3	72.9	5.4	MC	7	1	P−2‡	300	None	S*W*
Bloomington, Ill.	32,868	6.3	7.7	4.7	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	494	TKSE	EWX§
Boise, Idaho	26,130	21.3	0.7	5.1	MC	4†	4	NP−4‡	600	None	X
Bristol, Conn.	30,167	6.0	38.0	25.0	MC	7	1	P−2	200	TK	SW
Brookline t, Mass.	49,786	4.8	25.8	6.6	RTM	5	5	NP−3‡	1,500	TAK	W
Burbank, Calif.	34,337	106.1	472.0	16.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	720	TK	EW
Burlington, Iowa	25,832	−3.4	11.2	11.2	Com	5	5	NP−2	1,800	None	AX§P§W*
Burlington, Vt.	27,686	11.7	8.8	10.8	MC	13	1	P−2‡	60	None	AEPWX
Butte, Mont.	37,081	−6.2	−5.0	5.0	MC	16†	0	P−2	360	T	X
Central Falls, R. I.	25,248	−2.5	7.1	1.2	MC	16†	0	P−2	250	None	SWd
Chelsea, Mass.	41,259	−9.9	6.1	1.9	MC	9	4	NP−2	500	None	Wd
Chicopee, Mass.	41,664	−5.2	21.3	22.9	MC	19	10	NP−2‡*	None	TK	AEdW
Clarksburg, W. Va.	30,579	5.9	3.6	4.4	Mgr	9	0	P−2	150	None	W
Clifton, N. J.	48,827	4.2	77.1	11.7	Mgr	7	7	NP−4	750	None	W*
Clinton, Iowa	26,270	2.1	6.5	9.6	MC	9†	2	P−2	240	TA	P§
Colorado Springs, Colo.	36,789	10.7	10.4	9.0	Mgr	9	9	NP−6‡	None	None	AEGdSWX
Concord, N. H.	27,171	7.7	13.8	64.1	MC	15†	6	NP−2‡*	75*	A	AWX§
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41,439	−1.4	16.3	15.3	MC	8†	2	P−2	250	DTAEL	WX
Cranston, R. I.	47,085	9.7	45.9	28.7	MC	20†	0	P−2	250	TW	S
Cumberland, Md.	39,483	4.6	26.5	7.9	Com	5	5	NP−2	1,200	None	AWX
Danville, Ill.	36,919	0.4	8.8	8.6	Com	5	5	NP−4	3,000	None	X[1]
Danville, Va.	32,749	47.2	3.3	6.0	MC	9	9	NP−4‡	240	TA	EGWA§X§
Dubuque, Iowa	43,892	5.3	6.5	9.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	PWX§
East Cleveland, Ohio	39,495	−0.4	45.3	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	100	None	Wd
Easton, Pa.	33,589	−2.6	1.9	3.3	Com	5	5	P−4‡	2,500	CT	SW
E. Providence t, R. I.	32,165	7.2	37.6	13.9	MC	5	5	P−2	500	TAK	SW
Eau Claire, Wis.	30,745	17.0	25.7	14.4	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	3,000	None	ASW
Elgin, Ill.	38,333	6.7	30.9	7.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	3,000	None	W
Elkhart, Ind.	33,434	1.5	35.7	9.6	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	TK	W
Elmira, N. Y.	45,106	−4.8	4.4	7.0	Mgr	5	5	P−4‡	750	None	SW
Elyria, Ohio	25,120	−2.0	25.2	7.8	MC	9†	3	P−2	300	DTL	SW
Enid, Okla.	28,081	6.4	59.3	7.6	Com	3	3	P−2	1,500	T	SWX§
Everett, Mass.	46,784	−3.4	20.7	3.4	MC	25*	7	NP−2	200*	None	Wd
Everett, Wash.	30,224	−1.1	10.6	7.7	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,000	None	WX
Fargo, N. D.	32,580	13.8	30.3	5.0	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	1,200	None	SWX
Fitchburg, Mass.	41,824	2.8	−0.8	27.5	MC	11	5	NP−2	400	None	ASWX§
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27,209	2.9	12.9	5.9	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	3,000	None	SW
Fort Smith, Ark.	36,584	16.4	8.9	13.9	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	2,700	None	TWX
Gadsden, Ala.	36,975	53.8	63.1	16.9	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,000	None	AW
Galesburg, Ill.	28,876	0.2	21.0	8.8	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	WX§
Garfield, N. J.	28,044	−5.7	53.4	2.2	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	600	None	W
Great Falls, Mont.	29,928	3.8	19.5	7.9	MC	10†	0	P−2	300	T	AWX
Green Bay, Wis.	46,235	23.6	20.6	13.7	MC	23	1	NP−2‡	420	None	W
Greenville, S. C.	34,734	19.1	26.1	4.8	MC	7	7	NP−2	900	None	WX§
Hackensack, N. J.	26,279	7.0	39.1	4.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	500	None	S
Hagerstown, Md.	32,491	5.3	10.0	6.6	MC	5†	0	P−4	1,000	None	ESWX§
Hamtramck, Mich.	49,839	−11.4	15.7	2.1	MC	5	5	NP−2	3,500	TK	None
Haverford tp, Pa.	27,594	29.2	222.2	10.0	MC	8	0	P−4‡	600	DT	S
Haverhill, Mass.	46,752	−4.0	−9.6	33.1	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	1,800	None	AW
Hazleton, Pa.	38,009	3.4	13.9	6.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
High Point, N. C.	38,495	4.8	156.9	9.7	Mgr	9	1	P−2	60	None	EdSTW

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Huntington Pk., Calif.	28,648	16.5	444.9	2.8	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	$1,200	TK	W
Hutchinson, Kan.	30,013	10.8	16.3	9.8	Com	5	5	NP–2	600	None	ASX
Inglewood, Calif.	30,114	54.6	492.8	7.1	MC	5	1	NP–4‡	600	TK	W
Jackson, Mich.	49,656	−10.0	14.1	10.2	Mgr	9	9	NP–2	500	TL	SWX
Jamestown, N. Y.	42,638	−5.6	16.0	9.5	MC	12	6	NP–2	300	None	ESWX§
Johnson City, Tenn.	25,332	1.0	101.6	5.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡*	300	None	WX*
Joliet, Ill.	42,365	−1.5	11.8	6.1	Com	5	5	NP–4	3,500	None	WX
Joplin, Mo.	37,144	11.0	11.9	17.1	Com	5	5	NP–4‡	1,800	None	AX
Kearny, N. J.	39,467	−3.1	52.4	8.9	MC	9	1	P–2‡	500	K	SW*
Kenosha, Wis.	48,765	−3.0	24.2	7.6	Mgr	7	7	NP–2‡	200	None	SWX
Kingston, N. Y.	28,589	1.8	5.2	7.4	MC	14	1	P–2	350	None	ASW
Kokomo, Ind.	33,795	2.9	9.2	5.5	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	S
La Crosse, Wis.	42,707	7.8	30.2	10.0	MC	21†	0	NP–4‡	300	CTK	SW
Lafayette, Ind.	28,798	9.7	16.7	5.1	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	K	W
Laredo, Tex.	39,274	20.4	43.6	11.3	MC	8†	0	NP–2	180	TAKPL	SX
Lebanon, Pa.	27,206	6.4	3.7	3.3	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,200	CT	SW
Lewiston, Me.	38,598	10.4	9.9	42.9	MC	7†	0	NP–1	200	None	WX§*
Lexington, Ky.	49,304	7.8	10.1	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡*	1,500	None	ASX
Lima, Ohio	44,711	5.7	2.3	8.9	MC	7	1	NP–2	300	DL	SW
Lorain, Ohio	44,125	−0.9	19.4	10.5	MC	10†	3	P–2	300	DTL	PW
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	39,566	12.5	47.3	23.3	MC	13	0	P–4‡	600	DT	None
Lubbock, Tex.	31,853	55.2	406.5	6.4	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	300	None	ESWX
Lynchburg, Va.	44,541	9.5	35.2	13.4	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	500	TA	WX§
Mansfield, Ohio	37,154	10.8	20.5	6.1	MC	9†	3	P–2	250	DTL	SWX§
Marion, Ind.	26,767	9.3	3.2	4.7	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	K	SW
Marion, Ohio	30,817	−0.9	11.4	5.5	MC	9†	3	P–2	150	DTL	SX§
Mason City, Iowa	27,080	16.2	16.1	12.2	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	None	None	SWX
Massillon, Ohio	26,644	0.9	51.5	6.7	MC	9†	3	P–2	150	DTL	S
Maywood, Ill.	26,648	3.2	114.0	2.5	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	520	K	W
Melrose, Mass.	25,333	9.3	27.3	4.7	MC	11	4	NP–2	None	None	AWd
Meriden, Conn.	39,494	2.6	28.8	23.0	MC	20†	0	P–4‡	None	CTK	ASWX
Meridian, Miss.	35,481	11.0	36.6	10.0	Com	3	3	NP–4	4,200	None	WdX
Miami Beach, Fla.	28,012	331.4	908.4	8.0	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡*	1,800	None	Wd
Michigan City, Ind.	26,476	−1.0	37.4	6.6	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	SW
Middletown, Conn.	26,495	7.9	80.0	41.8	MC	9†	0	P–4‡	None	TK	SW
Middletown, Ohio	31,220	4.1	27.1	6.3	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	500	None	AWX§
Mishawaka, Ind.	28,298	−1.2	88.4	6.0	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	EdWd
Moline, Ill.	34,608	7.4	4.9	6.9	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	150	TK	WX§
Monroe, La.	28,309	8.8	105.3	9.9	Com	3	3	P–4	4,500	None	BESW
Montclair, N. J.	39,807	−5.3	45.8	6.2	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,000	None	S*W*
Muncie, Ind.	49,720	6.8	27.4	9.3	MC	9	3	P–4	200	K	S
Muskegon, Mich.	47,697	15.2	13.2	8.8	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	365	None	SW
Muskogee, Okla.	32,332	1.0	5.8	9.0	Mgr	17	1	NP–4‡*	None	None	AWX§
Nashua, N. H.	32,927	4.7	10.9	31.3	MC	15	6	NP–2‡*	None	A	AX
New Albany, Ind.	25,414	−1.6	12.3	3.6	MC	7†	7	P–4	150	TK	None
Newark, Ohio	31,487	2.9	14.5	7.0	MC	9†	3	P–2	150	DTL	WX§
New Brunswick, N. J.	33,180	−4.0	5.4	5.4	Com	5	5	NP–4	2,250	None	PSW
Newburgh, N. Y.	31,883	1.9	3.0	3.7	Mgr	5	5	P–4‡	750	None	W
New Castle, Pa.	47,638	−2.1	8.3	7.8	Com	5	5	P–4‡	2,500	CT	SX§
New London, Conn.	30,456	2.8	15.4	6.1	Mgr	7	7	P–2‡	300	None	PSW
Newport, Ky.	30,631	3.0	1.5	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP–2‡*	1,500	None	W
Newport, R. I.	30,532	10.6	−8.7	7.0	MC	29*	0	P–2	None*	None	W
Newport News, Va.	37,067	7.7	−3.3	4.2	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	1,200	TA	APW
Norristown, Pa.	38,181	6.5	10.9	3.5	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	AEdS
North Bergen tp, N. J.	39,714	−2.5	74.4	3.9	Com	5	5	P–4	2,000	None	S
Norwalk, Conn.	39,849	10.6	29.8	22.6	MC	10†	0	P–2	300	T	ASE*W*

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Norwood, Ohio	34,010	1.8	33.8	3.2	MC	9†	3	P−2	$ 150	DTL	AW
Ogden, Utah	43,688	8.5	22.8	16.6	Com	3	3	NP−4‡*	3,600	D	WX
Orange, N. J.	35,717	0.9	6.4	2.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,250	None	WS*
Orlando, Fla.	36,736	34.4	194.4	10.8	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	900	None	AEWX
Oshkosh, Wis.	39,089	−2.5	20.9	7.5	MC	32†	0	NP−2‡	240	CT	SW
Ottumwa, Iowa	31,570	12.4	22.0	8.7	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,800	None	WX§
Owensboro, Ky.	30,245	32.9	30.7	4.0	Com	3	3	P−2‡*	2,200	None	EWX[1]
Paducah, Ky.	33,765	0.7	35.6	8.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡*	1,500	None	PWX§
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30,103	1.6	47.7	5.3	Com	5	5	NP−3	3,000	None	W
Pensacola, Fla.	37,449	18.6	1.8	7.7	Mgr	10	5	P−2	60	None	PWX
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41,242	−5.2	4.3	4.4	Com	5	5	P−4	2,000	None	SW
Petersburg, Va.	30,631	7.2	−7.9	6.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	400	TA	PW
Pittsfield, Mass.	49,684	L	18.9	40.7	MC	11	4	NP−2	250	K	SW
Plainfield, N. J.	37,469	8.9	24.3	5.9	MC	11	3	P−2‡	None	T	S*
Port Arthur, Tex.	46,140	−9.4	128.8	6.8	Mgr	7	7	NP−2‡	None	None	PW
Port Huron, Mich.	32,759	4.5	20.9	7.3	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	250	None	PW
Portsmouth, Ohio	40,466	−4.9	28.9	10.7	Mgr	6	0	NP−4‡	600	DL	WX[1]
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40,478	0.5	15.1	4.8	MC	17	1	P−2	500	None	W
Quincy, Ill.	40,469	3.1	9.1	6.1	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	270	TK	SWX[1]
Raleigh, N. C.	46,897	25.5	53.1	12.5	Com	3	3	NP−2	4,200	None	AWT§X*
Revere, Mass.	34,405	−3.6	23.8	5.9	MC	9	4	NP−2	900	TA	Wd
Richmond, Ind.	35,147	8.2	21.4	5.9	MC	9	3	P−4	150	K	AES
Riverside, Calif.	34,696	16.8	53.5	39.1	MC	7†	0	NP−4‡	432	DTK	AEdSW
Rochester, Minn.	26,312	27.6	50.3	5.0	MC	7	1	NP−2‡	300	TA	AESW
Rock Island, Ill.	42,775	12.7	7.9	10.0	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	PSW
Rocky Mount, N. C.	25,568	19.4	68.0	5.5	Mgr	12†	0	NP−2‡	120	None	EGSWX§
Rome, Ga.	26,282	20.3	64.8	7.1	Mgr	9	9	NP−4	200	None	AWX
Rome, N. Y.	34,214	5.8	22.8	72.7	MC	7†	0	P−2	500	TK	SW
Royal Oak, Mich.	25,087	9.5	281.3	11.0	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	175	None	SW
Salem, Mass.	41,213	−4.9	1.9	8.0	MC	11	5	NP−2	500	None	W*
Salem, Ore.	30,908	17.7	48.6	6.3	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	None	TK	WX§
San Angelo, Tex.	25,802	2.0	151.8	7.2	Mgr	2†	2	NP−2	500	P	ABSX§
San Bernardino, Calif.	43,646	16.4	100.2	18.6	MC	5	0	NP−4‡	600	TKL	ASW
Santa Ana, Calif.	31,921	5.3	95.8	10.5	MC	5	5	NP−4	300	TKPL	WS*
Santa Barbara, Calif.	34,958	4.0	72.9	15.4	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	AL	SWX§
Sharon, Pa.	25,622	−1.1	19.1	3.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	S
Sheboygan, Wis.	40,638	3.5	26.8	6.0	MC	16†	0	NP−2‡	550	CTAKL	APSW
Sioux Falls, S. D.	40,832	22.4	32.4	10.7	Com	3	3	NP−5‡	3,600	None	AESWX§
South Gate, Calif.	26,945	37.3	U	7.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	W
Spartanburg, S. C.	32,249	12.3	26.9	7.2	Com	4†	4	NP−4‡	2,000	None	WX§
Stamford, Conn.	47,938	3.4	32.1	7.0	MC	7†	7	P−2	None	None	S
Steubenville, Ohio	37,651	6.3	24.3	5.7	MC	9†	3	P−2	150	DTL	Wd
Superior, Wis.	35,136	−2.7	−9.0	36.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−2‡	None	None	X§
Taunton, Mass.	37,395	0.1	0.6	47.3	MC	9	9	NP−2	500	None	EW
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25,275	53.1	293.9	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	500	None	S
Torrington, Conn.	26,988	3.6	26.3	37.9	MC	4†	4	P−2	250	TAK	S
Tucson, Ariz.	36,818	13.3	60.2	8.2	Mgr	6†	6	P−2‡	600	None	SWX
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27,493	33.1	72.2	5.5	Com	3	3	P−4	1,500	None	PSWX§
Tyler, Tex.	28,279	65.2	41.6	10.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	ASWX
University City, Mo.	33,023	28.0	280.0	5.8	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	1,200	P	A
Waltham, Mass.	40,020	2.0	27.0	12.4	MC	11	4	NP−2	500	None	W
Warren, Ohio	42,837	4.3	51.8	8.6	MC	10†	3	P−2	400	DTL	W
Warwick, R. I.	28,757	24.0	72.1	38.0	MC	9†	0	P−2	500	None	Wd
Washington, Pa.	26,166	6.6	14.3	3.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,125	CT	S
Watertown t, Mass.	35,427	1.5	62.7	4.1	RTM	3	3	P−3‡	500	DTAK	Wd
Watertown, N. Y.	33,385	3.7	2.9	8.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	750	None	EWX§
Waukegan, Ill.	34,241	2.2	74.2	9.6	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	520	TK	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
25,000 to 50,000—continued											
Wausau, Wis.	27,268	14.8	25.4	7.0	MC	18†	0	NP−2	$ 200	TA	SWdX
Wauwatosa, Wis.	27,769	31.0	264.3	4.3	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	720	TAKL	W
West Allis, Wis.	36,364	4.9	152.2	3.7	MC	8†	0	NP−4	900	AL	Wd
W. Hartford t, Conn.	33,776	35.4	181.7	21.2	Mgr	7	0	P−2	None	K	None
West Haven t, Conn.	30,021	16.3	U	10.9	TM	3	3	P−2	600	TK	S
West New York, N. J.	39,439	6.3	24.0	1.1	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,500	None	None
West Orange, N. J.	25,662	5.5	56.2	12.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,800	None	S*
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	33,693	26.6	207.3	18.5	Mgr	5	0	NP−2‡	600	P	PT
White Plains, N. Y.	40,327	12.6	70.4	9.4	Com	7	7	P−4‡*	1,200	None	SW
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45,112	3.3	9.0	10.8	Mgr	6	6	NP−2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	29,853	0.7	21.5	2.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Williamsport, Pa.	44,355	−3.0	26.3	8.8	Com	5	5	P−4‡	3,000	CT	X§
Wilmington, N. C.	33,407	3.5	−3.3	6.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	200	None	APSW
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27,191	7.6	88.2	23.8	MC	7	1	P−2‡	1,000	None	AS*
Woonsocket, R. I.	49,303	−0.1	13.5	8.6	MC	20†*	0	P−2	200*	None	SW
Wyandotte, Mich.	30,618	7.9	104.8	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	500	TAK	EW
Yakima, Wash.	27,221	23.2	19.2	4.7	Com	3	3	NP−3	3,000	None	SWX[1]
Zanesville, Ohio	37,500	2.9	23.2	6.7	MC	7	7	NP−4‡	150	D	AWX§
10,000 to 25,000											
Aberdeen, S. D.	17,015	3.3	13.3	2.7	Com	5	5	NP−5‡	2,000	None	SWX
Aberdeen, Wash.	18,846	−13.2	41.6	8.1	MC	12†	0	NP−2‡	300	CT	W
Abington tp, Pa.	20,857	11.8	114.7	15.5	MC	13	0	P−4‡	200	DT	None
Ada, Okla.	15,143	34.5	40.6	2.1	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,400	None	ASW
Adams t, Mass.	12,608	−0.7	−2.1	23.0	RTM	3	3	P−3‡	350	TAK	W
Adrian, Mich.	14,230	8.9	10.0	4.5	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,800	TKP	SWX[1]
Albany, Calif.	11,493	34.1	248.1	1.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	260	DTAKPL	None
Albany, Ga.	19,055	31.4	25.5	3.9	Mgr	7	2	NP−2‡	600	None	AEdGTWX
Albert Lea, Minn.	12,200	20.0	26.2	2.0	Mgr	7	1	NP−4‡*	None	None	SWX
Alliance, Ohio	22,405	−2.8	6.7	4.6	MC	7†	3	NP−2	150	DTL	SW
Alpena, Mich.	12,808	5.3	9.6	6.2	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	150	None	W
Ambridge, Pa.	18,968	−6.2	58.9	1.0	Mgr	12†	0	P−4‡	None	None	W
Ames, Iowa	12,555	22.4	63.7	5.0	Mgr	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	ESW
Amesbury t, Mass.	10,862	−8.7	18.6	12.7	TM	3	3	NP−1	312	TAKSW	AW
Anaconda, Mont.	11,004	−11.9	7.1	2.4	MC	12†	0	P−2	300	T	None
Anaheim, Calif.	11,031	0.3	99.0	3.9	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	600	TAK	AEdWS*
Anderson, S. C.	19,424	35.0	36.1	4.0	MC	8	1	P−2	300	None	STX
Andover t, Mass.	11,122	11.6	20.6	31.1	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	800	TAK	W
Annapolis, Md.	13,069	4.3	11.7	0.8	MC	10	2	P−4	200	L	W
Ansonia, Conn.	19,210	−3.5	12.8	6.0	MC	15	0	P−2	None	TK	A
Ardmore, Okla.	16,886	7.3	11.0	4.1	Mgr	5	1	NP−4‡	600	None	ASWX§
Arkansas City, Kan.	12,752	−8.6	23.9	3.3	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	WX[1]
Arnold, Pa.	10,898	3.1	72.8	0.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	450*	CT	None
Asbury Park, N. J.	14,617	−2.4	20.8	1.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	1,200	None	ASW
Ashland, Ohio	12,453	11.8	20.5	4.0	MC	5	1	NP−2	120	KL	SW
Ashland, Wis.	11,101	4.5	−6.3	12.8	MC	20†	0	NP−2	30	T	AWX
Ashtabula, Ohio	21,405	−8.1	5.5	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−2	100	None	BSX[1]
Astoria, Ore.	10,389	0.4	−26.2	5.4	Mgr	5	1	P−4‡	400	None	AWX§
Atchison, Kan.	12,648	−2.9	3.1	2.7	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	75	None	None
Athens, Ga.	20,650	13.5	8.6	9.5	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	360	KL	W
Athol t, Mass.	11,180	4.7	9.0	32.3	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	300	TAKS	W
Attleboro, Mass.	22,071	1.4	10.3	27.5	MC	11	5	NP−2‡	300	TK	SW
Auburn, Me.	19,817	6.7	9.3	60.8	Mgr	5†	0	NP−2	None	None	X§*
Augusta, Me.	19,360	12.6	21.9	55.2	MC	24†*	0	P−2	None	None	None
Austin, Minn.	18,307	49.1	21.3	3.0	MC	7	1	NP−2	300	TA	EGdSWX§
Barberton, Ohio	24,028	0.4	27.2	5.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	90	DTL	SW
Barre, Vt.	10,909	−3.5	13.0	3.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	....	TAK	AWX§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Bartlesville, Okla.	16,267	10.2	2.4	2.5	Mgr	5	0	NP−2	$ 240	None	SW
Batavia, N. Y.	17,267	−0.6	28.3	5.8	MC	7	1	P−2	500	TL	SW
Bath, Me.	10,235	12.3	−38.2	10.5	MC	28†*	0	P−1	None	None	AW
Beacon, N. Y.	12,572	5.4	8.5	5.3	Com	5	5	P−4	750	None	ASW
Beatrice, Neb.	10,883	5.7	6.6	4.1	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,500	None	AEdWd
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10,356	5.0	23.5	4.1	MC	14†	0	NP−2	200	TAKL	SW
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17,098	−0.3	33.9	2.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	720	CT	S
Beckley, W. Va.	12,852	37.4	125.5	3.6	MC	5†	5	P−2	120	TK	S
Bedford, Ind.	12,514	−5.3	45.5	2.6	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Bell, Calif.	11,264	42.9	U	1.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	None
Bellaire, Ohio	13,799	3.5	−11.5	1.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	96	DTL	WA§
Bellevue, Pa.	10,488	2.3	25.1	0.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Bend, Ore.	10,021	13.3	63.4	3.7	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	120	None	SWX
Benton Harbor, Mich.	16,668	8.0	26.2	3.0	Mgr	9	5	NP−2‡*	180	None	WX
Bergenfield, N. J.	10,275	16.5	140.4	2.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	350	A	S*
Berlin, N. H.	19,084	−4.7	24.3	56.9	MC	12†	0	P−3‡	75	None	AW
Berwick, Pa.	13,181	4.1	3.9	2.7	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Bessemer, Ala.	22,826	10.2	11.0	4.0	MC	11	1	P−4	300	None	AEd
Biddeford, Me.	19,790	12.2	−2.1	29.4	MC	12	5	P−1	None	None	X
Big Spring, Tex.	12,604	−8.2	221.4	4.7	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Billings, Mont.	23,261	42.0	8.5	2.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2	260	T	WX
Biloxi, Miss.	17,475	17.7	35.8	5.8	Com	3	3	P−4	3,600	K	WX
Birmingham, Mich.	11,196	17.4	158.2	4.4	Mgr	7	7	NP−3‡	250	None	SW
Bismarck, N. D.	15,496	39.7	55.7	8.4	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	900	None	AWX
Bloomington, Ind.	20,870	14.5	57.2	15.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	SW
Bluefield, W. Va.	20,641	6.7	26.5	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	260	None	AS
Blue Island, Ill.	16,638	0.6	44.7	3.5	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	Wd
Blytheville, Ark.	10,652	5.5	56.6	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	TKL	ASX[1]
Bogalusa, La.	14,604	4.1	70.2	8.6	Com	5	5	P−4	600	L	WX
Boone, Iowa	12,373	4.1	−4.5	5.1	MC	7†	2	P−2	50	TA	SW
Borger, Tex.	10,018	53.4	U	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	120	None	S
Boulder, Colo.	12,958	15.5	2.0	2.7	Mgr	9	9	NP−6‡	None	None	SWX§
Bowling Green, Ky.	14,585	18.1	28.1	4.0	MC	12†	0	P−2	84	None	SW
Braddock, Pa.	18,326	−5.2	−7.4	0.5	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Bradford, Pa.	17,691	−8.4	24.4	2.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	500	CT	W
Brainerd, Minn.	12,071	18.1	6.6	6.4	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	50	TAL	EdSW
Braintree t, Mass.	16,378	4.2	48.5	13.7	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	650	TAK	AEW
Brawley, Calif.	11,718	12.3	93.7	1.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	420	TK	WX§
Bremerton, Wash.	15,134	48.8	14.0	2.3	Com	3	3	NP−3	2,000	None	PW
Bridgeton, N. J.	15,992	1.9	9.6	6.0	MC	7	7	P−3‡	None	T	SW
Bristol, Pa.	11,895	0.8	14.9	1.3	MC	18†	0	P−4‡*	None	D	PSW
Bristol t, R. I.	11,159	−6.6	5.1	9.7	MC	5	5	P−2	100	TAK	S
Bristol, Tenn.	14,004	16.7	49.2	3.5	Com	3	3	NP−4	3,000	None	AWX*
Brookfield, Ill.	10,817	7.8	179.6	2.7	MC	6†[1]	6	P−4‡	72	K	AWd
Brownsville, Tex.	22,083	0.3	86.8	3.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	340	None	ESWXT§
Brownwood, Tex.	13,398	4.8	55.5	6.0	MC	4†	0	NP−2‡	250	P	AGdSWdX§
Brunswick, Ga.	15,035	7.2	−2.7	3.1	Mgr	4†	0	NP−3‡	240	None	P
Bryan, Tex.	11,842	51.5	23.9	5.4	Mgr	4†*	4	NP−2	60	None	ESW
Burlingame, Calif.	15,940	20.1	223.1	2.4	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	180	TAK	Wd
Burlington, N. J.	10,905	0.6	19.8	2.2	MC	12	0	P−3‡	None	T	SW
Burlington, N. C.	12,198	25.3	63.6	2.2	MC	8†	0	P−2	150	None	ASW
Butler, Pa.	24,477	3.9	−0.9	2.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,600	CT	S
Cairo, Ill.	14,407	6.5	−11.0	3.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	P
Calumet City, Ill.	13,241	7.7	64.1	7.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	Wd
Cambridge, Md.	10,102	18.2	14.4	2.0	MC	5†	0	NP−4‡	250	None	S
Cambridge, Ohio	15,044	−6.7	23.1	2.6	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	WX§
Campbell, Ohio	13,785	−6.1	30.6	3.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	Wd

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Canonsburg, Pa.	12,599	0.3	18.1	1.6	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Canton, Ill.	11,577	−1.2	7.2	1.7	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	$ 144	TK	SW
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19,426	19.7	58.3	7.2	Com	4	4	NP−4	1,800	None	None
Carbondale, Pa.	19,371	−3.4	7.6	3.4	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	None
Carlisle, Pa.	13,984	11.0	15.4	2.6	Mgr	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Carnegie, Pa.	12,663	1.3	8.5	0.9	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	DT	None
Carteret, N. J.	11,976	−10.2	20.7	4.6	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	300	TA	None
Carthage, Mo.	10,585	8.7	−3.3	3.5	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	240	TAPL	AESW
Casper, Wyo.	17,964	8.1	45.2	4.5	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	None	Wd
Centralia, Ill.	16,343	29.9	0.7	2.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	600	None	SW
Chambersburg, Pa.	14,852	7.7	4.7	3.5	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ESW
Champaign, Ill.	23,302	14.5	28.2	4.6	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,000	None	None
Chanute, Kan.	10,142	−1.3	−0.1	2.5	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	AEGdSWX
Charleroi, Pa.	10,784	−4.2	−2.2	0.7	MC	7	7	P−4‡	None	DC	A
Charlottesville, Va.	19,400	27.3	42.6	6.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TA	GSW
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19,082	21.3	42.8	8.9	MC	6	0	P−4‡	500*	DT	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22,474	29.5	25.5	6.4	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,000	None	WX§
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22,461	0.6	13.6	5.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,700	None	W
Chickasha, Okla.	14,111	0.1	38.5	3.4	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	180	TKSP	SWX§
Chillicothe, Ohio	20,129	9.8	15.8	4.5	MC	7†	3	NP−2	150	DTL	SW
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10,368	8.7	4.5	6.9	MC	10†	0	NP−2	150	TA	W
Clairton, Pa.	16,381	7.1	144.1	2.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	600	CT	None
Claremont t, N. H.	12,144	−1.9	30.0	37.3	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	....	TAKSW	SWX§
Clarksdale, Miss.	12,168	21.2	33.0	2.3	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,800	None	AEW
Clarksville, Tenn.	11,831	28.0	14.0	3.5	MC	12†	12	NP−2	60	None	AEdW
Clayton, Mo.	13,069	36.0	217.5	2.5	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	280	P	A
Clearwater, Fla.	10,136	33.2	213.4	7.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	AGSWX
Cleburne, Tex.	10,558	−8.5	−10.0	4.7	MC	4†	0	NP−2‡	None	APL	SW
Cleveland, Tenn.	11,351	24.2	40.1	2.2	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	100	None	EdSW
Cliffside Park, N. J.	16,892	10.6	167.4	0.9	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	750	A	S
Clinton t, Mass.	12,440	−2.9	−1.2	5.4	TM	3	3	P−1	150	TAKL	AW
Clovis, N. M.	10,065	25.4	63.7	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	120	None	SX
Coatesville, Pa.	14,006	−4.0	0.5	1.4	Com	5	5	P−4‡	600	CT	SWX§
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10,049	21.1	28.7	3.4	MC	8†	0	NP−4	120	TK	ASX§
Coffeyville, Kan.	17,355	7.1	20.4	4.0	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,500	None	AESWX§
Cohoes, N. Y.	21,955	−5.5	1.0	3.6	MC	6†	0	P−4	700	A*	AW
Collingswood, N. J.	12,685	−0.3	46.0	1.9	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,200	None	SW
Columbia, Mo.	18,399	22.9	44.0	4.4	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	500	TAPL	ESWX
Columbia, Pa.	11,547	1.7	4.7	1.5	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Columbia, Tenn.	10,579	34.2	42.6	2.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	60	None	EdW
Columbus, Ind.	11,738	18.1	10.5	3.3	MC	5†	5	P−4	125	TK	W
Columbus, Miss.	13,645	27.0	2.3	3.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2	200	None	EdTW
Compton, Calif.	16,198	29.4	746.8	4.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	480	TKL	WX§
Concord, N. C.	15,572	31.7	19.4	3.9	MC	6†	1	P−4	100	None	EdSW
Connellsville, Pa.	13,608	2.4	−3.7	1.8	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	X§
Connersville, Ind.	12,898	0.8	29.2	2.1	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Conshohocken, Pa.	10,776	−0.4	27.5	1.0	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	S
Coraopolis, Pa.	11,086	3.4	74.0	0.8	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Corning, N. Y.	16,212	2.8	−0.3	2.8	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	200	T	SW
Corsicana, Tex.	15,232	0.2	33.9	3.5	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	120	AL	SW
Cortland, N. Y.	15,881	5.6	13.2	4.1	MC	6†	0	P−2	200	TA	SWX
Coshocton, Ohio	11,509	5.5	0.6	3.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Cranford tp, N. J.	12,860	15.6	85.4	4.5	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	....	....	S*
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11,089	7.1	2.1	3.4	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	ES
Cudahy, Wis.	10,561	−0.7	58.1	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2	420	TKL	None
Cumberland t, R. I.	10,625	3.1	2.3	27.0	MC	5	5	P−2	125	TAK	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	20,546	3.8	94.1	8.3	MC	7†	3	P—2	$ 150	DTL	EdSW
Dalton, Ga.	10,448	28.0	56.3	3.1	MC	4†	0	NP—2‡	25	None	EdGSWX
Danbury, Conn.	22,339	0.4	17.5	4.6	MC	12†*	0	P—2‡	None	DTK	SWX
Danvers t, Mass.	14,179	9.4	16.6	13.6	RTM	3	3	NP—1	475	DTAKSW	EdW
Darby, Pa.	10,334	4.4	25.0	0.9	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Daytona Beach, Fla.	22,584	36.1	...	11.9	Mgr	5	0	NP—2	600	None	BSWX
Decatur, Ala.	16,604	6.5	228.1	6.6	MC	6	6	NP—4	240	None	EdWX
Decatur, Ga.	16,561	24.7	115.9	4.1	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	240	None	ASW
Dedham t, Mass.	15,508	2.5	40.3	10.5	RTM	3	3	NP—1	800	TAKW	A
Del Rio, Tex.	13,343	14.1	10.4	9.0	Com	3	3	NP—2	1,200	None	SWX
Denison, Tex.	15,581	12.5	—18.8	3.6	Com	3	3	NP—2‡	1,500	None	SW
Denton, Tex.	11,192	16.7	25.7	5.5	MC	5	5	NP—2‡	None	PL	ESWX^1
Derby, Conn.	10,287	—4.6	—4.0	5.2	MC	6†	0	P—2	None	T	A
Dickson City, Pa.	11,548	—6.8	12.2	3.0	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	C	None
Dist. 12 Balt. Co., Md.	15,436	33.6	177.7	..		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Dist. 13 Balt. Co., Md.	13,366	27.7	128.1	..		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Dist. 1511 C. Hill, Ga.	12,155	43.7	466.3	..		(not an incorporated municipality)					
Dixon, Ill.	10,671	7.7	21.0	3.2	Com	5	5	NP—4	400	None	SX§
Donora, Pa.	13,180	—5.2	—1.6	1.2	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	None
Dormont, Pa.	12,974	—1.6	104.3	0.8	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	None
Dothan, Ala.	17,194	7.2	59.9	9.4	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	1,800	None	AESWX
Dover, N. H.	14,990	10.4	4.2	26.0	MC	25†	0	P—2	None	S	W
Dover, N. J.	10,491	4.6	2.3	2.1	MC	9	0	P—2‡	None	None	W
Du Bois, Pa.	12,080	4.2	—15.2	2.9	Com	5	5	P—4‡	300	CT	WX§
Dunkirk, N. Y.	17,713	—0.5	—7.9	4.7	MC	5	5	P—2	500	TASELW	ESW
Dunmore, Pa.	23,086	2.0	11.7	8.5	MC	6†	0	P—4‡	None	CT	None
Duquesne, Pa.	20,693	—3.3	12.5	2.0	Com	5	5	P—4‡	1,125	CT	W
Durant, Okla.	10,027	34.4	1.7	2.4	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	48	TKSP	ASWX§
Dyersburg, Tenn.	10,034	14.9	35.5	3.9	MC	7	7	NP—2	100	None	EWX
Easthampton t, Mass.	10,316	—8.9	0.6	13.3	RTM	3	3	P—1	500	TAKS	SW
East Hartford t, Conn.	18,615	8.7	47.0	18.1	MC	17†	0	P—2	None	TAK	None
East Liverpool, Ohio	23,555	1.0	9.0	4.2	MC	7†	3	P—2	300	DTL	W
East Moline, Ill.	12,359	22.3	16.5	4.0	MC	10†	0	P—4‡	140	TK	W
East Point, Ga.	12,403	30.4	81.5	5.5	MC	6†	0	P—2‡	600	None	AEdWS*
Ecorse, Mich.	13,209	3.9	189.4	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP—2‡	500	TAK	Wd
El Centro, Calif.	10,017	18.8	54.4	3.1	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	300	TK	Wd
El Dorado, Ark.	15,858	—3.4	322.5	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	300	TKL	X
El Dorado, Kan.	10,045	—2.6	—6.2	1.9	Mgr	3	3	NP—4‡*	50	None	ASWX^1
Elizabeth City, N. C.	11,564	15.2	12.5	1.6	Mgr	8†	8	NP—4	120	None	EdWX^1
Ellwood City, Pa.	12,329	L	37.6	2.1	Mgr	10†	0	P—4‡	None	D	AEdS
Elmhurst, Ill.	15,458	10.0	205.9	8.0	MC	10†	0	P—4‡	240	TK	SW
Elmwood Park, Ill.	13,689	21.5	1716.7	2.0	MC	6†	6	P—4‡	72	K	Wd
El Reno, Okla.	10,078	7.4	21.3	1.8	Mgr	9	9	NP—3‡	None	T	SW
Elwood, Ind.	10,913	2.1	—1.0	2.8	MC	7†	7	P—4	125	TK	W
Emporia, Kan.	13,188	—6.2	24.8	2.6	Com	3	3	NP—3‡	1,200	None	ASW
Endicott, N. Y.	17,702	9.1	70.9	2.4	MC	7	7	P—2‡	300	None	EdX
Englewood, N. J.	18,966	6.5	53.1	5.9	MC	5	1	P—3‡	300	K	S
Escanaba, Mich.	14,830	2.1	10.8	8.6	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	120	None	EdGPSWX
Euclid, Ohio	17,866	40.1	279.2	11.6	MC	7†	3	P—2	300	DTL	BS
Eugene, Ore.	20,838	10.2	78.4	4.9	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	None	TK	EWX§
Eureka, Calif.	17,055	8.3	21.9	5.8	MC	5†	5	NP—2	1,200	DTAKSEL	AWP§
Fairfield, Ala.	11,703	5.8	121.0	1.4	MC	11	11	P—4	180	None	None
Fairhaven t, Mass.	10,938	—0.1	50.2	12.2	RTM	3	3	NP—3‡	450	DTAK	APW
Fairmont, W. Va.	23,105	—0.2	29.7	4.4	Com	4	4	P—4	2,656	None	W
Faribault, Minn.	14,527	13.8	15.1	8.8	Com	5	5	NP—2	600	None	W
Farrell, Pa.	13,899	—3.2	—7.9	2.1	Com	5	5	P—4‡	450	CTKL	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Fayetteville, N. C.	17,428	33.6	47.0	4.0	MC	8†	8	NP−2	$ 200	None	EdPTWX§
Fergus Falls, Minn.	10,848	15.5	23.8	7.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	T	EdSW
Ferndale, Mich.	22,523	8.0	690.0	3.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	500	None	Wd
Findlay, Ohio	20,228	4.5	13.8	7.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	100	DTL	SW
Floral Park, N. Y.	12,950	29.3	377.6	1.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Florence, Ala.	15,043	28.3	11.4	5.9	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	EdWdX*§
Florence, S. C.	16,054	8.7	34.7	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	600	None	SWX§A§
Forest Park, Ill.	14,840	2.0	35.2	1.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	720	None	EWd
Fort Collins, Colo.	12,251	6.6	31.2	2.7	Mgr	3	3	NP−6‡	600	None	REW
Fort Dodge, Iowa	22,904	4.6	13.2	5.2	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,000	None	SW
Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.	17,996	107.7	319.7	16.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	1,200	None	SWX§
Fort Madison, Iowa	14,063	2.1	14.2	4.0	MC	7†	2	P−2	50	TA	W
Fort Myers, Fla.	10,604	16.8	146.9	7.2	MC	5†	0	NP−2	48	TAKP	AGW
Fort Scott, Kan.	10,557	−1.9	−0.7	4.1	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,200	None	ASWX§
Fort Thomas, Ky.	11,034	10.3	99.0	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2	72	None	S
Fostoria, Ohio	13,453	5.2	28.1	3.6	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	SW
Framingham t, Mass.	23,214	4.5	30.4	24.8	TM	3	3	P−3‡	500	TKSW	ASW
Frankfort, Ind.	13,706	12.4	5.3	3.1	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	ES
Frankfort, Ky.	11,492	−1.2	18.6	1.7	MC	12†	0	P−2	72	None	None
Frederick, Md.	15,802	9.5	30.4	2.7	MC	5†	5	P−3	300	K	SWX§
Fredericksburg, Va.	10,066	47.6	15.9	2.0	Mgr	12	12	NP−4‡	None	TA	GW
Freeport, Ill.	22,366	1.5	12.1	3.9	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	240	TK	SW
Freeport, N. Y.	20,410	32.0	79.9	4.3	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	ESW
Fremont, Neb.	11,862	4.0	18.9	3.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TKL	AEWX
Fremont, Ohio	14,710	9.6	7.7	3.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	96	DTL	W
Fullerton, Calif.	10,442	−3.8	146.0	16.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TKE	WX§S*
Fulton, N. Y.	13,362	7.2	−4.5	3.5	MC	6†	0	P−2	500	None	AW
Gainesville, Fla.	13,757	31.5	52.6	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	ESWX
Gainesville, Ga.	10,243	18.8	37.5	3.1	Mgr	3	0	NP−3‡	None	None	AWX
Garden City, N. Y.	11,223	56.3	196.7	5.3	MC	7	7	P−2‡	None	None	SW
Gardner, Mass.	20,206	4.2	14.3	22.0	MC	11	6	NP−2	300	None	ASWX§
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	16,989	9.0	511.3	6.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	None
Gastonia, N. C.	21,313	24.7	32.8	3.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	200	None	EdSW
Geneva, N. Y.	15,555	−3.1	9.6	3.8	MC	13	0	P−2	120	T	SW
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12,415	8.6	31.9	6.7	Com	5	5	P−2	1,200	None	PS
Glens Falls, N. Y.	18,836	1.6	11.4	3.8	MC	6†	1	P−2	600	TA	SWX
Gloucester, Mass.	24,046	−0.7	5.5	26.2	Com	5	5	NP−2	1,000	None	AW
Gloucester City, N. J.	13,692	−0.8	13.4	3.1	MC	9	0	P−3‡	None	None	W
Gloversville, N. Y.	23,329	1.0	4.6	4.3	MC	12†	0	P−2	260	TW	SW
Goldsboro, N. C.	17,274	15.3	32.7	3.0	Mgr	5†	5	NP−2	200	None	WX§
Goshen, Ind.	11,375	9.4	9.2	3.6	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	K	ESWX§
Grand Forks, N. D.	20,228	18.2	22.1	3.7	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	130	T	ASWX
Grand Island, Neb.	19,130	6.0	29.4	5.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	300	TK	ESWX
Grand Junction, Colo.	12,479	21.8	18.3	2.4	Mgr	7	2	NP−4‡	180	None	ASWX§
Granite City, Ill.	22,974	−8.6	70.3	4.2	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	360	TKS	None
Greeley, Colo.	15,995	31.1	11.4	3.7	MC	6†	0	P−2	520	TK	SW
Greenfield t, Mass.	15,672	1.1	0.2	21.5	RTM	3	3	P−1	....	TAKW	SWB*
Greensburg, Pa.	16,743	1.4	9.8	1.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
Greenville, Miss.	20,892	41.1	28.1	3.0	MC	6†	2	NP−4‡	600	None	PW
Greenville, N. C.	12,674	37.9	59.3	1.3	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	None	EGWX*P*
Greenville, Tex.	13,995	12.8	0.2	3.6	Com	3	3	NP−2	2,400	AKPL	AESWX
Greenwood, Miss.	14,767	32.8	42.7	2.0	Com	3	3	P−4	750	None	EWX
Greenwood, S. C.	13,020	18.1	26.6	3.9	Mgr	7	0	NP−2	120	None	EdGSWX§*
Gretna, La.	10,879	13.5	33.2	0.5	MC	5†	5	NP−4	60	TSP	SW
Griffin, Ga.	13,222	28.1	25.3	3.5	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	150	None	EdSWT*X§*
Grosse Pte Pk., Mich.	12,646	13.2	724.6	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	600	K	EdWd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Gulfport, Miss.	15,195	21.1	53.8	11.1	Com	3	3	NP–4	$3,000	None	PWX[1]
Guthrie, Okla.	10,018	4.6	–18.5	3.2	Mgr	7	7	NP–2	1	None	W
Hannibal, Mo.	20,865	–8.3	17.9	5.4	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	150	PL	AESW
Hanover, Pa.	13,076	10.8	36.3	3.5	Mgr	10†	0	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Hanover tp, Pa.	16,439	–7.5	59.5	22.3	MC	7	0	NP–4‡	500*	DT	None
Harlingen, Tex.	13,306	9.7	579.6	1.9	Com	5†	5	NP–2‡	300	None	ASX§
Harrisburg, Ill.	11,453	–1.5	63.2	2.1	Com	4†	4	NP–4	400	None	S
Harrison, N. J.	14,171	–9.2	–0.8	1.0	MC	9	1	P–2‡	300	None	Wd
Harrison tp, Pa.	13,161	6.2	31.9	7.2	Mgr	4†	0	P–4‡	....	DT	None
Harvey, Ill.	17,878	9.2	77.7	4.5	Com	5	5	NP–4	900	None	Wd
Hastings, Neb.	15,145	–2.2	33.0	5.9	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	200	TK	AESWX§
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21,026	13.0	40.2	10.7	Com	2†	2	NP–4‡	3,600	None	WX§
Hawthorne, N. J.	12,610	6.3	131.1	3.6	Com	3	3	NP–4	1,200	None	W
Helena, Mont.	15,056	27.6	–1.9	9.0	Com	3	3	NP–2‡	2,500	None	AWX
Hempstead, N. Y.	20,856	64.9	98.2	3.7	MC	5	5	P–2‡	600	None	SW
Henderson, Ky.	13,160	12.8	–4.1	3.2	Com	3	3	P–2‡*	2,000	None	EGdW
Hibbing, Minn.	16,385	4.6	3.8	11.8	MC	5	5	NP–3‡*	1,800	TAK	AEGSWX
Hickory, N. C.	13,487	83.2	45.1	5.6	Mgr	7	1	NP–2‡*	260	None	ASWX§
Highland Park, Ill.	14,476	18.6	97.9	12.0	Com	5	5	NP–4	810	None	W
Highland Park, Tex.	10,288	22.2	262.9	2.1	MC	5	5	NP–2	None	K	Wd
Hillside tp, N. J.	18,556	5.4	232.2	2.5	MC	5	5	P–3‡	400	K	S*
Hobbs, N. M.	10,619	1675.8	U	7.5	MC	8†	0	NP–4‡*	None	None	SX§
Holland, Mich.	14,616	1.9	17.8	2.9	MC	12†	0	NP–2‡	25	TAK	ESWX
Homestead, Pa.	19,041	–5.5	–1.5	5.0	MC	15†	0	P–4‡	None	C	W
Hopkinsville, Ky.	11,724	9.1	10.8	2.0	Com	3	3	P–2‡*	1,800	None	SW
Hoquiam, Wash.	10,835	–15.1	26.9	7.1	MC	12†	0	P–2‡	300	TK	W
Hornell, N. Y.	15,649	–3.7	8.2	2.4	MC	12†	0	P–2	200	TW	SWX§
Hot Springs, Ark.	21,370	5.6	73.0	4.5	MC	16†	0	P–2‡	42	TKL	SA§
Hudson, N. Y.	11,517	–6.6	5.0	2.0	MC	11	1	P–2	None	T	W
Huntington, Ind.	13,903	3.6	–4.1	2.9	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	SW
Huntsville, Ala.	13,050	12.9	44.1	2.4	MC	9	1	NP–4	540	None	EdTWX
Huron, S. D.	10,843	–0.9	31.8	5.1	Com	5	5	NP–5‡	1,000	None	SWX
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15,024	59.3	16.9	2.8	MC	4†	4	NP–4‡	600	TK	AEWX§
Independence, Kan.	11,565	–9.5	7.2	3.1	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	1,200	None	ASW
Independence, Mo.	16,066	5.0	30.9	3.3	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	416	TAPL	ES
Indiana, Pa.	10,050	5.0	35.9	1.7	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	S
Iowa City, Iowa	17,182	12.0	36.1	5.6	MC	7†	2	P–2	120	TA	ASX§
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23,376	29.7	251.8	15.7	MC	5	5	P–4‡	1,000	None	SW
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11,080	–4.9	41.2	6.4	MC	10†	0	NP–2	52	TK	W
Ironton, Ohio	15,851	–4.6	18.7	5.0	Mgr	7	7	NP–4‡	150	None	W
Ironwood, Mich.	13,369	–6.5	–9.1	5.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	120	None	AGSW
Ithaca, N. Y.	19,730	–4.7	21.8	5.4	MC	10†	0	NP–4‡	None	None	SWX
Jackson, Tenn.	24,332	9.7	17.6	3.4	Com	3	3	P–4	2,500	None	AEdWX[1]
Jacksonville, Ill.	19,844	11.8	12.9	4.4	MC	8†	0	NP–4‡	150	TK	ESW
Janesville, Wis.	22,992	6.3	18.2	6.6	Mgr	7	7	NP–2‡	None	None	ASW
Jeannette, Pa.	16,220	7.2	42.3	2.3	Com	5	5	P–4‡	1,125	CT	S
Jefferson City, Mo.	24,268	12.4	49.0	5.6	MC	10†	0	P–2‡	240	TAPL	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11,493	–3.8	18.3	2.0	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	None
Johnson City, N. Y.	18,039	33.0	58.0	2.3	MC	5	5	P–2‡	500	None	W
Johnston t, R. I.	10,672	14.1	36.5	25.1	MC	6†	6	P–2	50	TA	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	10,666	–1.2	–1.0	3.4	MC	5†	1	P–4‡	450	TA	W
Jonesboro, Ark.	11,729	13.6	9.8	2.9	MC	10†	10	NP–2‡	60	TKL	AEWSX
Kankakee, Ill.	22,241	7.9	23.1	3.9	MC	14†	0	P–4‡	180	TK	S
Keene, N. H.	13,832	0.3	23.1	36.6	MC	20*	0	P–2	None	None	ASW
Kenmore, N. Y.	18,612	12.9	421.6	1.4	MC	5	5	P–2‡	600	T	WdS*
Keokuk, Iowa	15,076	–0.2	4.7	5.5	Com	3	3	NP–2	1,800	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Kewanee, Ill.	16,901	−1.1	6.7	5.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	$ 900	None	ESW
Key West, Fla.	12,927	0.7	−31.6	3.1	MC	7	7	NP−2	400	TAKP	S
Kingsport, Tenn.	14,404	20.9	109.3	4.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	100	None	AWX*
Kingston, Pa.	20,679	−4.3	141.3	2.2	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Kinston, N. C.	15,388	35.4	16.3	2.7	MC	5†	5	NP−2	200	None	EW
Kirksville, Mo.	10,080	21.5	15.0	2.7	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	Wd
Kirkwood, Mo.	12,132	32.3	107.3	6.3	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,800	None	EdSW
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16,497	2.5	235.2	4.6	MC	5†	0	NP−4‡	....	T	SX§
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24,058	0.5	33.7	5.9	MC	4†	0	NP−2	1,000	TA	AS
Laconia, N. H.	13,484	8.1	14.4	20.3	MC	6†	0	P−2	100	None	None
Lafayette, La.	19,210	31.3	86.3	3.8	Com	3	3	P−4	3,600	None	AESWX
La Grange, Ga.	21,983	9.2	18.2	12.6	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	300	None	EdGWX§
La Grange, Ill.	10,479	3.7	54.8	2.0	MC	6†	6	NP−4	None	K	W
Lake Charles, La.	21,207	34.3	20.7	4.6	Com	3	3	P−4	3,500	None	S
Lakeland, Fla.	22,068	18.9	162.7	15.0	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	550	None	AESWX
Lancaster, Ohio	21,940	17.2	27.3	4.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	AGSW
Lansdowne, Pa.	10,837	20.1	88.1	0.8	Mgr	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
La Porte, Ind.	16,180	2.7	3.9	3.3	MC	7†	7	P−4	150	TK	ASWX^1
Laramie, Wyo.	10,627	23.4	36.6	8.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	100	None	SWX
La Salle, Ill.	12,812	−2.6	0.8	3.0	MC	14†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	W
Latrobe, Pa.	11,111	4.4	12.2	1.6	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	X§
Laurel, Miss.	20,598	14.3	38.2	5.4	Com	3	3	NP−4	2,700	None	AWX
Lawrence, Kan.	14,390	4.8	10.2	4.4	MC	12†	0	P−2‡	144	T	AWX^1
Lawton, Okla.	18,055	49.0	35.7	3.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	240	TKSP	SWX§
Leavenworth, Kan.	19,220	10.0	3.3	6.5	Com	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Leominster, Mass.	22,226	1.9	10.5	28.8	MC	9	4	NP−2	250	None	ASW
Lewiston, Idaho	10,548	12.2	43.0	5.8	Com	6†	6	NP−4	201	None	W
Lewistown, Pa.	13,017	−2.5	35.6	1.7	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Lexington t, Mass.	13,187	39.3	49.1	16.5	RTM	5	0	NP−3‡	200	TK	AWd
Lexington, N. C.	10,550	9.3	83.7	3.1	Mgr	10†	0	NP−2	118	None	EdW
Lincoln, Ill.	12,752	−0.8	8.2	3.9	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	39	TK	S
Lincoln t, R. I.	10,577	1.5	9.2	19.6	MC	5	5	P−2	100	TAK	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15,236	23.5	U	5.9	MC	7	7	NP−2	800	TK	Wd
Linden, N. J.	24,115	13.7	1107.6	11.0	MC	9†	1	P−3‡	600	K	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	10,163	−8.5	−14.8	3.8	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	TA	W
Lock Haven, Pa.	10,810	11.8	13.0	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	AWdX§
Lockport, N. Y.	24,379	5.3	8.7	7.0	MC	10†	2	P−2	750	TW	SW
Lodi, Calif.	11,079	63.2	40.0	2.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	600	TAK	EdSW
Lodi, N. J.	11,552	L	41.3	2.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	SWd
Logan, Utah	11,868	18.9	5.7	6.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	1,500	DK	ETWX§
Logansport, Ind.	20,177	9.0	−14.4	4.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	EW
Long Branch, N. J.	17,408	−5.4	36.1	4.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	2,000	None	S
Longview, Tex.	13,758	173.2	−11.9	6.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Longview, Wash.	12,385	16.3	U	8.3	MC	7†	1	P−4‡	None	TKL	None
Lynbrook, N. Y.	14,557	21.4	174.4	2.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	17,454	0.5	82.5	4.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,000	None	SWd
Lynwood, Calif.	10,982	50.0	U	3.4	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	250	TK	Wd
McAlester, Okla.	12,401	5.1	11.0	5.8	Mgr	7	1	NP−2	120	None	ASWX
McAllen, Tex.	11,877	30.9	70.2	2.0	Com	4†	4	NP−2	120	None	GdSX§
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17,021	−6.0	8.4	1.1	MC	9	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13,442	−9.1	−5.2	0.5	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13,034	10.8	79.1	3.1	Mgr	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	W*
Manhattan, Kan.	11,659	15.0	26.9	2.1	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	AWX§
Manitowoc, Wis.	24,404	6.3	30.7	7.5	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	300	T	ESWX§
Mankato, Minn.	15,654	11.5	12.6	6.4	MC	5	5	NP−2	600	None	W
Maplewood, Mo.	12,875	1.7	70.3	1.5	Com	4	4	NP−4	1,800	None	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23,139	8.5	303.6	4.4	MC	5	5	P−3‡	$ 300	K	S*
Marblehead t, Mass.	10,856	25.2	18.4	4.4	TM	5	5	NP−1	100	TAKS	EW
Marietta, Ohio	14,543	1.8	−5.6	3.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Marinette, Wis.	14,183	3.3	0.9	5.4	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	PSW
Marlborough, Mass.	15,154	−2.8	3.7	21.0	MC	11	4	NP−2	200	None	SW
Marquette, Mich.	15,928	7.7	16.3	9.6	Com	5	5	NP−5‡	180	None	ESW
Marshall, Tex.	18,410	13.6	13.5	9.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	None	ASWX§
Marshalltown, Iowa	19,240	10.7	10.4	6.0	MC	8†	2	NP−2	250	TA	SW
Marshfield, Wis.	10,359	18.0	18.7	9.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	90	TAKS	ESWd
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15,063	1.4	18.7	2.5	MC	7†	0	P−2	100	None	SWX§
Martins Ferry, Ohio	14,729	1.4	24.8	2.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	240	DTL	EW
Martinsville, Va.	10,080	30.8	89.1	2.3	MC	8†	8	NP−2	270	TA	EW
Massena, N. Y.	11,328	6.5	77.5	3.7	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	250	None	WX
Mattoon, Ill.	15,827	8.2	8.0	3.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	SW
Maywood, Calif.	10,731	57.9	U	1.2	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	A
Meadville, Pa.	18,919	13.3	14.6	2.3	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	SWX§
Medford, Ore.	11,281	2.5	91.2	3.2	MC	8†	0	NP−*‡	None	TK	SWX
Melrose Park, Ill.	10,933	1.8	50.3	2.3	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	84	K	W
Menasha, Wis.	10,481	15.7	25.6	2.2	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	170	TA	ESW
Menominee, Mich.	10,230	−0.9	15.9	4.0	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	SWX*
Merced, Calif.	10,135	43.4	77.8	2.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TK	X
Methuen t, Mass.	21,880	3.8	38.7	22.4	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	500	TAKS	W
Middlesborough, Ky.	11,777	13.8	28.7	7.8	Com	3	3	P−2‡*	900	None	SX§
Middletown, N. Y.	21,908	3.0	15.5	3.6	MC	9	1	P−2	300	None	SW
Midland, Mich.	10,329	28.5	46.6	8.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TK	SWX
Milford t, Mass.	15,388	4.4	9.4	14.8	RTM	3	3	NP−1	250	TAKSW	S
Millburn tp, N. J.	11,652	35.5	85.7	...	MC	5	5	P−3‡	400	K	S*
Millville, N. J.	14,806	0.7	0.1	42.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,200	None	SW
Milton t, Mass.	18,708	13.8	75.2	13.1	RTM	3	3	NP−1	500	TAKW	Wd
Mineola, N. Y.	10,064	23.4	170.4	1.9	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	600	None	SW
Minot, N. D.	16,577	3.0	53.7	3.9	Mgr	14†	0	NP−4‡	90	T	SWX
Missoula, Mont.	18,449	25.9	15.7	4.3	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	2,500	None	None
Mitchell, S. D.	10,633	−2.8	29.1	5.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	None	ASWX§
Moberly, Mo.	12,920	−6.2	7.5	3.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	240	TAPL	ASWX§
Modesto, Calif.	16,379	18.3	49.8	3.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	SWX§
Monessen, Pa.	20,257	−0.1	11.5	2.0	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
Monroe, Mich.	18,478	2.0	56.5	5.2	MC	7	7	NP−2	400	TK	SW
Monrovia, Calif.	12,807	17.6	98.7	8.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	W
Monterey, Calif.	10,084	10.3	66.8	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	None	D	PX§
Morgantown, W. Va.	16,655	2.9	33.5	2.8	Mgr	10	0	NP−2‡	260	None	X
Morristown, N. J.	15,270	0.5	21.1	2.8	MC	9	1	P−2‡	None	None	SW
Moultrie, Ga.	10,147	26.4	18.2	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	300	None	EdSTWX
Moundsville, W. Va.	14,168	−1.7	35.1	2.6	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	90	KPL	None
Mount Carmel, Pa.	17,780	−1.0	2.9	0.7	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14,389	6.6	42.3	3.6	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	150	None	W
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	19,571	46.0	493.6	5.9	Mgr	5	1	P−4‡	600	DT	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	14,724	19.0	26.1	3.1	MC	10†	10	P−4‡	180	TK	S
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10,122	8.0	1.4	1.7	MC	7†	3	P−2	None	DTL	SW
Munhall, Pa.	13,900	7.0	102.5	2.3	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Muscatine, Iowa	18,286	9.0	4.4	6.7	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	300	TAKSEL	EPWX§
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16,047	3.0	63.8	3.0	Mgr	7	4	NP−2‡	270	TA	SW
Nampa, Idaho	12,149	48.1	7.7	4.9	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡*	300	TK	SWX
Nanticoke, Pa.	24,387	−6.4	15.2	2.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,100	CT	None
Natchez, Miss.	15,296	14.0	6.5	3.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	AKP	AWX*
Natick t, Mass.	13,851	1.9	24.6	14.9	TM	3	3	P−1	400	TAKSW	SW
National City, Calif.	10,344	41.7	134.3	4.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TAK	S

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population: 1940 Census	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1920–30	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council: Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Naugatuck, Conn.	15,388	7.5	−4.9	16.6	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	DT	None
Needham t, Mass.	12,445	14.8	54.7	12.5	RTM	3	3	NP−1	$ 150	TAKW	AW
Neenah, Wis.	10,645	16.3	27.6	3.8	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	150	TA	ASW
Neptune tp, N. J.	10,207	−3.9	64.2	8.0	Com	5	5	P−3‡	1,000	AK	S
New Bern, N. C.	11,815	−1.4	−1.8	1.5	MC	10†	0	P−2	50	P	EWX§
Newburyport, Mass.	13,916	−7.7	−3.5	8.3	MC	11	5	NP−2‡	None	None	W
New Castle, Ind.	16,620	18.5	−3.0	3.0	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	SWd
New Iberia, La.	13,747	71.8	27.5	2.4	MC	8†	2	NP−4	120	None	S
New Kensington, Pa.	24,055	43.5	39.8	3.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,125	CT	None
New Philadelphia, O.	12,328	−0.3	15.4	3.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	WX[1]
Newton, Iowa	10,462	−9.5	74.4	3.5	MC	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	GSW
Newton, Kan.	11,048	0.1	12.8	3.6	Mgr	3	3	NP−4‡*	50	None	ASW
Niles, Mich.	11,328	L	54.9	4.1	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	50	TAK	EWX
Niles, Ohio	16,273	−0.3	24.7	4.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	EdW
Norfolk, Neb.	10,490	−2.1	24.1	3.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TK	AW
Norman, Okla.	11,429	19.0	91.9	2.3	Mgr	5	1	P−4‡*	None	T	W
North Adams, Mass.	22,213	2.7	−3.0	20.6	MC	21	21	P−3‡	None	A	SW
Northampton, Mass.	24,794	1.7	11.1	34.6	MC	28*	0	P−2	None	TK	W
N. Attleboro. t, Mass.	10,359	1.6	10.4	19.1	TM	3	3	P−1	200	DTAKW	EdSW
North Braddock, Pa.	15,679	−6.6	12.4	1.4	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Northbridge t, Mass.	10,242	5.4	−4.5	17.3	TM	5	5	NP−3‡	150	TAKW	SW
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21,137	8.9	38.2	4.3	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	600	TKL	Ed
N. Plainfield, N. J.	10,586	8.5	41.1	3.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S*
North Platte, Neb.	12,429	3.1	15.2	2.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TK	EWX§
N. Providence t, R. I.	12,156	9.5	44.3	5.9	MC	7	7	P−2	150	TKS	None
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20,254	6.5	22.8	10.0	MC	7	0	P−2	600	TL	W
Norwich, Conn.	23,652	2.7	3.2	5.6	MC	13	13	P−2‡	None	TK	EGSW
Norwood t, Mass.	15,383	2.2	19.2	10.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	T	EdW
Nutley, N. J.	21,954	6.7	118.4	3.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,500	None	Wd
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16,346	−3.4	15.8	4.6	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	250	None	WX
Oil City, Pa.	20,379	−7.7	3.8	4.1	Com	5	5	P−4‡	900	CT	WX§
Okmulgee, Okla.	16,051	−6.1	−1.9	3.1	Com	3	3	NP−3	2,400	None	SWdX[1]
Old Forge, Pa.	11,892	−6.1	3.5	4.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Olean, N. Y.	21,506	−1.3	6.3	6.0	MC	11†	0	P−2	200	None	SW
Olympia, Wash.	13,254	13.0	50.5	6.5	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,800	None	WX
Oneida, N. Y.	10,291	−2.5	0.2	22.4	MC	6†	0	P−2	300	TA*	SW
Oneonta, N. Y.	11,731	−6.4	8.2	3.7	MC	6†	0	P−2	None	TA	SW
Ontario, Calif.	14,197	4.5	86.6	11.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	SWX
Orangeburg, S. C.	10,521	19.9	20.4	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	AEWX§
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11,024	8.9	7.4	4.0	MC	7†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Ossining, N. Y.	15,996	5.0	41.9	3.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	T	SW
Oswego, N. Y.	22,062	−2.6	−4.1	7.7	MC	8†	0	P−2	250	None	SW
Ottawa, Ill.	16,005	6.0	39.6	3.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	W
Ottawa, Kan.	10,193	6.6	6.0	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	AESW
Owosso, Mich.	14,424	−0.5	15.3	4.2	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	2,500	None	SW
Painesville, Ohio	12,235	11.8	50.5	4.8	Mgr	7†	7	NP−4‡	300	None	EGdW
Palestine, Tex.	12,144	6.1	3.7	3.8	Com	4	4	NP−2	500	None	SWX
Palo Alto, Calif.	16,774	22.9	131.4	3.9	MC	15	15	NP−6‡	None	None	EGSWX§P*
Pampa, Tex.	12,895	23.2	960.8	3.1	Mgr	3	3	NP−2	520	None	ASWX
Panama City, Fla.	11,610	114.9	213.7	13.4	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	60	None	WX
Paris, Tex.	18,678	19.4	4.0	5.0	MC	5†	5	NP−2	360	AKPL	STWX§
Park Ridge, Ill.	12,063	15.8	207.9	5.5	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	Wd
Parma, Ohio	16,365	17.7	U	19.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	DTL	None
Parsons, Kan.	14,294	−4.1	−7.0	4.0	Com	3	3	NP−2	1,500	None	ASWX
Peabody, Mass.	21,711	1.7	9.2	16.4	MC	11	5	NP−2	250	None	EW
Peekskill, N. Y.	17,311	1.1	7.9	4.4	MC	6†	0	P−3‡	None	C	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Pekin, Ill.	19,407	20.3	33.5	6.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	$1,200	None	BS
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	17,745	4.9	161.3	9.8	MC	5	5	P−3‡	400	None	SW
Peru, Ind.	12,432	−2.3	2.6	2.1	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	ESW
Phenix City, Ala.	15,351	10.7	155.2	7.0	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	W*
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18,314	−4.9	13.8	2.9	Com	5	5	NP−4	1,800	None	S
Phoenixville, Pa.	12,282	2.1	14.7	2.3	Mgr	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21,290	2.6	7.7	4.8	MC	8†	8	P−2‡	240	TKL	None
Piqua, Ohio	16,049	0.2	6.4	3.5	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	60	None	ESW
Pittsburg, Kan.	17,571	−3.2	0.5	4.9	Com	5	5	NP−2	1,500	None	ASWX§
Pittston, Pa.	17,828	−2.3	−1.4	1.7	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,000	CT	None
Plains tp, Pa.	15,621	2.6	14.7	14.8	MC	9	0	P−4‡	200*	C	......
Plattsburg, N. Y.	16,351	22.5	22.4	4.9	MC	6†	0	P−2	250	None	AESW
Pleasantville, N. J.	11,050	−4.6	96.7	7.6	MC	7	1	P−3‡*	None	None	S
Plymouth t, Mass.	13,100	0.4	−L	97.6	TM	5	5	NP−1	150	TAKW	APW
Plymouth, Pa.	15,507	−6.3	0.3	1.1	MC	13†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Pocatello, Idaho	18,133	10.1	9.8	3.1	MC	4†	4	P−4‡	300	None	WX
Pomona, Calif.	23,539	13.1	54.0	13.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	600	DTKL	SW
Ponca City, Okla.	16,794	4.1	128.8	3.3	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	None	None	AEWX§
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11,163	47.8	−6.1	5.6	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	78	TAPL	AEWX
Port Chester, N. Y.	23,073	1.8	86.7	2.3	MC	6†	6	NP−3‡	600	None	S
Portsmouth, N. H.	14,821	2.2	6.8	15.1	MC	9†	4	P−2	None	AS	WX§
Pottstown, Pa.	20,194	3.9	11.5	4.9	MC	20†	0	P−4‡	None	None	AS
Pottsville, Pa.	24,530	0.9	11.1	3.6	Com	5	5	P−4‡	1,200	CT	None
Provo, Utah	18,071	22.4	43.3	12.0	Com	3	3	NP−4‡*	1,500	D	EWX
Rahway, N. J.	17,498	9.3	45.0	4.1	MC	11	1	P−2‡	None	None	WS*
Rapid City, S. D.	13,844	33.1	80.1	6.0	Mgr	9	9	NP−3‡	120	None	ASWX
Reading t, Mass.	10,866	11.3	31.3	9.8	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	None	TAKSW	EW
Red Bank, N. J.	10,974	−5.6	25.6	1.8	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	SWX§
Redlands, Calif.	14,324	1.0	48.1	16.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	SW
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13,092	40.1	90.3	5.8	MC	5	0	NP−2	120	TKL	None
Redwood City, Calif.	12,453	39.0	122.9	4.6	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	240	None	PW
Reidsville, N. C.	10,387	51.6	28.5	4.5	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2	175	None	ASW
Reno, Nev.	21,317	15.0	54.2	3.8	MC	6†	0	NP−4	300	KL	S
Rensselaer, N. Y.	10,768	−4.1	3.7	1.7	MC	10	0	P−2	300	TK	None
Richmond, Calif.	23,642	17.7	19.3	13.2	Mgr	9	9	NP−6‡	600	None	P§
Richmond Hghts, Mo.	12,802	39.9	328.4	2.4	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,800	None	None
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11,277	4.8	25.5	1.8	Com	3	3	NP−4	750	None	S
Ridgewood, N. J.	14,948	22.6	60.8	6.2	Com	3	3	NP−4	1,140	None	SW
River Rouge, Mich.	17,008	−1.8	76.3	3.0	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	250	TAK	Wd
Rochester, N. H.	12,012	17.7	5.5	34.4	MC	18†	0	P−3‡	None	None	W
Rock Hill, S. C.	15,009	32.6	28.5	5.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	400	None	EdW
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	18,613	35.7	119.1	3.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	ESW
Roselle, N. J.	13,597	4.4	127.0	2.6	MC	6†	1	P−3‡	None	TA	None
Roswell, N. M.	13,482	20.7	58.9	6.2	Mgr	10†	0	P−4‡	None	None	WX
Rutherford, N. J.	15,466	3.7	57.0	2.8	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	S*
Rutland, Vt.	17,082	−1.3	15.8	7.8	MC	11†	11	NP−2‡	None	TA	WX
St. Augustine, Fla.	12,090	−0.2	95.6	5.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	None	APWX
St. Charles, Mo.	10,803	3.0	23.4	2.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	180	TAPL	W
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10,405	54.3	U	10.7	Com	5	5	NP−2‡	60	K	Wd
St. Cloud, Minn.	24,173	15.1	32.3	8.8	Com	5	5	NP−4	None	None	WX§
Salem, Ohio	12,301	15.8	3.1	3.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	113	DTL	SW
Salina, Kan.	21,073	4.6	33.6	4.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡*	75	None	ASWX§
Salinas, Calif.	11,586	12.9	138.2	3.2	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	300	None	SX
Salisbury, Md.	13,313	21.1	45.6	3.6	MC	5	5	P−4‡	300	TK	WX
Salisbury, N. C.	19,037	12.3	22.1	5.2	Mgr	5	5	P−2	600	None	SWX§
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13,264	14.3	179.2	3.9	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	None	None	ASW

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Sandusky, Ohio	24,874	1.0	7.5	7.3	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	$ 400	None	PW
Sanford, Fla.	10,217	1.2	80.7	4.4	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	240	None	WX
San Gabriel, Calif.	11,867	64.3	173.6	3.3	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	260	TK	A
San Leandro, Calif.	14,601	27.5	100.9	2.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	None	TK	S
San Mateo, Calif.	19,403	44.3	124.9	7.1	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	None	TK	S
Santa Cruz, Calif.	16,896	17.4	31.9	8.3	Com	5	5	NP–4‡*	900	None	APW
Santa Fe, N. M.	20,325	81.9	54.4	27.1	MC	8†	0	P–4‡	None	None	SX
Santa Rosa, Calif.	12,605	18.5	21.4	2.3	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	None	T	SWX§
Sapulpa, Okla.	12,249	16.3	–9.5	3.0	Mgr	10	0	NP–2	None	None	W
Sarasota, Fla.	11,141	32.7	290.8	10.0	MC	5†	5	NP–3‡	400	None	APW
Saratoga Sprgs., N. Y.	13,705	4.1	–0.1	27.9	Com	5	5	NP–2	500	None	ASW
Saugus t, Mass.	14,825	0.9	35.2	10.5	RTM	3	3	NP–1	350	TAKW	Wd
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	15,847	15.2	13.7	17.4	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡*	200	None	WX
Scarsdale, N. Y.	12,966	33.8	176.4	6.4	MC	7	7	NP–2‡	None	None	W
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12,057	42.4	22.5	1.7	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	200	TK	WX
Sedalia, Mo.	20,428	–1.8	–1.6	7.1	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	200	TAPL	AS
Selma, Ala.	19,834	10.1	15.5	3.9	MC	11	11	P–4	240	None	WX
Seminole, Okla.	11,547	0.8	1241.8	1.6	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	60	TKP	ASW
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23,393	31.5	100.4	6.5	MC	7	7	NP–4	420	None	None
Shaler tp, Pa.	11,185	16.8	51.8	..	MC	..	0	P–4‡	200	C	......
Shamokin, Pa.	18,810	–7.2	–4.4	0.8	MC	20†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Shawnee, Okla.	22,053	–5.3	51.7	3.9	Mgr	7	1	NP–4‡*	None	None	AWX§
Shelby, N. C.	14,037	30.1	198.9	7.1	MC	4†	4	NP–4‡	120	None	AEdSTW
Shelbyville, Ind.	10,791	1.6	9.5	1.7	MC	7†	7	P–4	125	TK	None
Shelton, Conn.	10,971	8.5	6.7	29.6	MC	6†	0	P–2	None	TA	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	19,790	–9.1	–11.9	1.6	MC	15†	0	P–4‡	None	D	W§
Sheridan, Wyo.	10,529	23.3	–7.0	2.8	Com	3	3	NP–2	2,000	None	SWX§
Sherman, Tex.	17,156	9.2	4.5	5.3	Mgr	15†	15	NP–2‡	None	None	ASWX
Shorewood, Wis.	15,184	12.6	408.6	1.6	MC	7	7	NP–3‡	300	TAK	Wd
Southbridge t, Mass.	16,825	18.0	0.1	20.4	TM	3	3	P–1	450	TAKSW	AS
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10,377	75.8	61.8	3.3	MC	6†	6	P–4	60	K	AS
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11,134	4.0	40.9	4.8	MC	7†	0	NP–2	420	CTKL	SW
South Orange, N. J.	13,742	0.8	87.4	2.9	MC	6†	6	P–2‡	None	None	WS*
South Pasadena, Calif.	14,356	4.6	79.4	3.4	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	540	TK	WS*
South Portland, Me.	15,781	14.0	49.6	11.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	300	None	None
South River, N. J.	10,714	–0.4	63.1	3.0	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	TA	ESW
S. St. Paul, Minn.	11,844	18.3	45.9	5.4	MC	7†	7	NP–2	50	TAK	SW
Statesville, N. C.	11,440	9.1	32.9	6.0	MC	8†	0	P–4	90	None	EdSTWd
Staunton, Va.	13,337	11.2	12.9	3.0	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	300	TA	SWX§
Steelton, Pa.	13,115	–1.3	–1.0	1.8	MC	10†	0	P–4‡	None	D	W
Sterling, Ill.	11,363	13.5	22.4	2.0	Com	5	5	NP–4	400	None	ASX[1]
Stevens Point, Wis.	15,777	15.8	19.8	6.0	MC	9†	0	NP–2‡	200	CTASEL	SW
Stillwater, Okla.	10,097	43.9	49.2	2.3	MC	5	5	NP–3‡	300	TK	ESWX§
Stoneham t, Mass.	10,765	7.0	27.8	6.0	TM	3	3	NP–1	100	TAKW	AWd
Stowe tp, Pa.	12,577	–5.9	25.3	2.0	MC	9	0	P–4‡	200	CT	None
Stratford t, Conn.	22,580	17.5	55.6	16.7	Mgr	10	0	NP–2	None	None	S
Streator, Ill.	14,930	1.4	–0.3	3.2	Com	5	5	NP–4	900	None	None
Struthers, Ohio	11,739	4.4	92.4	3.7	MC	7†	3	P–2	150	DTL	None
Suffolk, Va.	11,343	10.4	12.6	1.8	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	None	TA	A
Summit, N. J.	16,165	11.1	43.1	6.0	MC	7	1	P–3‡	None	K	S*
Sumter, S. C.	15,874	34.8	23.9	3.1	Mgr	3	3	P–4‡	200	None	SWT§X§
Sunbury, Pa.	15,462	–1.0	–0.6	3.0	Com	5	5	P–4‡	750	CT	None
Swampscott t, Mass.	10,761	4.0	27.7	3.1	RTM	3	3	NP–1	500	TAKS	Wd
Sweetwater, Tex.	10,367	–4.4	151.9	6.1	Mgr	4†	4	NP–2‡	180	None	ASWX
Swissvale, Pa.	15,919	–0.7	46.9	1.3	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	D	None
Tallahassee, Fla.	16,240	51.8	89.8	4.7	Mgr	3	3	NP–3‡	None	None	EGSTWX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Tamaqua, Pa.	12,486	−3.5	4.6	1.5	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	Wd
Temple, Tex.	15,344	−L	39.1	4.3	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	$ 180	None	ASTWX§
Terrell, Tex.	10,481	19.2	5.3	3.6	Mgr	5	2	NP−2‡	130	AKSPL	ESW
Texarkana, Ark.	11,821	9.8	30.4	3.6	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TKL	AX§
Texarkana, Tex.	17,019	2.5	44.6	3.4	MC	5†	1	P−2‡	150	AKPL	S
Thomasville, Ga.	12,683	8.1	43.2	4.3	MC	8†	8	NP−2	100	TKP	AEWX[1]
Thomasville, N. C.	11,041	9.4	77.8	3.9	Mgr	6	6	NP−2	100	None	SW
Tiffin, Ohio	16,102	−2.0	14.3	4.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	240	DTL	None
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13,008	2.6	26.0	3.6	MC	7	1	P−2	500	TL	SW
Traverse City, Mich.	14,455	15.3	14.8	5.5	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡	200	None	ESWX
Trinidad, Colo.	13,223	12.7	7.6	3.2	MC	10†	0	P−2	180	TK	SWX
Twin Falls, Idaho	11,851	34.9	5.6	2.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡*	900	None	WX
Two Rivers, Wis.	10,302	2.2	38.0	1.6	Mgr	9	9	NP−2‡	150	None	AEdSW
Union tp, N. J.	24,730	50.1	315.7	8.3	MC	5	5	P−3‡	500	K	S*
Uniontown, Pa.	21,819	11.6	24.5	1.9	Com	5	5	P−4‡	750	CT	S
University Park, Tex.	14,458	244.2	U	3.5	MC	3	3	NP−2	600	None	AWd
Urbana, Ill.	14,064	7.7	27.5	2.5	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	None
Valdosta, Ga.	15,595	15.7	25.0	4.5	MC	6†	6	NP−2	480	None	WX§
Vallejo, Calif.	20,072	24.9	−23.9	4.8	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	1,800	DA	W
Valley Stream, N. Y.	16,679	41.5	41.5	3.6	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Vancouver, Wash.	18,788	19.2	24.8	6.6	MC	7	1	P−4‡*	None	TKL	W
Vandergrift, Pa.	10,725	−6.6	20.4	1.0	MC	18†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Ventura, Calif.					(see San Buenaventura)						
Vicksburg, Miss.	24,460	6.6	27.0	7.0	MC	3	3	NP−4	3,600	A	GWX
Victoria, Tex.	11,566	55.9	24.6	2.7	MC	4†	4	NP−2	260	TAKPL	SW
Vincennes, Ind.	18,228	3.8	2.4	3.2	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Virginia, Minn.	12,264	2.5	−14.7	8.9	MC	9	3	NP−4‡	50	T	AEGSWX
Wakefield t, Mass.	16,223	−0.6	25.3	7.4	TM	5	5	NP−1	100	TAKW	AEdGdW
Walla Walla, Wash.	18,109	13.4	3.1	5.3	Com	3	3	NP−3	2,000	None	SWX§
Wallingford, Conn.	11,425	2.3	15.8	4.1	TM	6†	6	P−4‡	100	DTK	ESWX§
Warren, Pa.	14,891	0.2	4.1	2.5	MC	18†	0	P−4‡	None	D	X§
Watertown, S. D.	10,617	3.9	8.7	6.1	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	300	None	AESWX§
Watertown, Wis.	11,301	6.5	14.1	8.5	MC	14†	0	NP−2‡	120	CTAKSEL	SW
Waterville, Me.	16,688	8.0	15.8	12.2	MC	21*	0	P−1	None	None	X§
Watervliet, N. Y.	16,114	0.2	0.1	1.1	Mgr	3	3	P−4‡	500	None	SW
Waukesha, Wis.	19,242	12.0	36.8	4.0	MC	15†	0	NP−2‡	300	CTAKL	SW
Waycross, Ga.	16,763	8.1	−14.2	8.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	180	None	AW
Waynesboro, Pa.	10,231	0.6	4.6	2.6	Mgr	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SWX§
Webster t, Mass.	13,186	1.5	−2.0	12.5	TM	3	3	P−1	350	TAKLW	AW
Webster Groves, Mo.	18,394	11.6	74.0	5.4	Com	4	4	NP−4	1,800	None	Wd
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14,363	−3.0	2.2	0.6	MC	5	5	NP−3‡	...	....	None
Wellesley t, Mass.	15,127	32.2	83.8	10.0	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	300	TAK	EdW
Wenatchee, Wash.	11,620	−0.1	83.9	1.7	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,500	None	WX
Westbrook, Me.	11,087	2.6	14.3	17.4	MC	13†	3	P−1	None	K	None
West Chester, Pa.	13,289	7.8	5.2	1.7	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	C	SW
Westerly t, R. I.	11,199	−1.8	10.5	30.9	MC	7	7	P−2	300	TAKSW	SWX
Westfield, Mass.	18,793	−5.0	6.3	46.9	MC	11	6	NP−2	150	None	EdGWX
Westfield, N. J.	18,458	16.8	74.3	6.3	MC	9	0	P−2‡	1	None	S*
West Frankfort, Ill.	12,383	−15.7	73.2	5.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	900	None	W
W. Springfield t, Mass.	17,135	2.7	24.1	16.8	RTM	3	3	P−3‡	900	TAKW	W
West Warwick t, R. I.	18,188	2.8	14.5	6.5	MC	6	6	P−2	150	TAKW	S
Wewoka, Okla.	10,315	−0.8	584.3	1.3	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	12	None	ASWX§
Weymouth t, Mass.	23,868	14.3	38.7	16.7	RTM	5	5	NP−1	520	TAK	AW
Whiting, Ind.	10,307	−5.3	7.2	1.5	MC	7†	7	P−4	125	TK	W
Whittier, Calif.	16,115	8.7	85.3	3.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TAK	SW
Willimantic, Conn.	12,101	−L	−1.8	4.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	300	TK	WX

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Wilmette, Ill.	17,226	13.1	94.9	5.2	Mgr	6†	6	NP—4‡	$ 144	TK	W
Wilson, N. C.	19,234	52.5	18.9	4.2	Mgr	6†	0	NP—2	300	None	EGW
Winchester t, Mass.	15,081	18.6	21.3	5.9	RTM	5	5	NP—3‡	None	TAKW	W
Winchester, Va.	12,095	11.4	57.7	4.3	Mgr	13	1	NP—4‡	None	TA	SWX§
Winnetka, Ill.	12,430	2.2	81.7	3.8	Mgr	6†	6	NP—2‡	None	K	EW
Winona, Minn.	22,490	7.9	8.9	7.2	MC	9	1	NP—4‡	200	TA	ASWX
Winthrop t, Mass.	16,768	—0.5	9.0	1.6	RTM	3	3	..—1	350	TAK	Wd
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11,416	30.8	20.5	9.0	MC	16†	0	NP—2‡	48	TAKL	AEdSW
Woburn, Mass.	19,751	1.6	17.3	12.9	MC	15	8	P—2	None	None	W
Wooster, Ohio	11,543	7.5	30.9	3.5	MC	7†	3	P—2	150	DTL	SWX§
Xenia, Ohio	10,633	1.2	15.3	3.6	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	150	None	SW
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12,121	19.5	36.8	3.1	MC	10†	0	P—2‡	130	A	GSW
5,000 to 10,000											
Abbeville, La.	6,672	53.2	25.9	1.9	MC	5†	5	NP—4	150	P	ESW
Abilene, Kan.	5,671	0.2	15.6	2.3	Mgr	2†	2	NP—3‡	50	None	ASW
Abington t., Mass.	5,708	—2.8	1.5	12.2	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	200	TAKW	AW
Aiken, S. C.	6,168	2.2	47.0	4.0	MC	6†	6	NP—2	63	None	ASWX
Alamo Heights, Tex.	5,700	47.1	U	2.5	MC	5†	5	NP—2	1	None	W
Alamosa, Colo.	5,613	9.9	61.0	1.0	MC	8†	0	NP—2	60	TK	WX[1]
Albany, Ore.	5,654	6.2	10.0	1.4	MC	6†	0	NP—2	72	TKP	X§
Albia, Iowa	5,157	16.5	—12.7	...	MC	6†	2	NP—2	30	TA	SW
Albion, Mich.	8,345	0.3	—0.4	3.5	MC	7	1	NP—4‡*	50	None	W
Alcoa, Tenn.	5,131	—2.4	56.5	5.7	Mgr	3	3	NP—6‡	1	None	S
Alexander City, Ala.	6,640	46.9	97.1	2.0	MC	6	6	NP—4	....	None	EdGSWdX
Alexandria, Minn.	5,051	30.3	14.4	4.9	MC	5	0	NP—2‡	None	T	EX[1]
Alice, Tex.	7,792	83.8	125.5	3.1	Com	3	3	NP—2	600	None	SW
Alliance, Neb.	6,253	—6.2	45.3	1.2	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	180	None	AESWX§
Alma, Mich.	7,202	6.9	—10.7	4.7	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	300	A	SW
Altus, Okla.	8,593	1.8	86.6	3.1	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	120	TKSP	AESWX§
Alva, Okla.	5,055	—1.3	30.9	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	50	TKSP	W
Americus, Ga.	9,281	5.9	—2.8	...	MC	7	7	NP—2‡	100	None	W
Amherst t., Mass.	6,410	8.9	6.1	27.5	RTM	3	3	P—3‡	300	TAKW	ASW
Amityville, N. Y.	5,058	14.0	35.8	2.4	MC	5	5	NP—2‡	300	None	None
Anacortes, Wash.	5,875	10.5	24.2	8.4	MC	7†	1	NP—4‡	None	TKL	W
Anadarko, Okla.	5,579	10.8	61.6	...	MC	10†	0	P—2‡	180	TKSP	EW
Andalusia, Ala.	6,886	33.6	28.1	4.0	MC	6	6	P—4	120	None	G
Anoka, Minn.	6,426	32.5	13.2	...	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	100	None	EdSW
Antigo, Wis.	9,495	10.3	1.9	4.0	Com	3	3	NP—6‡	1,600	None	SWX
Antioch, Calif.	5,106	43.3	84.0	1.0	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	None	TAK	W
Arcadia, Calif.	9,122	74.9	133.0	10.5	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	120	TAK	W
Archbald, Pa.	8,296	—13.5	11.4	...	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	C	None
Arkadelphia, Ark.	5,078	50.2	2.1	1.9	MC	6†	0	NP—2	120	TKPL	None
Arlington Hgts., Ill.	5,668	13.4	121.5	5.2	MC	6†	6	NP—4‡	240	K	SW
Asheboro, N. C.	6,981	39.0	96.2	3.1	MC	5†	5	P—2	24	None	SW
Ashland, Pa.	7,045	—1.7	7.5	1.7	Mgr	15†	0	P—4‡	None	D	W
Ashley, Pa.	6,371	10.2	8.8	1.0	MC	6†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Athens, Ohio	7,696	6.1	13.0	...	MC	7†	3	P—2	150	DTL	WX[1]
Athens, Tenn.	6,930	28.7	108.7	...	MC	5†	5	NP—2	110	KLW	EdWd
Atlantic, Iowa	5,802	3.9	4.8	2.5	MC	6†	2	NP—2	50	TA	ESW
Auburn, Ind.	5,415	6.4	9.4	1.5	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	ESW
Auburn t., Mass.	6,629	7.8	58.0	...	TM	3	3	NP—1	300	TAKSW	Wd
Audubon, N. J.	8,906	L	87.8	0.4	Com	3	3	NP—4	750	None	S
Avalon, Pa.	6,155	3.6	12.6	1.0	Mgr	9†	0	P—4‡	None	C	None
Azusa, Calif.	5,209	8.3	95.4	4.5	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	60	TK	AEdsW
Bainbridge, Ga.	6,352	3.4	28.2	...	MC	6†	6	NP—2	96	None	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	City Council				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election Total	Number of Councilmen & Election At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Baker, Ore.	9,342	18.9	1.7	4.7	Com	3	3	NP—4	$1,800	None	SWX§
Bangor, Pa.	5,687	−2.4	7.8	1.5	MC	12†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Baraboo, Wis.	6,415	15.7	0.1	3.7	MC	9†	0	NP—3‡	84	TAKL	SW
Barnesville, Ohio	5,002	8.7	−5.4	...	MC	6†	6	P—2	48	TKP	SW
Barnstable t., Mass.	8,333	14.6	50.4	60.2	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	1,500	DTAKEW	S
Barrington t., R. I.	6,231	20.7	32.5	8.5	MC	5	5	P—2	300	TAKW	None
Bartow, Fla.	6,158	16.9	25.4	5.5	Mgr	5	5	NP—3‡	120	None	AESWX
Bastrop, La.	6,626	29.4	321.1	2.1	MC	5†	5	NP—4	300	None	S
Batavia, Ill.	5,101	1.1	14.8	4.0	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	130	TK	EdSW
Batesville, Ark.	5,267	17.5	4.3	...	MC	8†	0	NP—2	36	TKPL	None
Bay City, Tex.	6,594	62.0	17.8	...	MC	5†	5	NP—2‡	120	TKEL	GdSW
Beardstown, Ill.	6,505	2.5	−10.8	1.3	MC	10†	0	NP—4‡	112	TK	W
Beaver, Pa.	5,641	−0.4	37.0	0.9	MC	9†	0	NP—4‡	None	D	W
Bedford, Ohio	7,390	8.5	154.5	5.5	Mgr	7	7	NP—4‡	60	None	SW
Beeville, Tex.	6,789	41.3	56.9	1.0	MC	3	3	NP—2	600	None	AS
Belfast, Me.	5,540	11.0	−L	0.5	Mgr	5†	0	NP—2	None	None	W
Bellefontaine, Ohio	9,808	2.8	2.2	3.1	MC	7†	3	P—2	150	DTL	EGSW
Bellefonte, Pa.	5,304	10.4	20.2	...	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	SW
Bellevue, Ky.	8,741	2.9	15.2	...	MC	8†	0	P—2	78	TAKPL	None
Bellevue, Ohio	6,127	−2.1	8.3	2.2	MC	7†	3	P—2	120	DTL	W
Bellwood, Ill.	5,220	4.6	165.3	4.7	MC	6	6	NP—4‡	120	TK	SW
Belvidere, Ill.	8,094	−0.4	4.1	2.8	MC	10†	0	NP—4‡	140	TK	SW
Bemidji, Minn.	9,427	30.9	1.6	10.7	MC	11	1	NP—2‡	None	TAK	SWX
Bennington, Vt.	7,628	3.2	2.2	2.0	TM	7†	7	NP—3‡	45	DTAKL	WX
Benton, Ill.	7,372	−10.3	14.1	...	Com	5	5	NP—4	400	None	SW
Berea, Ohio	6,025	5.8	92.5	3.6	MC	7†	3	P—2	48	DTL	ESW
Berkley, Mich.	6,406	15.0	U	2.4	Com	7	7	NP—2	100	TAK	W
Bexley, Ohio	8,705	17.7	451.1	2.5	MC	7†	7	NP—4‡	100	D	Wd
Bicknell, Ind.	5,110	−2.0	−31.7	1.2	MC	5†	5	P—4	90	TK	W
Bisbee, Ariz.	5,853	−27.0	−12.8	2.7	MC	6†	0	P—2	120	None	SX
Blackwell, Okla.	8,537	−10.3	32.7	2.0	Com	3	3	...—3‡	600	None	SAESWX§
Blairsville, Pa.	5,002	−5.6	20.6	0.9	Mgr	3	0	P—4‡	None	D	W
Blakely, Pa.	8,106	−1.9	25.8	3.9	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	E
Bloomsburg, Pa.	9,799	7.8	16.3	...	MC	7	7	P—4‡	None	None	None
Bluffton, Ind.	5,417	6.7	−7.9	1.0	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	AESW
Bogota, N. J.	7,346	0.1	87.9	1.0	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	150	A	S
Bonham, Tex.	6,349	12.3	−5.9	9.0	MC	5	1	NP—2‡	60	None	SWX
Boonton, N. J.	6,739	−1.8	27.8	3.1	MC	9	1	P—2‡	None	None	W
Boonville, Mo.	6,089	−5.4	37.9	1.4	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	100	TAPL	W
Bossier City, La.	5,786	44.5	265.9	1.9	MC	5†	5	NP—4	300	P	Wd
Bound Brook, N. J.	7,616	3.3	24.8	1.6	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	TA	S
Bowling Green, Ohio	7,190	7.5	15.5	...	MC	7†	3	P—2	150	DTL	S
Bozeman, Mont.	8,665	184.1	10.9	2.0	Mgr	3	3	NP—4‡	260	None	WX
Brackenridge, Pa.	6,400	2.4	25.3	1.0	MC	6†	0	P—4‡	None	D	EdW
Bradenton, Fla.	7,444	24.4	54.8	2.5	MC	3†	0	NP—2‡	300	None	APWX
Brady, Tex.	5,002	25.6	89.9	...	MC	5†	5	...—2‡	72	TAKP	ESWX
Brattleboro, Vt.	9,622	10.5	18.9	30.1	(not an incorporated municipality)						
Brazil, Ind.	8,126	−7.1	−5.9	...	MC	5†	5	P—4	....	TK	SW
Breckenridge, Tex.	5,826	−23.0	310.0	2.8	Com	3	3	NP—2	600	None	ASX
Brenham, Tex.	6,435	7.7	17.9	4.3	MC	5	1	NP—2	120	None	AESW
Brentwood, Pa.	7,552	40.3	217.5	1.4	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	None
Brewer, Me.	6,510	2.9	4.4	18.0	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡	None	None	AP§
Bridgeport, Pa.	5,904	5.5	19.6	0.7	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	S
Bridgewater t., Mass.	8,902	−1.7	7.3	23.3	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	250	TK	W
Brigham, Utah	5,641	10.8	−3.6	11.4	MC	5†	5	NP—2‡*	300	TK	ESWX[1]
Bristol, Va.	9,768	10.5	31.4	2.0	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	100	TA	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Bristow, Okla.	6,050	−8.6	91.3	1.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	$ 60	TKSP	SW
Bronxville, N. Y.	6,888	7.8	108.9	1.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	None
Brookfield, Mo.	6,174	−4.0	2.0	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TAPL	SW
Brookhaven, Miss.	6,232	17.9	12.4	2.3	MC	5†	1	NP−4	420	KP	SWX*
Brookings, S. D.	5,346	22.2	11.5	4.1	MC	3	3	NP−5‡	600	S	AESWX§
Brownsville, Pa.	8,015	179.4	14.7	1.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Brunswick, Me.	7,003	14.0	6.2	...	(not an incorporated municipality)						
Bryan, Ohio	5,404	15.3	10.3	3.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	96	None	ESW
Bucyrus, Ohio	9,727	3.0	3.8	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SWX§
Burley, Idaho	5,329	39.3	−29.3	1.2	MC	6†	0	NP−2	180	TK	EdWX§
Burrillville t., R. I.	8,185	6.6	−10.8	0.9	MC	7	7	P−2	75	TAKPW	None
Cadillac, Mich.	9,855	3.0	−1.8	7.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	SX
Calais, Me.	5,161	−5.6	−10.1	30.3	MC	7†	0	P−1	None	None	None
Caldwell, Idaho	7,272	46.2	−2.6	5.9	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡*	66	KL	WX§
Calexico, Calif.	5,415	−14.0	1.1	1.3	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	180	TAK	WX
Camden, Ark.	8,975	23.4	124.6	...	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	72	TKL	AS
Camden, S. C.	5,747	10.9	31.9	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	None	EWX§
Cameron, Tex.	5,040	10.4	6.2	4.0	MC	5†	1	NP−2‡	120	AKPL	ST§
Canandaigua, N. Y.	8,321	10.3	3.3	4.7	MC	8†	0	P−2	None	T	SW
Canon City, Colo.	6,690	12.7	30.5	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2	180	TK	W
Canton t., Mass.	6,381	9.7	−2.2	19.4	TM	3	3	P−1	500	TAKSW	W
Canton, Miss.	6,011	27.2	45.3	2.3	MC	5†	1	NP−4	720	KPL	EGdW
Canton, N. C.	5,037	−1.6	98.0	1.7	MC	3	3	NP−2	180	None	W
Carbondale, Ill.	8,550	13.6	20.1	1.5	Com	5	5	NP−4	360	None	SW
Carlsbad, N. M.	7,116	91.9	68.2	2.8	MC	8†	8	NP−4‡	None	None	SWX§
Carlstadt, N. J.	5,644	4.0	21.3	...	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	None	S*
Carroll, Iowa	5,389	14.9	10.3	2.9	MC	6†	2	NP−2	48	TA	SW
Carrollton, Ga.	6,214	23.0	15.8	3.1	MC	4†	0	NP−2	100	None	AW
Cartersville, Ga.	6,141	17.0	20.7	3.1	Mgr	4	0	NP−2	None	None	EdGW
Caruthersville, Mo.	6,612	38.3	0.7	1.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	TAPL	W
Catskill, N. Y.	5,429	6.8	7.5	1.5	MC	5	5	P−3‡	25	TA	AW
Cedar Falls, Iowa	9,349	27.0	16.6	4.2	MC	7†	2	NP−2	38	TA	EGSW
Cedarhurst, N. Y.	5,463	7.9	78.5	1.0	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	None	None	S
Cedartown, Ga.	9,025	11.1	100.4	3.1	Mgr	4†	4	NP−4‡	None	None	ASWX
Centerville, Iowa	8,413	3.3	−4.0	2.5	MC	5†	2	P−2	40	TA	SX§
Centerville, Pa.	6,317	−2.3	34.9	...	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	6	DP	None
Centralia, Wash.	7,414	−8.0	6.7	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,800	None	AEW
Chariton, Iowa	5,754	7.3	3.7	1.0	MC	5†	2	NP−2	40	TA	SW
Charles City, Iowa	8,681	8.0	9.4	4.0	MC	6†	2	NP−2	35	TA	SW
Charleston, Ill.	8,197	2.2	21.1	...	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	SW
Charleston, Mo.	5,182	54.4	−1.6	...	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	80	TAPL	ASW
Charlotte, Mich.	5,544	4.5	3.5	4.5	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TK	SW
Cheboygan, Mich.	5,673	15.2	−12.7	6.7	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	None	T	Wd
Cherokee, Iowa	7,469	15.9	10.6	5.5	MC	5†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SWX
Chester, Ill.	5,110	30.3	35.1	12.5	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡	200	TK	W
Chester, S. C.	6,392	15.6	−0.5	3.3	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	None	W
Cheviot, Ohio	9,043	12.4	95.9	1.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	A
Chico, Calif.	9,287	16.5	−14.8	5.8	Mgr	5	0	NP−4‡	None	T	SX§
Childress, Tex.	6,464	−9.8	43.2	1.9	MC	6	6	NP−2‡	72	None	ASWX
Chillicothe, Mo.	8,012	−2.0	20.6	3.0	MC	5†	1	P−2	144	DTAKPL	AESWX
Chisholm, Minn.	7,487	−9.8	−8.1	...	MC	11	1	NP−2	300	None	Wd
Chula Vista, Calif.	5,138	32.8	25.2	5.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	TK	S
Circleville, Ohio	7,982	8.3	4.5	2.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	108	DTL	S
Clearfield, Pa.	9,372	1.6	8.1	0.6	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Clifton Forge, Va.	6,461	−5.5	11.0	1.6	MC	12	0	NP−4‡	None	TA	W
Clinton, Ill.	6,331	6.9	0.4	1.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	360	None	W

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Per Cent of Increase 1920–30			Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Clinton, Ind.	7,092	−10.6	−27.6	2.5	MC	5†	5	P−4	$ 120	TK	W
Clinton, Mo.	6,041	5.2	12.7	2.9	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	75	TAPL	S
Clinton, Okla.	6,736	−10.3	289.4	2.0	MC	5	1	NP−2‡	240	None	SW
Clinton, S. C.	5,704	1.1	50.8	3.1	MC	6†	0	NP−2	120	None	EdWT§
Cloquet, Minn.	7,304	7.7	32.3	3.3	MC	5	2	NP−2	100	T	W
Coaldale, Pa.	6,163	−11.0	9.2	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Coalinga, Calif.	5,026	76.3	−4.3	2.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TAK	GdW
Coldwater, Mich.	7,343	9.0	10.2	3.7	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	None	TK	ESW
Coleman, Tex.	6,054	−0.4	111.9	3.1	Com	2†	2	NP−2	600	None	ESW
College Park, Ga.	8,213	24.4	82.3	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	300	None	AEdSW
Collingdale, Pa.	8,162	3.9	104.9	1.0	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Collinsville, Ill.	9,767	5.7	−5.3	...	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SW
Colorado, Tex.	5,213	11.6	164.5	1.5	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	60	TK	SW
Colton, Calif.	9,686	20.9	87.2	4.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	EdSW
Columbia, Miss.	6,064	25.5	71.0	8.0	MC	5†	1	NP−4	360	KP	W
Columbia Hgts., Minn.	6,035	7.5	89.1	2.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	36	None	AWd
Columbus, Neb.	7,632	10.6	27.5	2.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TK	ASWX
Concord t., Mass.	7,972	6.6	15.7	25.0	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	*	TAKSW	EdSW
Concordia, Kan.	6,255	8.0	23.1	1.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	96	T	W
Conneaut, Ohio	9,355	−3.5	3.7	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	144	DTL	WX[1]
Conway, Ark.	5,782	4.5	21.3	3.1	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TKL	ESW
Conway, S. C.	5,066	68.2	52.9	2.3	MC	6†	6	NP−2	120	None	W
Coral Gables, Fla.	8,294	45.6	U	16.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	600	None	BS
Corbin, Ky.	7,893	−1.8	135.9	2.2	Com	3	3	P−2‡*	1,000	None	EW
Cordele, Ga.	7,929	15.2	5.2	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−5‡	120	None	EdSWX
Corinth, Miss.	7,818	25.7	13.1	1.6	MC	5†	0	NP−4	230	P	S
Corona, Calif.	8,764	24.9	70.0	12.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	156	DTAK	S
Coronado, Calif.	6,932	27.8	64.9	1.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TAK	None
Corry, Pa.	6,935	−3.0	−1.0	5.3	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	None
Corvallis, Ore.	8,392	10.6	31.9	3.0	MC	9†	0	P−6‡	None	TK	W
Covington, Va.	6,300	−3.6	16.3	0.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	None	None	W
Crafton, Pa.	7,163	2.3	17.6	1.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Creston, Iowa	8,033	−6.8	7.2	5.1	MC	7†	2	NP−2	35	TA	SW
Crookston, Minn.	7,161	13.3	−7.4	3.0	MC	9	1	NP−4‡*	48	T	X
Crowley, La.	9,523	24.4	25.3	2.7	MC	9	1	P−4	60	P	AS
Crystal City, Tex.	6,529	−1.2	...	1.4	MC	3	3	NP−2	60	None	GdSW
Cuero, Tex.	5,474	17.2	27.3	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	TKP	AEdSWX§
Cullman, Ala.	5,074	82.1	12.9	2.5	MC	6	6	NP−4	120	None	ESTW
Culver City, Calif.	8,976	58.3	1027.0	3.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	600	TK	AB
Cushing, Okla.	7,703	−17.2	47.0	1.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	180	None	ESWX
Daly City, Calif.	9,625	22.8	107.4	1.1	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	180	TAK	AW
Danville, Ky.	6,734	0.1	32.0	1.6	MC	12†*	0	NP−2	None	None	SW
Danville, Pa.	7,122	−0.9	3.4	...	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EW
Darlington, S. C.	6,236	12.2	19.0	2.4	MC	7	7	NP−2	120	None	AS
Dartmouth t., Mass.	9,011	2.7	35.2	76.9	RTM	3	3	NP−3‡	250	DTAEW	Wd
Dayton, Ky.	8,379	−7.6	18.6	1.2	MC	6†	6	P−2	72	TAKPL	None
Decatur, Ind.	5,861	13.7	8.3	2.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	EW
Decorah, Iowa	5,303	15.8	13.4	...	MC	7†	2	NP−2	30	TA	SW
Defiance, Ohio	9,744	10.5	−0.7	3.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
De Kalb, Ill.	9,146	7.0	8.6	2.3	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	144	TK	W
De Land, Fla.	7,041	34.2	57.8	4.5	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	400	None	SWX
Delaware, Ohio	8,944	3.1	−0.9	3.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SW
Delphos, Ohio	5,746	1.3	−1.3	1.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SW
De Pere, Wis.	6,373	15.4	6.9	4.1	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	TAKSL	SW
Depew, N. Y.	6,084	−6.9	11.7	4.9	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	400	None	None
Derry t., N. H.	5,400	5.2	−4.7	26.0	TM	3	3	P−3‡	500	DTKS	Wd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population: 1940 Census	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1930–40	Population: Per Cent of Increase 1920–30	Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: Total	City Council: Number of Councilmen & Election: At Large	City Council: Type of Election and Term of Office	City Council: Salary of Councilmen	Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
De Soto, Mo.	5,121	1.0	1.3	1.5	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	$ 60	TAPL	W
Des Plaines, Ill.	9,518	8.2	154.9	5.1	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	W
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	5,015	36.5	7.3	1.8	MC	9†	0	NP−2	None	TAK	ESWX
Devils Lake, N. D.	6,204	13.8	8.9	1.1	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	STX[1]
Dickinson, N. D.	5,839	16.2	21.9	2.7	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	360	None	ASW
Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	5,883	2.5	30.4	2.2	MC	7	7	P−2‡	300	None	None
Dodge City, Kan.	8,487	−15.6	98.8	1.8	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	900	None	SWX
Douglas, Ariz.	8,623	−12.3	−0.9	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	None	SWX§
Douglas, Ga.	5,175	23.0	23.7	3.1	Mgr	3	3	NP−2	300	None	EdTW
Dover, Del.	5,517	14.9	18.8	...	Mgr	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	None	ESWX[1]
Dover, Ohio	9,691	−0.3	19.9	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	AEW
Dowagiac, Mich.	5,007	−9.9	2.0	2.2	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	50	TAK	EW
Downers Grove, Ill.	9,526	6.1	153.1	5.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	W
Dracut t., Mass.	7,339	6.2	30.9	25.0	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	340	TAKE	W
Dublin, Ga.	7,814	17.0	−13.3	3.8	MC	7†	3	NP−2‡	144	None	W
Dumont, N. J.	7,556	28.9	131.0	1.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	300	A	S*
Dunbar, W. Va.	5,266	25.7	U	1.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	70	TK	A
Duncan, Okla.	9,207	10.1	141.5	2.2	Mgr	4†*	0	P−2	300	None	ESWX§
Dunellen, N. J.	5,360	4.1	51.7	1.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	S*
Dunn, N. C.	5,256	15.3	62.5	4.0	MC	4†	0	P−2	240	None	ASW
Dupont, Pa.	5,278	2.3	12.8	3.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Du Quoin, Ill.	7,515	−1.0	4.2	3.9	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	240	TK	SWX[1]
Durango, Colo.	5,887	9.0	31.2	1.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡*	None	None	SW
Duryea, Pa.	8,275	−2.6	9.3	5.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Eagle Pass, Tex.	6,459	27.7	−12.2	3.9	Com	3	3	NP−2	375	None	SX
Easley, S. C.	5,183	6.1	36.9	3.2	MC	6†	0	NP−2	120	None	EdSW
East Aurora, N. Y.	5,253	9.1	30.0	2.2	MC	6†	6	P−2‡	None	None	ASW
East Detroit, Mich.	8,584	44.1	U	5.8	MC	4†	4	NP−2‡	250	None	Wd
East Lansing, Mich.	5,839	33.0	132.3	3.0	MC	4	4	NP−2‡	None	TAK	SW
East Palestine, Ohio	5,123	−1.8	−9.3	1.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	100	DTL	ESW
East Peoria, Ill.	6,806	35.4	126.6	4.7	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SW
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	6,079	−2.2	−4.8	0.6	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	A
East Rochester, N. Y.	6,691	1.0	69.5	1.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	SW
East Rockaway, N. Y.	5,610	29.3	116.5	1.0	MC	4†	0	P−2‡	300	None	None
East Rutherford, N. J.	7,268	2.7	29.6	7.8	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	S*
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,404	5.0	24.9	...	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Edina, Minn.	5,855	86.6	71.2	15.9	MC	5*	5	NP−3‡*	....	TAK	None
Edinburg, Tex.	8,718	80.8	242.9	2.5	Com	3	3	NP−2	600	None	SX
Edwardsville, Ill.	8,008	28.4	16.8	3.9	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	S
Edwardsville, Pa.	7,998	−9.6	−2.0	1.2	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Effingham, Ill.	6,180	24.1	23.7	2.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	S
Elberton, Ga.	6,188	33.1	−28.2	3.1	MC	5	0	NP−2‡	100	None	AEWX
El Cerrito, Calif.	6,137	58.2	157.1	...	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	306	DTAK	None
Electra, Tex.	5,588	−16.7	41.5	1.3	Com	4†	4	NP−2‡	12	None	ESW
Elizabethton, Tenn.	8,516	5.2	194.4	0.7	Mgr	7	7	NP−4	600	None	W
Elk City, Okla.	5,021	11.4	201.4	2.2	Mgr	4†	4	NP--4‡	None	None	SW
Elkins, W. Va.	8,133	10.7	8.2	2.3	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	100	None	WX
Ellensburg, Wash.	5,944	28.6	16.5	1.5	MC	7	1	NP−4‡	None	TKL	ESWX§
Ely, Minn.	5,970	−3.0	25.6	2.6	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	200	None	AEdSW
Emmaus, Pa.	6,731	4.9	46.9	2.6	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	W
Englewood, Colo.	9,680	21.3	83.2	...	MC	6†	0	P−2	72	TK	A
Ennis, Tex.	7,087	0.3	−2.1	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	300	P	SW
Ephrata, Pa.	6,199	24.3	33.5	1.2	Mgr	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ESW
Estherville, Iowa	5,651	14.4	5.1	4.1	MC	5†	2	NP−2	35	TAL	AESW
Etna, Pa.	7,223	−3.6	18.2	0.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EW
Eufaula, Ala.	6,269	20.4	5.4	1.0	MC	8	0	P−4	120	None	TWX§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Eunice, La.	5,242	45.7	9.9	4.0	MC	5†	0	NP−4	$ 120	P	AGdS
Eveleth, Minn.	6,887	−8.7	3.9	4.7	MC	5	5	NP−2	600	None	ASWT§
Exeter t., N. H.	5,398	10.8	5.8	...	TM	3	3	P−3‡	400	DTKS	A
Exeter, Pa.	5,802	1.4	37.1	5.0	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	None	D	None
Fairbury, Neb.	6,304	1.8	13.5	1.3	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	200	TK	EWX¹
Fairfield, Iowa	6,773	2.3	11.3	2.5	MC	6†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Fair Lawn, N. J.	9,017	50.5	U	5.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	W
Fairmont, Minn.	6,988	26.6	19.2	2.1	MC	7†	1	NP−2	150	None	ESW
Fairview, N. J.	8,770	−3.3	85.7	1.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	None	S
Falls City, Neb.	6,146	6.2	17.4	5.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	100	TK	AEW
Fayetteville, Ark.	8,212	11.1	37.9	2.2	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	150	TKL	SWX
Ferguson, Mo.	5,724	50.7	102.7	5.8	MC	10	0	NP−2‡	1	P	S
Fitzgerald, Ga.	7,388	15.2	−6.7	1.6	MC	9†	5	NP−2‡	24	None	EdW
Flagstaff, Ariz.	5,080	30.6	22.1	1.8	MC	6†	6	NP−2	None	None	WX
Flat River, Mo.	5,401	U	U	1.2	Com	3	3	NP−4	120	None	S
Flora, Ill.	5,474	24.6	23.5	2.3	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	ESW
Ford City, Pa.	5,795	−5.4	9.3	1.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EW
Forest City, N. C.	5,035	23.7	76.0	3.1	MC	5†	5	NP−2	120	None	EdSW
Forest Hills, Pa.	5,248	15.4	U	...	MC	7†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Forrest City, Ark.	5,699	24.1	36.0	1.2	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	TKL	AESW
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	6,153	6.2	17.9	2.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	200	None	ASW
Fort Lee, N. J.	9,468	8.1	52.0	3.1	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	500	T	None
Fort Pierce, Fla.	8,040	67.4	127.1	9.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	520	None	EPW
Forty Fort, Pa.	6,293	1.1	83.7	2.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	A
Frackville, Pa.	8,035	L	43.7	1.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Franklin, Ind.	6,264	10.2	14.3	1.8	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	S
Franklin t., Mass.	7,303	3.9	8.2	26.4	TM	3	3	NP−1	100	DTAKW	SW
Franklin, N. H.	6,749	2.6	4.1	14.4	MC	9†	0	P−3‡	None	None	AW
Franklin, Pa.	9,948	−3.0	2.8	2.2	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	W
Frederick, Okla.	5,109	11.8	19.5	0.5	MC	8†	0	P−2	125	TKSP	AEdSWX¹
Fredonia, N. Y.	5,738	−1.3	−3.9	9.0	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	250	None	EdSW
Freehold, N. J.	6,952	0.8	44.6	2.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	SW
Freeland, Pa.	6,593	−7.1	6.5	1.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Frostburg, Md.	7,659	37.1	−7.1	1.2	Com	5	5	NP−2	300	None	W
Fulton, Mo.	8,297	35.8	9.1	1.5	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TAPL	EGdSWX§
Gaffney, S. C.	7,636	11.9	34.8	3.1	MC	6†	0	NP−2	150	None	EdSTW
Gainesville, Tex.	9,651	8.3	3.1	5.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	None	L	SW
Galion, Ohio	8,685	13.2	4.1	4.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	138	DTL	ESW
Gallipolis, Ohio	7,832	10.2	17.1	3.4	Mgr	3	3	NP−4	None	None	W
Gallup, N. M.	7,041	17.5	52.9	1.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	None	T	EdSW
Gardena, Calif.	5,909	−63.0	152.2	3.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	B
Garden City, Kan.	6,285	2.7	59.1	2.6	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	500	None	EdWX
Gardiner, Me.	6,044	7.8	2.4	14.4	MC	6	0	NP−2	None	None	None
Georgetown, S. C.	5,559	9.4	11.0	...	MC	5	0	P−2	....	None	ESW
Gettysburg, Pa.	5,916	5.9	25.8	2.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	S
Girard, Ohio	9,805	−L	50.4	3.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	AW
Glasgow, Ky.	5,815	15.3	97.0	1.6	MC	6†	6	P−2	24	None	SW
Glassport, Pa.	8,748	4.3	20.6	2.3	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Glencoe, Ill.	6,825	8.4	86.2	3.5	Mgr	6†	6	NP−4‡	None	KS	W
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	8,055	4.9	169.4	4.7	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	38	K	SW
Glen Ridge, N. J.	7,331	−0.4	59.4	1.4	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	W*S*
Glen Rock, N. J.	5,177	18.5	100.3	2.7	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	S
Globe, Ariz.	6,141	−14.2	1.6	2.5	MC	6†	0	P−2	300	None	SW
Goose Creek, Tex.	6,929	33.0	U	1.9	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2‡	208	None	SW
Grafton, W. Va.	7,431	−4.0	−9.2	3.9	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,200	None	W
Graham, Tex.	5,175	3.9	95.8	1.2	MC	4†	4	NP−2‡	65	None	SWX

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Govern-ment	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Grand Haven, Mich.	8,799	5.4	15.8	5.3	Mgr	5	5	NP—2‡*	$ 50	T	ESW
Grandview Hgts., Ohio	6,960	9.5	436.5	12.8	MC	7†	7	NP—4‡	None	T	None
Grants Pass, Ore.	6,028	29.2	48.1	4.0	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	None	T	SW
Grass Valley, Calif.	5,701	49.4	—4.7	1.0	MC	3	3	NP—4	120	DT	Wd
Gt. Barrington t., Mass.	5,824	—1.9	—6.0	4.0	TM	3	3	P—1	300	DTAKSW	AW*
Great Bend, Kan.	9,044	63.0	24.4	2.3	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	96	T	AX[1]
Great Neck, N. Y.	6,167	53.5	U	...	MC	5	5	NP—2‡	300	None	S
Greeneville, Tenn.	6,784	22.4	46.9	3.7	MC	4†	0	NP—2‡	24	None	ESW
Greensburg, Ind.	6,065	6.4	6.7	1.0	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	SW
Greenville, Ala.	5,075	27.4	14.8	4.0	MC	6	6	NP—4	40	None	ASW
Greenville, Mich.	5,321	12.5	9.9	4.0	MC	6†	0	P—2‡	50	TK	SW
Greenville, Ohio	7,745	10.1	0.3	2.2	MC	7†	3	P—2	125	DTL	SW
Greenville, Pa.	8,149	—5.6	6.5	1.5	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	S
Grenada, Miss.	5,831	34.1	27.2	...	MC	6†	2	NP—4	120	KP	W
Grinnell, Iowa	5,210	5.3	—7.7	2.2	MC	6†	2	NP—2	50	TA	SW
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	6,179	19.4	148.2	1.1	MC	6†	6	NP—4‡*	None	TAK	Wd
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	7,217	104.0	114.3	...	MC	6†	6	NP—2‡	None	TAK	W
Grove City, Pa.	6,296	2.3	24.5	1.7	Mgr	8†	0	P—4‡	None	D	ESW
Guttenberg, N. J.	6,200	—5.1	—2.8	2.2	MC	6	6	P—2‡	500	None	None
Haddonfield, N. J.	9,742	10.0	56.9	2.8	Com	3	3	NP—4	900	None	SW
Haddon Heights, N. J.	5,555	3.0	82.8	2.0	MC	6†	6	NP—3‡	None	TA	AS
Haledon, N. J.	5,303	10.2	40.1	1.6	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	None	W
Hamburg, N. Y.	5,467	15.3	48.5	1.2	MC	4†	4	NP—2‡	300	None	SW
Hamlet, N. C.	5,111	6.5	26.1	1.8	MC	5†	1	NP—2	60	None	AS
Hammond, La.	6,033	—0.6	57.5	4.0	Com	3	3	P—4	1,500	None	ASW
Hammonton, N. J.	7,668	0.2	19.3	36.0	MC	7	7	P—2‡	72	T	SW
Hampton, Va.	5,898	—7.6	4.0	1.0	Mgr	5	5	NP—4‡	100	TA	A
Hancock, Mich.	5,554	—4.2	—23.0	1.7	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	50	TK	Wd
Hanford, Calif.	8,234	17.1	19.4	2.0	MC	4†*	4	NP—4‡	200	TAK	ASX§
Hapeville, Ga.	5,059	19.8	59.0	4.0	MC	5†	1	NP—2‡	150	None	ASW
Harland, Ky.	5,122	18.4	63.5	1.0	MC	7†	7	P—2	75	None	W
Harriman, Tenn.	5,620	22.5	14.2	...	MC	2†	0	NP—2	180	TKPL	Ed
Harrisonburg, Va.	8,768	21.2	23.1	2.5	MC	9	0	NP—4‡	180	TA	ESW
Hartford City, Ind.	6,946	5.0	7.0	2.1	MC	5†	5	P—4	100	TK	SW
Hartsville, S. C.	5,399	6.6	39.8	1.8	MC	6	6	NP—2	None	None	SWX
Hasbrouck Hgts., N. J.	6,716	18.7	95.4	1.5	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	T	S
Hastings, Mich.	5,175	—1.0	1.7	2.0	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	100	TAK	SW
Hastings, Minn.	5,662	11.3	11.3	...	MC	7	3	NP—2	None	None	W
Hastings-on-Hud. N.Y.	7,057	—0.6	28.4	2.0	MC	5	5	P—2‡	None	None	None
Haverstraw, N. Y.	5,909	5.1	7.6	...	MC	4†	4	P—4‡*	500	None	S
Havre, Mont.	6,427	0.9	17.4	1.0	MC	6†	0	NP—2	72	T	WX
Hawthorne, Calif.	8,263	25.3	U	2.2	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	300	TK	W
Hays, Kan.	6,385	38.2	45.9	1.5	Mgr	3	3	NP—3‡	50	None	SWX§
Hayward, Calif.	6,736	21.8	58.6	2.0	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	None	TK	W
Hazard, Ky.	7,397	5.4	61.5	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP—2	500	None	W
Helena, Ark.	8,546	2.8	—8.7	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	240	TKL	SX
Henderson, N. C.	7,647	20.5	21.5	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP—2‡	75	None	SW
Henderson, Tex.	6,437	119.5	29.0	5.0	MC	5†	5	NP—2‡	180	None	AWX[1]
Hendersonville, N. C.	5,381	6.1	36.3	2.2	MC	4†	4	P—4‡*	60	None	W
Henryetta, Okla.	6,905	—10.3	30.7	3.4	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	80	TKSP	SW
Herkimer, N. Y.	9,617	—7.9	—0.1	2.3	MC	5	5	P—2‡	300	None	ESW
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	7,197	50.1	106.1	1.4	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	300	TK	None
Herrin, Ill.	9,352	—3.7	—11.6	2.4	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	144	TK	W
Highland Park, N. J.	9,002	3.6	78.6	1.8	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	T	SWd
Hillsboro, Tex.	7,799	—0.3	12.5	4.0	MC	4†	4	NP—2‡	96	AP	SW
Hillsdale, Mich.	6,381	8.2	7.7	4.1	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	50	TAK	EWX

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Hingham t., Mass.	8,003	20.2	18.8	21.9	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	$ 750	TAKW	Ed
Hinsdale, Ill.	7,336	6.0	71.3	3.5	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	None	K	EW
Hinton, W. Va.	5,815	−12.6	70.1	3.9	MC	4†	4	NP−2	25	None	None
Hobart, Ind.	7,166	23.8	67.3	9.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	None
Hobart, Okla.	5,177	3.9	69.7	1.1	MC	4†	0	P−2	180	TKSP	Wd
Holdenville, Okla.	6,632	−8.8	147.9	1.9	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	60	TKSP	ASW
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	5,910	−1.0	46.6	...	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Hollidays Cove, W. Va.	6,137	37.0	269.3	...	MC	5†	5	NP−2	60	None	Wd
Hollywood, Fla.	6,239	117.5	U	20.0	Mgr	5	0	NP−2‡	240	None	W
Homewood, Ala.	7,397	21.1	U	3.8	MC	11	11	NP−4	120	None	None
Honesdale, Pa.	5,687	3.6	99.2	...	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	......
Hoopeston, Ill.	5,381	−4.1	3.0	1.2	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	1	TK	W
Hope, Ark.	7,475	24.4	25.4	2.8	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	188	TKL	AESW
Hopewell, Va.	8,679	−23.8	710.8	4.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	480	A	AX§
Houma, La.	9,052	38.6	26.6	3.5	MC	5†	1	P−4	360	P	EGdSWX§
Hudson t., Mass.	8,042	−5.0	11.3	12.2	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	150	TAKS	ESW
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	6,654	3.2	11.9	1.7	MC	5	5	P−2‡	200	None	S
Hugo, Okla.	5,909	12.1	−17.2	1.9	MC	8†	0	P−2	100	TKSP	SW
Humboldt, Tenn.	5,160	11.9	17.9	1.0	MC	5†	5	NP−2	50	None	AEdW
Huntingdon, Pa.	7,170	−5.1	7.2	1.2	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Huntsville, Tex.	5,108	1.6	7.2	1.5	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	12	TK	SW
Hyattsville, Md.	6,575	54.2	59.4	2.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	96	T	None
Ilion, N. Y.	8,927	−9.8	−2.7	2.4	MC	5	5	P−2‡	250	TA	AESW
Inkster, Mich.	7,044	58.6	U	7.5	MC	4†	4	NP−2	80	TK	Wd
Inter. Falls, Minn.	5,626	11.7	46.1	1.2	MC	7	1	NP−2‡	52	TK	AWdX^1
Iola, Kan.	7,244	1.2	−15.9	1.1	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	900	None	AEGdSW
Ionia, Mich.	6,392	−2.6	−5.4	2.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	400	TAK	W
Ipswich t., Mass.	6,348	13.4	−9.7	27.7	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	200	DTAKW	EW
Ishpeming, Mich.	9,491	2.7	−12.0	9.1	MC	21	1	P−2‡	None	TK	W
Jackson, La.	5,384	35.8	70.9	...	MC	6†	..	P−1	....	None	None
Jackson, Ohio	6,295	6.3	13.7	2.7	MC	7†	3	P−2	48	DTL	AEdS
Jacksonville, Tex.	7,213	6.9	81.3	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	120	None	ASWX§
Jamestown, N. D.	8,790	7.4	23.5	7.5	MC	12†	0	NP−4‡	120	T	ASW
Jasper, Ala.	6,847	28.7	63.7	4.0	MC	6	6	NP−4	200	None	AS
Jasper, Ind.	5,041	29.1	53.8	0.8	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	EW
Jenkins, Ky.	9,428	11.4	79.8	...	MC	4†	4	NP−2	....	None	None
Jenkintown, Pa.	5,024	4.7	42.5	1.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Jennings, La.	7,343	81.9	5.5	9.7	Com	3	3	P−4	600	None	SW
Jersey Shore, Pa.	5,432	−6.0	−5.3	2.0	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Johnston City, Ill.	5,418	−9.0	−16.5	1.2	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	100	TK	W
Junction City, Kan.	8,507	14.9	−1.7	2.0	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	900	None	AW
Kalispell, Mont.	8,245	35.3	18.4	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2	72	T	SWX
Kane, Pa.	6,133	−1.6	−14.4	1.8	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Kaukauna, Wis.	7,382	12.2	10.6	4.1	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	167	TAKL	ESW
Kearney, Neb.	9,643	12.5	11.3	4.0	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	200	TK	WX§
Kelso, Wash.	6,749	7.8	181.0	3.7	MC	7	1	NP−2‡*	None	TKL	WX§
Kendallville, Ind.	5,431	−0.1	3.1	1.5	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	ESW
Kennett, Mo.	6,335	53.5	14.0	...	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	24	TAPL	ESWX
Kent, Ohio	8,581	2.5	18.5	4.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	90	DTL	SW
Kenton, Ohio	7,593	7.4	−8.1	2.7	MC	7†	3	P−2	50	DTL	W
Kerrville, Tex.	5,572	22.6	93.2	2.5	Mgr	3†	3	NP−2	None	None	GSWX§
Keyport, N. J.	5,147	4.2	11.9	...	MC	6†	6	P−3	None	TA	SW
Keyser, W. Va.	6,177	−1.1	4.1	1.1	MC	3	3	NP−2‡	350	None	W
Kilgore, Tex.	6,708	U	U	2.0	Com	3	3	NP−2‡	600	None	SW
Kingsford, Mich.	5,771	4.4	U	3.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	192	None	Wd
Kings Mountain, N. C.	6,547	16.2	1.1	2.0	Mgr	4†	0	NP−2	120	None	SW

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
ingsville, Tex.	7,782	14.2	42.9	1.5	Com	3	3	NP−2	$ 720	None	SW
ittanning, Pa.	7,550	−3.3	9.2	1.0	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
noxville, Iowa	6,936	47.7	33.3	2.3	MC	5†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
ulpmont, Pa.	6,159	0.6	30.4	0.9	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
a Grande, Ore.	7,747	−7.5	16.4	2.4	Mgr	3	3	NP−2	240	None	SWX§
a Junta, Colo.	7,040	−2.1	44.9	1.9	MC	6†	0	NP−2	120	TK	ESWX
ake City, Fla.	5,836	32.2	32.2	4.0	MC	5	0	NP−2‡	None	None	SWX
ake Forest, Ill.	6,885	5.1	79.2	14.7	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	None	TS	W
ake Wales, Fla.	5,024	47.7	327.3	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−2‡	300	AK	SX
ake Worth, Fla.	7,408	24.7	437.1	7.0	Mgr	5	1	NP−2	300	None	AESW
amesa, Tex.	6,038	71.1	197.0	2.0	Com	3	3	P−2	600	None	W
ancaster, N. Y.	7,236	2.8	16.2	2.7	MC	7	0	P−2‡	480	None	ASWd
anett, Ala.	6,141	18.0	4.6	1.2	MC	5	5	P−4	50	None	EdWd
ansdale, Pa.	9,316	11.2	77.2	2.5	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ESW*
ansford, Pa.	8,710	−9.6	0.1	1.5	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
apeer, Mich.	5,365	7.1	6.0	4.7	Mgr	3†	3	NP−3‡	120	A	W
archmont, N. Y.	5,970	13.0	114.0	1.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	SW
arksville, Pa.	8,467	−9.2	−1.2	3.9	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	CP	None
as Cruces, N. M.	8,385	44.3	46.4	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	None	T	GdSWAX§
as Vegas, Nev.	8,422	63.1	124.2	14.0	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	120	KL	ASX§
as Vegas city, N. M.	5,941	25.9	9.6	. . .	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	None	None	X
as Vegas t., N. M.	6,421	46.7	12.2	1.0	MC	4†	0	P−4‡*	None	K	None
aurens, S. C.	6,894	26.7	17.6	6.3	MC	7	1	P−2	180	None	EdSTWX§
aurinburg, N. C.	5,685	72.6	25.3	2.0	MC	5	5	NP−2	60	None	EdW
awrenceville, Ill.	6,213	−1.4	24.1	1.1	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	100	TK	None
ead, S. D.	7,520	31.2	14.4	1.4	Com	3	3	NP−5‡	1,000	None	None
ebanon, Ind.	6,529	1.3	3.0	. . .	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	SWX
ebanon, Mo.	5,025	41.1	25.1	2.5	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	P	ESWX[1]
ebanon t., N. H.	7,590	7.3	14.8	37.2	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	300	TKSPW	AWdX
ebanon, Tenn.	5,950	27.8	14.0	2.2	MC	4†	0	NP−2	60	None	EdSW
ehighton, Pa.	6,615	1.9	6.4	1.0	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	WEd§
e Mars, Iowa	5,353	11.8	2.2	1.5	MC	5	2	P−2	50	TA	None
enoir, N. C.	7,598	16.3	75.7	4.0	MC	7†	7	NP−2	None	None	SW
eonia, N. J.	5,763	7.7	79.6	1.6	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	None
ewistown, Mont.	5,874	9.6	−12.5	1.1	MC	6†	0	NP−2	72	T	ASWX
exington, Mo.	5,341	16.2	−2.1	. . .	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	150	TAPL	A
nton, Ind.	6,263	23.2	−13.2	2.6	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	EdGdSW
tchfield, Ill.	7,048	6.6	6.4	4.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	100	TK	SW
ttle Falls, Minn.	6,047	20.6	−8.8	1.9	MC	9	1	NP−−2	100	TA	W
vingston, Mont.	6,642	3.9	1.3	1.7	MC	8†	0	P−2	72	T	WdX§
ockhart, Tex.	5,018	14.9	17.0	3.5	Com	2†	2	NP−2	600	None	EdSW
ockland, Ohio	5,601	−1.8	42.3	1.7	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	Wd
ogan, Ohio	6,177	1.6	10.7	1.3	MC	7†	3	P−2	48	DTL	W
ogan, W. Va.	5,166	17.5	46.6	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−2	60	None	X[1]
ombard, Ill.	7,075	14.2	364.5	. . .	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	72	K	SW
ong Beach, N. Y.	9,036	55.3	1959.6	2.0	MC	5	5	P−4‡	2,500	TA	SW
ongmeadow t., Mass.	5,790	30.5	69.5	12.0	TM	3	3	P−3‡	500	DTAKW	Wd
ongmont, Colo.	7,406	22.8	3.1	1.4	MC	6†	0	P−2	240	TK	ESW
oveland, Colo.	6,145	11.6	8.7	1.5	MC	8†	0	NP−2	120	TK	AESW
udington, Mich.	8,701	−2.2	1.0	2.5	MC	8†	3	NP−2‡*	50	TK	SW
udlow, Ky.	6,185	−4.6	41.5	. . .	MC	8†	0	NP−2	78	TAKPL	Wd
udlow t., Mass.	8,181	−7.8	18.8	27.0	RTM	3	0	NP−3‡	None	TAKS	AS
ufkin, Tex.	9,567	30.9	49.9	3.0	Mgr	5	1	NP−2‡	120	None	SWX
umberton, N. C.	5,803	40.2	53.3	2.5	MC	4†	0	NP−2‡	60	None	AEdWX§
uzerne, Pa.	7,082	1.9	15.9	2.0	MC	8†	8	P−4‡	None	D	None
cAdoo, Pa.	5,127	2.1	12.1	1.0	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

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	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
McComb, Miss.	9,898	−1.6	29.4	4.1	Com	3	3	NP−4	$3,000	None	ASWX
McCook, Neb.	6,212	−7.1	55.4	1.9	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	100	TK	AW
McKinney, Tex.	8,555	17.1	9.4	2.5	Com	2†	2	NP−2	300	None	None
McPherson, Kan.	7,194	17.0	33.8	2.5	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	900	None	AESWX
Macomb, Ill.	8,764	3.0	26.7	...	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	240	TAK	SW
Madera, Calif.	6,457	38.3	35.5	1.4	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	130	TK	SWX
Madison, Ill.	7,782	1.6	53.3	2.5	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	75	K	None
Madison, Ind.	6,923	6.0	−2.7	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	PW
Madison, N. J.	7,944	6.2	35.5	4.0	MC	6†	0	P−3‡	None	T	EdWS*
Madison, S. D.	5,018	17.0	3.5	1.5	Com	2†	2	NP−5‡	750	None	ESW
Madisonville, Ky.	8,209	18.8	37.3	1.8	MC	6†*	0	P−2	180	None	ESW
Malone, N. Y.	8,743	1.0	14.6	2.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	200	None	W
Malvern, Ark.	5,290	3.4	32.4	...	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	....	TKL	SW
Malverne, N. Y.	5,153	128.4	U	1.5	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	None
Mandan, N. D.	6,685	32.7	16.2	4.6	Com	5	5	NP−4‡	600	None	AWd
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	6,398	238.3	120.1	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	W
Manistee, Mich.	8,694	7.6	16.7	2.8	Mgr	7	7	NP−2‡	None	A	SW
Manistique, Mich.	5,399	3.9	−18.5	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	50	None	W
Mansfield t., Mass.	6,530	2.6	1.7	18.0	Mgr	5†	5	NP−3‡	None	None	EdSW
Manville, N. J.	6,065	11.5	U	4.2	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	None	SW
Maple Heights, Ohio	6,728	13.1	243.5	0.5	MC	7†	0	NP−2	100	DT	B
Marianna, Fla.	5,079	50.6	34.9	4.1	MC	5	1	NP−2	120	None	None
Marietta, Ga.	8,667	13.5	23.4	8.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2	50	None	AEdSW
Marion, Ill.	9,251	2.4	−5.7	3.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	S
Marion, S. C.	5,746	16.8	26.4	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2	....	None	......
Marion, Va.	5,177	24.6	27.8	...	MC	7†	7	NP−4‡	48	K	SW
Marlin, Tex.	6,542	22.6	23.9	2.6	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	130	TAKPL	W
Marshall, Mich.	5,253	4.7	17.5	4.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	50	TK	EWX
Marshall, Mo.	8,533	5.3	55.8	3.1	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TAPL	ESW
Marshfield, Ore.	5,259	−0.5	31.1	1.3	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	150	DK	None
Martinez, Calif.	7,381	12.4	70.3	2.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	PWd
Martinsville, Ind.	5,009	0.9	1.4	1.5	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	KEPL	EW
Marysville, Calif.	6,646	15.3	5.5	2.5	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	150	None	X
Maryville, Mo.	5,700	9.2	10.5	3.6	MC	3	3	NP−2	300	None	W
Maryville, Tenn.	5,609	13.1	32.6	2.3	Com	3†	3	NP−2	108	None	EdW
Mayfield, Ky.	8,619	5.4	24.2	...	MC	6†	0	P−2	156	TAKPL	X[1]
Maynard t., Mass.	6,812	−4.8	1.0	5.7	TM	3	3	P−1	175	TAKW	SW
Maysville, Ky.	6,572	0.2	7.4	0.9	Com	3	3	P−2	1,000	None	None
Mechanicsburg, Pa.	5,709	1.1	20.5	...	MC	5†	0	P−4‡	None	D	A
Mechanicville, N. Y.	7,449	−6.0	−3.0	1.0	Com	5	5	NP−2‡*	500*	None	SW
Media, Pa.	5,351	−0.4	30.7	0.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	SW
Medina, N. Y.	5,871	−3.3	1.0	3.7	MC	7	7	NP−2‡	200	None	SW
Menomonie, Wis.	6,582	17.6	9.6	9.0	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	1,000	None	W
Mercedes, Tex.	7,624	15.4	93.6	1.0	Com	4†	4	NP−2‡	120	None	S
Merrill, Wis.	8,711	3.0	4.8	5.2	MC	16†	0	NP−2	80	TAKSL	X§
Mesa, Ariz.	7,224	94.7	22.2	1.9	MC	7	7	P−4‡	150	None	AEdGdSWX§
Metropolis, Ill.	6,287	12.7	10.2	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	300	TK	EW
Metuchen, N. J.	6,557	14.1	83.4	3.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	S
Mexia, Tex.	6,410	−2.6	88.9	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	1	None	ASWX[1]
Mexico, Mo.	9,053	9.2	37.9	2.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	120	TAPL	S
Miami, Okla.	8,345	3.5	18.6	1.0	Com	4†	4	P−2	100	None	ESW
Miamisburg, Ohio	5,544	0.5	25.9	5.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	90	DTL	EW
Middleborough t., Mass.	9,032	4.9	1.8	68.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	None	TA	EGW
Middletown, Pa.	7,046	15.8	2.8	2.1	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	AEd
Midland, Pa.	6,373	6.1	10.2	1.8	MC	7†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Midland, Tex.	9,352	70.5	205.5	4.0	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	300	None	SWX§

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		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Miles City, Mont.	7,313	1.9	−9.6	2.2	MC	8†	0	NP−2	$ 72	T	WX§
Millbury t., Mass.	6,983	0.4	23.1	16.1	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	400	DTAKSPW	None
Milledgeville, Ga.	6,778	22.5	19.8	5.1	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	180	None	W
Millvale, Pa.	7,811	−4.3	1.7	0.6	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Milton, Pa.	8,313	−2.8	−1.0	3.5	MC	15†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Minden, La.	6,677	18.7	−17.9	3.9	MC	5†	5	NP−2	360	P	EW
Mineral Wells, Tex.	6,303	5.3	−24.1	4.0	Com	2†	2	NP−2	1,500	KPL	ASWX§
Minersville, Pa.	8,686	−7.5	19.7	0.6	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	DT	None
Mingo Junction, Ohio	5,192	3.2	9.1	1.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	W
Mission, Tex.	5,982	16.8	33.1	1.1	MC	4†	4	NP−2	240	None	STW
Monaca, Pa.	7,061	52.1	20.9	2.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Monmouth, Ill.	9,096	5.0	6.8	2.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	168	TK	SWX[1]
Monongahela City, Pa.	8,825	1.7	−0.1	1.8	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	None
Monroe, N. C.	6,475	6.1	49.4	2.3	MC	3†	3	P−2	360	None	EdSW
Monroe, Wis.	6,182	23.3	4.7	2.7	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	120	TAKL	SW
Montague t., Mass.	7,582	−6.2	5.3	31.7	TM	3	3	P−3‡	*	TAK	WdX§B*
Montebello, Calif.	8,016	45.8	U	7.4	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	TK	B
Monterey Park, Calif.	8,531	−6.7	67.1	5.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡*	300	TK	W
Montevideo, Minn.	5,220	20.9	−2.3	1.9	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	120	T	ASW
Montpelier, Vt.	8,006	2.2	10.0	8.4	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	None	DTAK	AWX*
Mooresville, N. C.	6,682	18.9	30.2	5.3	MC	9†	0	NP−2	36	None	SW
Moorhead, Minn.	9,491	24.0	33.8	4.8	MC	8†	0	NP−2	None	TL	ESW
Morgan City, La.	6,969	16.4	10.2	1.3	MC	5†	5	NP−4	60	None	EPSW
Morganton, N. C.	7,670	27.8	109.3	3.9	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2	24	None	EdSW
Morris, Ill.	6,145	10.4	23.6	2.4	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	W
Morristown, Tenn.	8,050	10.2	24.3	2.7	MC	5	1	NP−2	240	TK	EW
Morrisville, Pa.	5,493	2.3	47.5	3.5	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Moscow, Idaho	6,014	34.4	13.1	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP−2	300	TK	SWX*
Mount Airy, N. C.	6,286	4.0	27.2	1.9	MC	5†	1	P−2	100	None	SW
Mount Carmel, Ill.	6,987	−2.0	−4.3	2.3	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	Wd
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	5,941	15.9	29.8	2.0	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	60	None	W
Mount Oliver, Pa.	6,981	−1.3	26.8	0.5	MC	7†	1	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mount Pleasant, Mich.	8,413	61.4	8.1	3.4	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	150	None	WX
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	5,824	−0.8	0.1	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Mount Vernon, Ind.	5,638	12.0	−4.7	1.2	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	GW
Murfreesboro, Tenn.	9,495	19.8	48.9	2.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	260	None	EdSW
Murphysboro, Ill.	8,976	9.7	−23.6	5.0	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	None
Murray, Utah	5,740	11.0	12.8	7.7	Com	3	3	NP−4‡*	720	D	EW
Nacogdoches, Tex.	7,538	32.5	60.4	3.1	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	60	None	SWX§
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	6,217	11.1	11.3	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡	None	D	W
Napa, Calif.	7,740	20.2	−4.7	1.7	MC	5	5	NP−5‡	None	None	WP§
Naperville, Ill.	5,272	3.0	33.6	1.6	Com	5	5	NP−4	300	None	EdSW
Narberth, Pa.	5,217	11.7	26.1	0.5	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Natchitoches, La.	6,812	49.8	34.2	...	Com	3	3	NP−4	600	None	EWX§
Navasota, Tex.	6,138	19.7	1.3	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−2	120	None	S
Nazareth, Pa.	5,721	3.9	28.4	1.7	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Nebraska City, Neb.	7,339	1.5	15.1	...	Com	3	3	NP−2	660	None	GW
Negaunee, Mich.	6,813	4.0	−11.7	14.0	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	None	TK	EdWd
Nelsonville, Ohio	5,368	0.9	−17.4	1.8	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	EW
Neosho, Mo.	5,318	18.6	13.0	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP−2‡	120	P	ASW
Nevada, Mo.	8,181	9.8	4.3	3.6	MC	10†	0	P−2‡	1	TAPL	None
Newark, N. Y.	9,646	26.1	9.8	3.0	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	SWX§
Newberry, S. C.	7,510	2.9	23.8	3.1	MC	6	0	P−2	420	None	EdSW
New Boston, Ohio	6,024	1.6	23.1	3.0	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	None
New Braunfels, Tex.	6,976	11.8	73.9	3.9	Com	3	3	NP−2	720	None	SW
New Brighton, Pa.	9,630	−3.2	6.3	1.2	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	DT	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Newnan, Ga.	7,182	12.5	−9.3	3.1	MC	8†	8	NP−2‡	$ 100	None	AEdSW
Newport t., N. H.	5,304	13.8	13.4	. . .	TM	3	3	P−3‡	500	DTKS	AWdX§
Newton, N. J.	5,533	2.4	30.9	3.9	TM	3	3	P−3‡	325	AK	SW
Newton, N. C.	5,407	23.1	45.4	2.6	MC	6†	6	NP−2	120	None	EdSW
New Ulm, Minn.	8,743	19.6	8.3	7.6	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	250	TK	ESW
Niles Center, Ill.	(see Skokie, Illinois)										
Noblesville, Ind.	5,575	15.9	1.1	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	TK	None
Nogales, Ariz.	5,135	−14.5	−29.0	1.7	MC	6†	6	NP−2	None	None	SWX[1]
Normal, Ill.	6,983	3.2	31.6	4.0	MC	6†	6	NP−4‡	72	K	W
Northampton, Pa.	9,622	−2.2	5.2	3.1	Mgr	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	SW
North Andover t., Mass.	7,524	8.1	11.1	28.0	TM	3	3	NP−1	250	DTAKS	W
North Arlington, N. J.	9,904	19.9	367.6	2.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	ASWd
North Chicago, Ill.	8,465	L	45.0	1.8	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	180	TK	W
N. College Hill, Ohio	5,231	26.4	274.9	1.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	100	DTL	None
North Pelham, N. Y.	5,052	3.3	105.0	0.5	MC	4†	4	NP−2‡	300	None	None
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	8,804	18.7	25.1	1.8	MC	6†	6	P−2‡	600	None	SWd
Norwalk, Ohio	8,211	5.6	5.4	5.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	ESWX§
Norwich, N. Y.	8,694	3.8	1.3	2.2	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	300	A	None
Nyack, N. Y.	5,206	−3.4	21.3	0.6	MC	5	5	P−2‡	300	None	SW
Oakmont, Pa.	6,260	3.9	33.6	1.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Oakwood, Ohio	7,652	17.8	340.9	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	150	None	W
Ocala, Fla.	8,986	23.4	48.2	4.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	180	None	AEdSWX*
Oconto, Wis.	5,362	6.6	2.2	6.0	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	60	TAKL	None
Odessa, Tex.	9,573	297.7	U	2.1	Com	5†	5	NP−2‡	900	TKEPL	SW
Oelwein, Iowa	7,801	L	4.5	2.6	MC	6†	2	NP−2	30	TA	SW
Old Town, Me.	7,688	5.8	4.5	6.3	MC	10†	0	P−1	None	None	None
Olney, Ill.	7,831	27.5	36.7	4.0	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	W
Olyphant, Pa.	9,252	−13.9	5.0	5.0	MC	4†	0	P−4‡	None	C	E
Opelika, Ala.	8,487	37.9	24.1	3.0	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	1,200	None	EdSW
Opelousas, La.	8,980	42.6	42.0	2.7	MC	5†	1	P−4	300	P	ESW
Orange, Calif.	7,901	−1.3	63.9	3.6	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	150	TK	WS*
Orange t., Mass.	5,611	4.6	−0.5	35.0	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	200	TAKW	WX
Orange, Tex.	7,472	−3.6	−14.1	2.1	MC	4†	0	P−2‡	48	None	PST
Oregon City, Ore.	6,124	6.3	1.3	1.6	Mgr	3	3	NP−6‡	None	None	AW
Owatonna, Minn.	8,694	13.6	5.5	7.9	MC	7†	2	NP−2‡	30	TK	EGdSW
Owego, N. Y.	5,068	6.9	14.3	2.9	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	50	TA	None
Oxnard, Calif.	8,519	35.5	42.3	2.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	300	DTAK	SW
Pacific Grove, Calif.	6,249	12.4	86.9	1.9	Mgr	7	7	NP−4‡*	None	TAK	None
Palatka, Fla.	7,140	9.8	27.4	4.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	AW
Palisades Park, N. J.	8,141	15.2	168.3	1.0	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	S
Palmer t., Mass.	9,149	−4.5	−3.2	31.3	TM	3	3	NP−1	1,600	DTAKW	None
Palmerton, Pa.	7,475	−2.6	7.1	2.5	MC	6†	6	P−4‡	None	D	None
Palmyra, N. J.	5,178	4.2	U	. . .	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	SX§
Palmyra, Pa.	5,239	19.7	20.0	. . .	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Pana, Ill.	5,966	2.2	−4.7	1.9	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	120	TK	SW
Paragould, Ark.	7,079	18.7	−0.5	3.9	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	96	TKL	ESW
Paris, Ill.	9,281	11.8	10.0	2.4	Com	5	5	NP−4	400	None	SW
Paris, Ky.	6,697	7.9	−1.7	1.7	Com	4†	4	NP−4	600	None	AESW
Paris, Tenn.	6,395	−21.7	72.6	1.7	MC	7	7	NP−2	90	TKPL	AEdW
Pascagoula, Miss.	5,900	36.0	−28.7	6.2	Com	3	3	NP−4‡	1,800	None	GdPSW
Patchogue, N. Y.	7,181	4.7	70.2	2.4	MC	7	7	P−2‡	300	None	S
Paulsboro, N. J.	7,011	−1.5	63.6	2.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	GSW
Pauls Valley, Okla.	5,104	20.5	14.6	. . .	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	. . . .	TKSP	. . . . . .
Pawhuska, Okla.	5,443	−8.2	−7.5	1.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡	260	None	EGdSW
Pelham Manor, N. Y.	5,302	8.0	179.8	1.3	MC	5	5	P−2‡	None	None	None
Pendleton, Ore.	8,847	33.6	−3.2	3.0	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	None	T	SWX§A§

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Penns Grove, N. J.	6,488	10.1	−2.7	2.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	None
Penn Yan, N. Y.	5,308	−0.4	18.0	1.0	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	$ 180	None	ESW
Perry, Iowa	5,977	1.6	4.2	2.3	MC	5†	2	NP−2	50	TA	SW
Perry, Okla.	5,045	19.9	33.4	1.5	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	60	TK	ESW
Peru, Ill.	8,983	−1.5	2.8	2.4	MC	10†	0	NP−4‡	52	TK	ESW
Petaluma, Calif.	8,034	−2.6	32.4	2.3	MC	7	7	NP−4‡	150	DTAKSP	S
Petoskey, Mich.	6,019	4.9	13.3	4.1	Mgr	5	1	NP−2‡*	100	TK	EPSW
Picayune, Miss.	5,129	9.2	89.5	3.8	MC	5	1	NP−4	54	K	GdX
Picher, Okla.	5,848	−24.8	−19.7	2.0	MC	8†	0	P−2‡	1	TKP	Wd
Piedmont, Calif.	9,866	5.7	118.0	1.8	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	None	A
Pitcairn, Pa.	6,310	−0.1	10.1	0.3	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	E
Pitman, N. J.	5,507	1.8	59.9	4.4	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	T	SW
Pittsburg, Calif.	9,520	−0.9	103.8	3.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	None	DTAK	Wd
Plainview, Tex.	8,263	−6.5	121.5	3.9	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡	240	K	ASWX§
Plant City, Fla.	7,491	10.2	82.4	3.2	Mgr	4†	4	NP−3‡	150	None	GW
Plaquemine, La.	5,049	−1.5	10.6	1.0	MC	5†	5	NP−4	120	None	AEdSW
Plymouth, Ind.	5,713	8.0	21.9	1.8	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	AW
Plymouth, Mich.	5,360	19.5	56.9	1.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	114	None	W
Pontiac, Ill.	9,585	15.9	24.1	1.9	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	156	TK	S
Portage, Wis.	7,016	11.2	13.0	3.0	MC	10†	0	NP−2‡	200	TAK	SW
Portales, N. M.	5,104	104.0	118.3	2.2	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	120	None	SW
Port Angeles, Wash.	9,409	−7.6	90.4	6.2	Com	3	3	NP−3	1,800	None	EdW
Porterville, Calif.	6,270	18.2	29.4	1.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	120	None	W
Port Jervis, N. Y.	9,749	−4.8	0.7	2.4	MC	9†	1	P−2	120	T	W
Portland, Ind.	6,362	20.6	−11.5	...	MC	5†	5	P−4	100	TK	EW
Pratt, Kan.	6,591	4.3	22.0	3.6	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	500	None	AESWX§
Prescott, Ariz.	6,018	9.1	10.1	1.9	MC	5	5	P−4‡	None	None	SWX
Presque Isle, Me.	7,939	17.0	35.1	72.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−3‡*	75	None	X
Price, Utah	5,214	27.7	72.8	1.6	MC	5†	5	NP−2‡*	420	DTKS	AEdW
Prichard, Ala.	6,084	32.8	U	1.4	MC	6	6	NP−4	300	None	A
Princeton, Ill.	5,224	9.7	15.4	2.2	Com	5	5	NP−4	100	None	ESW
Princeton, Ind.	7,786	3.7	5.2	1.7	MC	5†	5	P−4	120	TK	SW
Princeton, Ky.	5,389	13.1	29.1	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2	156	None	SW
Princeton, N. J.	7,719	10.4	18.2	1.8	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S
Princeton, W. Va.	7,426	6.8	11.4	2.0	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	160	None	X§
Prospect Park, N. J.	5,714	−3.3	37.7	0.5	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	Wd
Prospect Park, Pa.	5,100	10.3	82.3	0.8	MC	7†	7	NP−4‡	None	D	None
Pulaski, Tenn.	5,314	57.8	21.1	...	MC	6†	0	NP−4‡	75	K	EdSW
Pulaski, Va.	8,792	22.7	35.7	3.4	MC	8†	0	NP−2	None	T	W
Punxsutawney, Pa.	9,482	2.3	−10.1	3.1	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Putnam, Conn.	7,775	6.2	−5.1	4.0	MC	9†	1	P−2	None	T	SW
Puyallup, Wash.	7,889	11.2	12.2	6.0	MC	7†	1	NP−4‡*	None	TKL	AW
Quakertown, Pa.	5,150	5.5	11.2	2.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	ESW
Radford, Va.	6,990	12.3	34.6	15.0	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TA	BEW
Randolph t., Mass.	7,634	16.5	37.8	9.1	TM	3	3	P−1	300	TAKSW	W
Rankin, Pa.	7,470	−6.1	9.0	0.8	MC	7†	7	P−4‡	None	D	None
Raton, N. M.	7,607	24.9	9.8	3.1	MC	10†	0	P−4‡	None	None	ESWXA§
Ravenna, Ohio	8,538	6.5	11.1	3.1	MC	7†	3	P−2	100	DTL	SW
Rawlins, Wyo.	5,531	13.6	22.7	2.0	MC	6†	3	P−2‡	150	None	AWX
Reading, Ohio	6,079	6.2	26.1	...	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	EW
Redding, Calif.	8,109	93.6	41.4	4.0	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	None	TK	EdWX
Red Oak, Iowa	5,763	−0.3	3.6	3.2	MC	5†	2	NP−2	40	TA	EdWX[1]
Red Wing, Minn.	9,962	3.5	11.5	7.2	MC	9	1	NP−2‡	50	T	APW
Rhinelander, Wis.	8,501	6.0	20.5	2.6	Mgr	5	5	NP−1	100	None	ASW
Rice Lake, Wis.	5,719	10.5	16.2	6.9	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	130	TAKSL	EdWX[1]
Richfield, Minn.	6,750	1.9	38.7	11.0	MC	4	4	NP−3‡	300	TA	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Richmond, Ky.	7,335	12.9	15.5	...	MC	6†	6	P–4	$ 90	PL	SW
Richwood, W. Va.	5,051	−11.7	32.1	0.8	MC	9	1	P–2‡	48	K	A
Ridgefield, N. J.	5,271	12.8	−0.6	3.5	MC	6†	0	P–3‡	None	A	S
Ridgway, Pa.	6,253	−1.0	4.6	2.4	MC	5†	0	P–4‡	None	D	W
River Forest, Ill.	9,487	7.5	102.6	2.4	MC	6†	6	NP–4‡	None	K	Wd
River Junction, Fla.	7,110	26.2	U	2.2	MC	5	5	P–2‡	12	None	EW
Riverside, Ill.	7,935	17.2	167.4	2.0	Mgr	6†	6	P–4‡	None	K	W
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	8,545	151.0	1.0	...	MC	6†	0	NP–3‡	None	None	None
Robbinsdale, Minn.	6,018	35.9	23.4	5.0	MC	4†	0	NP–2	360	A	W
Robstown, Tex.	6,780	62.1	341.2	1.3	MC	4†	4	NP–2	60	AKPL	EGdS
Rochester, Pa.	7,441	−3.7	11.1	1.0	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	C	P§
Rockland, Me.	8,899	−1.9	11.9	11.0	MC	7†	0	P–2	54	None	A§
Rockland t., Mass.	8,087	7.5	−0.3	10.0	TM	3	3	NP–1	300	DTAKSW	W
Rock Springs, Wyo.	9,827	16.4	30.7	2.1	MC	6†	0	P–2‡	240	None	X[1]
Rockville, Conn.	7,572	1.7	−3.6	...	MC	12†	4	P–4‡*	None	DTAK	S
Rocky River, Ohio	8,291	47.2	202.6	5.2	MC	7†	3	P–2	150	DTL	None
Rolla, Mo.	5,141	40.1	76.7	2.5	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	45	P	S
Roselle Park, N. J.	9,661	7.7	64.9	1.2	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	TA	S*
Roseville, Calif.	6,653	3.5	43.5	2.2	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	None	TAKP	EdSWd
Roseville, Mich.	9,023	32.0	U	6.6	Com	5	5	NP–2‡	60	TK	Wd
Rumford Falls, Me.	8,447	−3.2	24.4			(not an incorporated municipality)					
Rushville, Ind.	5,960	4.4	3.8	2.0	MC	5†	5	P–4	100	TK	EW
Rusk, Tex.	5,699	47.7	64.4	1.4	MC	5†	5	NP–2‡	24	TKPL	SW
Russellville, Ark.	5,927	5.3	24.9	4.0	MC	6†	0	P–2‡	120	TKL	S
Ruston, La.	7,107	61.3	29.8	...	MC	5†	1	NP–4	120	None	ESW
Rye, N. Y.	9,865	13.2	64.1	4.5	MC	7	7	NP–2‡	None	None	None
Saco, Me.	8,631	19.3	6.1	27.0	MC	7†	0	NP–1	None	None	None
St. Albans, Vt.	8,037	0.2	5.7	1.6	MC	6†	0	P–3‡	None	TK	SW
St. Bernard, Ohio	7,387	−1.3	18.6	1.5	MC	7†	3	P–2	150	DTL	E
St. Charles, Ill.	5,870	9.2	31.2	3.2	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	150	TK	EdSW
St. Clair, Pa.	6,809	−6.7	12.3	1.0	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	DP	Ed
St. Johnsbury, Vt.	7,437	−6.1	10.6	...	Mgr	6†	0	NP–3‡	25	DTK	WX§
St. Joseph, Mich.	8,963	7.4	15.1	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	100	None	Wd
St. Louis Park, Minn.	7,737	64.3	6.5	10.0	MC	5	5	NP–3‡	720	TAK	W
St. Marys, Ohio	5,532	1.8	−4.3	2.0	MC	7†	3	NP–2	150	DTL	ESW
St. Marys, Pa.	7,653	3.0	6.7	1.7	MC	7†	0	P–4‡	None	DT	None
St. Peter, Minn.	5,870	22.0	11.0	3.2	MC	6	0	NP–3‡	100	T	EdW
Salamanca, N. Y.	9,011	−5.9	3.2	5.9	MC	5†	0	P–2	None	A	WE*
Salem, Ill.	7,319	65.6	55.9	...	Com	5	5	NP–4	400	None	EGdSWX§
Salem, N. J.	8,618	7.1	8.2	2.6	MC	9	1	P–4‡	None	T	SWd
Salem, Va.	5,737	18.5	16.2	2.6	Mgr	3	3	NP–4‡	300	None	EdW
San Anselmo, Calif.	5,790	24.5	87.9	2.9	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	None	TAK	None
San Benito, Tex.	9,501	−11.6	112.1	1.8	Com	4†	4	NP–2‡	420	None	STX§
San Bruno, Calif.	6,519	80.6	131.1	2.3	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	120	TAK	W
Sand Springs, Okla.	6,137	−8.0	63.7	0.9	Com	3	3	P–2	260	None	None
San Fernando, Calif.	9,094	20.2	136.0	2.3	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	260	TK	SW
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	8,881	7.3	40.4	3.2	MC	5	5	NP–4‡*	500	AK	SW
San Marcos, Tex.	6,006	17.0	13.4	2.0	Com	3	3	NP–2‡	600	None	SW
San Marino, Calif.	8,175	119.2	538.7	3.5	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	None	TK	None
San Rafael, Calif.	8,573	6.9	45.5	5.0	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	None	TAKPL	None
Santa Clara, Calif.	6,650	5.5	20.7	3.0	MC	5	5	NP–2‡	60	TAKP	EdSW
Santa Maria, Calif.	8,522	20.8	78.8	4.0	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	240	TAK	SW
Santa Paula, Calif.	8,986	20.6	87.8	5.3	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	150	TAK	S
Saranac Lake, N. Y.	7,138	−11.0	55.0	2.1	Mgr	5	5	P–2‡	225	None	SW
Sayre, Pa.	7,569	−4.2	−2.2	2.5	MC	15†	0	P–4‡	None	DTKSPL	None
Sayreville, N. J.	8,186	−5.5	20.6	15.0	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	A	SWd

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	6,518	0.1	19.8	1.3	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	EGW
Scotia, N. Y.	7,960	8.1	71.7	1.5	MC	5	5	P–2‡	$ 400	None	SW
Scottdale, Pa.	6,493	–3.3	16.4	1.1	MC	12†	0	P–4‡	None	D	None
Secaucus, N. J.	9,754	9.0	65.0	5.5	MC	7	1	P–2‡	300	None	None
Sequin, Tex.	7,006	34.1	43.9	3.1	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	120	TAKL	ESW
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	6,452	0.1	0.8	3.8	MC	5	1	P–2‡	200	None	SW
Sewickley, Pa.	5,614	0.3	13.0	1.2	Mgr	9†	0	P–4‡	None	D	W
Seymour, Ind.	8,620	14.8	2.2	1.8	MC	5†	5	P–4	120	TK	None
Sharpsburg, Pa.	8,202	–5.1	–3.1	0.5	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	DP	EWP§
Sharpsville, Pa.	5,129	–1.3	11.3	1.4	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Shawano, Wis.	5,565	32.9	18.2	3.9	MC	6†	0	NP–2	120	TAL	EdSWA§
Sheffield, Ala.	7,933	27.5	–6.9	18.8	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	900	None	EdPWX*
Shelby, Ohio	6,643	7.2	11.1	...	MC	5†	1	NP–2	120	TL	ESW
Shelbyville, Tenn.	6,537	30.5	72.0	...	MC	6†	0	NP–2	25	None	EdW
Shenandoah, Iowa	6,846	5.3	23.7	2.5	MC	5†	2	NP–2	50	TA	W
Shippensburg, Pa.	5,244	20.7	–0.6	2.3	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	None	D	W
Sidney, Ohio	9,790	5.3	8.3	...	MC	7†	3	P–2	150	DTL	W
Sikeston, Mo.	7,944	40.0	57.1	...	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	60	TAPL	EW
Silver City, N. M.	5,044	43.3	32.2	4.0	MC	4†	4	NP–2‡	None	None	SW
Skokie, Ill.	7,172	43.2	556.2	10.5	MC	6†	6	NP–4‡	72	K	Wd
Solvay, N. Y.	8,201	2.7	8.6	1.6	MC	6†	0	P–2‡	500	None	Ed
Somerset, Ky.	6,154	11.8	17.9	2.0	MC	6†	0	NP–2	72	PL	None
Somerset t., Mass.	5,873	8.8	53.4	13.9	TM	3	3	NP–3‡	500	DTAK	W
Somerset, Pa.	5,430	23.5	40.8	1.4	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Somersworth, N. H.	6,136	8.0	–15.1	10.3	MC	10†	0	NP–2	None	None	W
Somerville, N. J.	8,720	5.6	22.9	2.2	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	TA	S
South Amboy, N. J.	7,802	–8.0	7.3	1.0	MC	5	1	P–2‡	None	K	SW
South Boston, Va.	5,252	8.5	11.6	2.2	MC	6†	6	NP–2	120	None	W
South Euclid, Ohio	6,146	39.7	174.1	4.8	MC	6†	6	P–2	48	DTL	Wd
South Hadley t., Mass.	6,856	1.2	22.5	...	RTM	3	3	NP–3‡	400	TAK	AEdW
Southington, Conn.	5,088	–0.7	0.8	9.4	MC	6†	6	P–2‡	None	DTAK	S
South Norfolk, Va.	8,038	2.3	1.6	2.3	MC	5†	5	NP–4‡	240	T	None
S. Plainfield, N. J.	5,379	6.6	U	8.3	MC	6†	0	NP–3‡	None	A	None
South Salt Lake, Utah	5,701	U	U	53.0	Com	5	5	NP–4‡	3,600	D	SW
S. San Francisco, Calif.	6,629	7.0	40.4	9.0	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	360	TAK	None
S. Williamsport, Pa.	6,033	–0.4	39.6	1.8	MC	9†	0	NP–4‡	None	D	None
Sparks, Nev.	5,318	18.0	39.2	17.0	MC	5†	0	NP–4	300	TKL	S
Sparta, Wis.	5,820	17.6	10.8	2.3	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	100	TAK	SW
Spencer, Iowa	6,599	31.5	9.1	2.5	MC	7†	2	NP–2	50	TA	ESWX
Spencer t., Mass.	6,641	5.9	5.8	34.0	TM	5	5	NP–1	100	TAKW	SW
Springfield, Tenn.	6,668	19.6	44.5	1.1	Com	3	3	NP–2	720	None	EdSW
Springfield, Vt.	5,182	4.8	–0.6	4.4	Mgr	3	3	NP–3‡	100	TAK	AWX§
Spring Valley, Ill.	5,010	–4.9	–18.8	4.7	MC	10†	0	NP–4‡	60	TK	W
State College, Pa.	6,226	39.9	85.0	2.8	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	D	SW
Statesboro, Ga.	5,028	25.8	5.0	3.1	MC	5†	5	NP–2‡	200	None	AWDX*
Sterling, Colo.	7,411	3.0	12.2	1.5	MC	6†	0	NP–2	160	TK	ASWX
Stillwater, Minn.	7,013	–2.2	–7.3	3.5	MC	5	5	NP–4‡	None	None	W
Storm Lake, Iowa	5,274	26.9	13.6	1.8	MC	6†	2	NP–2	50	TA	ASWX
Stoughton t., Mass.	8,632	5.2	19.5	16.6	Mgr	5	5	NP–3‡	None	None	W
Stroudsburg, Pa.	6,186	14.3	12.9	1.8	MC	5†	0	P–4‡	None	D	S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	5,439	9.2	9.4	7.2	MC	8†	0	NP–2‡	150	TAKL	EdSW
Sturgis, Mich.	7,214	3.8	15.9	1.5	Mgr	9	1	NP–2‡	100	None	ESWX§
Stuttgart, Ark.	5,628	14.2	9.0	2.2	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	200	TKL	S
Sullivan, Ind.	5,077	–4.3	18.2	2.0	MC	5†	5	P–4	100	TK	S
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	6,742	24.5	–2.5	4.0	Com	3	3	P–2	600	AKPL	ASWX§
Summit, Ill.	7,043	7.6	62.9	2.1	MC	6†	6	P–4‡	78	TK	None

TABLE II.—GOVERNMENTAL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Summit Hill, Pa.	5,406	−2.9	1.2	2.9	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Swoyerville, Pa.	9,234	1.1	32.8	...	MC	6†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Sylacauga, Ala.	6,269	52.3	92.2	3.0	MC	6	6	NP−4	None	None	AEdW
Takoma Park, Md.	8,938	39.3	102.5	...	MC	6†	0	NP−2	None	None	None
Talladega, Ala.	9,298	22.4	16.0	3.7	Com	3	3	NP−3‡	$ 900	None	SW
Tallulah, La.	5,712	71.4	53.2	1.0	MC	3†	3	NP−4	300	P	None
Tarboro, N. C.	7,148	14.1	39.6	1.8	MC	8†	0	NP−2‡	90	None	ESW
Tarentum, Pa.	9,846	3.1	7.0	0.8	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	EW
Tarrant City, Ala.	6,833	−6.9	900.1	...	MC	7	1	P−4	120	None	Ed
Tarrytown, N. Y.	6,874	0.5	17.8	2.8	MC	7	7	P−2‡	600	None	SW
Taylor, Pa.	9,002	−13.7	5.6	4.0	MC	12†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Taylor, Tex.	7,875	5.5	25.1	4.0	Mgr	4†	4	NP−2‡	48	None	STW
Taylorville, Ill.	8,313	13.6	26.0	...	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	150	TK	SW
Tell City, Ind.	5,395	10.7	19.3	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	TK	AEW
Tenafly, N. J.	7,413	30.8	58.1	2.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	TA	S
Texas City, Tex.	5,748	62.6	40.9	2.9	Com	3	3	NP−2	300	None	A
The Dalles, Ore.	6,266	6.5	1.3	2.5	MC	5†	1	NP−4‡	None	T	AWX
Thibodaux, La.	5,851	31.7	26.0	1.5	Com	3	3	P−4	960	None	EGdSW
Thief River Falls, Minn.	6,019	41.0	−8.9	2.0	MC	6	2	NP−2	100	T	AESW
Thomaston, Ga.	6,396	29.9	96.7	...	MC	6	6	NP−2‡	500	None	EdSWX[1]
Three Rivers, Mich.	6,710	−2.2	31.8	2.5	Mgr	5	5	NP−2‡	100	None	Wd
Throop, Pa.	7,382	−8.0	20.3	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	C	None
Tifton, Ga.	5,228	54.2	12.8	2.8	Mgr	5	5	NP−5‡	None	None	SWX*
Tipton, Ind.	5,101	4.9	7.9	1.0	MC	5†	5	P−4	90	TK	AESW
Titusville, Pa.	8,126	0.9	−4.5	2.5	Com	5	5	P−4‡	300	CT	W
Toccoa, Ga.	5,494	19.4	29.0	3.1	Mgr	3	3	NP−3‡	150	None	None
Tooele, Utah	5,001	−2.6	42.6	5.0	Mgr	5†	5	NP−2*	96	DTK	SW
Toronto, Ohio	7,426	5.4	50.4	1.2	MC	7†	3	NP−2	84	DTL	W
Torrance, Calif.	9,950	36.8	U	18.9	MC	5	5	NP−4*	600	TK	AW
Totowa, N. J.	5,130	11.5	146.8	2.3	MC	6†	6	P−3‡	None	A	SWd
Trenton, Mich.	5,284	31.4	139.1	7.2	MC	6†	6	NP−2‡	300	TAK	WS
Trenton, Mo.	7,046	0.8	0.6	2.6	MC	8	0	NP−2‡	100	TAPL	EW
Troy, Ala.	7,055	3.5	19.6	4.0	MC	11	1	P−4	180	None	EdGWX[1]
Troy, Ohio	9,697	11.8	19.5	2.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	96	DTL	ESW
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	6,563	6.9	74.9	0.6	MC	5	5	P−2‡	600	None	None
Tucumcari, N. M.	6,194	49.5	32.9	4.7	MC	8†	0	P−4‡	96	None	EW
Tulare, Calif.	8,259	33.1	75.4	1.7	Mgr	5	5	NP−4	120	DT	ASWX§
Tupelo, Miss.	8,212	29.1	25.8	3.0	MC	5†	1	NP−4	600	KSP	EdSWX
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	5,451	3.4	110.2	2.0	MC	4†	4	P−2‡	200	None	EdW
Turtle Creek, Pa.	9,805	−8.3	81.4	...	MC	9†	0	P−4‡	None	D	None
Tuscumbia, Ala.	5,515	21.7	17.6	2.0	MC	6	6	P−4	180	None	EdX*
Tyrone, Pa.	8,845	−2.2	−0.5	1.2	MC	14†	0	P−4‡	None	D	W
Uhrichsville, Ohio	6,435	−L	0.1	1.5	MC	7†	3	P−2	72	DTL	None
Union, S. C.	8,478	14.3	20.8	4.0	MC	5	0	P−2	360	None	ESWT§
Union City, Tenn.	7,256	23.7	32.9	1.0	Com	3	3	NP−6‡	2,400	None	AEW
University Hgts., Ohio	5,981	167.4	1607.6	2.0	MC	7	7	NP−2‡*	....	None	None
Upland, Calif.	6,316	33.9	61.8	11.9	Mgr	5	5	NP−4‡	240	TK	W
Upper Arlington, Ohio	5,370	175.5	393.4	2.3	MC	5	5	NP−4‡	240	None	EdWd
Urbana, Ohio	8,335	7.7	1.6	3.9	MC	7†	3	P−2	150	DTL	SWGd§
Uvalde, Tex.	6,679	26.4	36.1	2.3	MC	5†	5	NP−2	24	None	GdSTWX§
Uxbridge t., Mass.	6,417	2.1	16.7	29.8	TM	3	3	NP−3‡	100	DTAKW	AW
Valley City, N. D.	5,917	12.3	12.4	1.9	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	60	T	AESWX§
Valparaiso, Ind.	8,736	8.1	23.9	2.3	MC	5†	5	P−4	120	TK	W
Van Buren, Ark.	5,422	4.6	−0.8	...	MC	6†	0	P−2‡	60	TKL	None
Vandalia, Ill.	5,288	21.8	30.9	1.0	MC	8†	0	NP−4‡	120	TK	SW
Van Wert, Ohio	9,227	8.9	4.6	3.2	MC	7†	3	P−2	120	DTL	SWX§

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

City	Population			Land Area in Square Miles	Form of Government	CITY COUNCIL				Other Elective City Offices	Utilities Owned and Operated
	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Councilmen		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
enice, Ill.	5,454	1.7	37.7	2.0	MC	6†	0	P–4‡	$ 120	TK	None
entnor City, N. J.	7,905	18.4	204.3	1.9	MC	7†	1	P–3‡	None	C	WS*
ernon, Tex.	9,277	1.5	77.7	4.0	Com	5	1	NP–2‡	300	None	ESWX[1]
erona, N. J.	8,957	25.1	135.6	0.7	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	450	TA	S
illa Park, Ill.	7,236	16.3	628.3	...	MC	6†	6	NP–4‡	60	K	W
ineland, N. J.	7,914	4.7	17.5	1.1	Com	3	3	P–4	1,125	None	ESW
inita, Okla.	5,685	33.4	–14.9	1.6	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	48	TKP	SW
isalia, Calif.	8,904	22.6	26.2	2.7	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	None	None	ASX
Vabash, Ind.	9,653	9.2	–10.5	5.6	MC	5†	5	P–4	120	TK	None
Vadsworth, Ohio	6,495	9.5	25.1	2.5	MC	7†	3	P–2	120	DTL	EdSW
Vallington, N. J.	8,981	–0.9	58.6	1.3	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	A	W
Valpole t., Mass.	7,443	2.3	33.5	20.0	TM	5	5	NP–1	250	TA	W
Valsenburg, Colo.	5,855	6.4	54.4	1.6	MC	8†	0	P–2	None	TK	Wd
Vapakoneta, Ohio	5,225	–2.8	1.6	2.2	MC	7†	3	P–2	125	DTL	EdSW
Vare t., Mass.	7,557	2.3	–13.4	26.8	TM	3	3	NP–1	250	DTAKSW	W
Varren t., R. I.	8,158	2.3	1.7	9.0	MC	5	5	P–2	200	TAK	AS
Varrensburg, Mo.	5,868	14.0	7.0	2.7	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	60	TAPL	None
Varsaw, Ind.	6,378	11.3	4.6	1.9	MC	5†	5	P–4	100	TK	None
Vashington, Ind.	9,312	2.7	3.7	20.1	MC	5†	5	P–4	120	TK	EW
Vashington, Iowa	5,227	8.6	2.5	2.2	MC	6†	2	NP–2	30	TA	W
Vashington, Mo.	6,756	14.2	89.0	2.3	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	112	TAPL	AW
Vashington, N. C.	8,569	21.8	11.4	1.6	MC	8†	0	NP–2	120	None	EWX
Vashington Ct. Hse., O.	9,402	11.6	5.8	2.3	Mgr	5	5	NP–4‡	120	None	S
Vatsonville, Calif.	8,937	7.0	66.4	1.4	MC	8†	0	NP–4‡	300	DTAK	ASW
Vaupun, Wis.	6,798	17.9	29.9	1.6	MC	6†	0	NP–2	200	TAKS	AEdSW
Vaverly, N. Y.	5,450	–3.7	7.4	2.1	MC	7	7	NP–2‡	150	None	W
Vaxahachie, Tex.	8,655	7.6	1.1	7.5	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	120	AL	AWd
Vaynesboro, Va.	7,373	18.4	290.6	8.0	Mgr	5	1	NP–4‡	180	None	W
Veatherford, Tex.	5,924	20.6	–20.8	4.0	Com	3	3	NP–2‡	300	None	ESWX§
Vebb City, Mo.	7,033	2.3	11.9	3.9	MC	12†	0	P–2‡	27	TPL	None
Vebster City, Iowa	6,738	–4.1	24.2	3.8	Mgr	3	3	NP–3‡	None	None	EGSW
Velch, W. Va.	6,264	16.5	66.3	2.3	MC	5†	2	P–2	200	None	None
Vellington, Kan.	7,246	–2.1	5.1	3.0	Com	3	3	NP–3‡	900	None	AESW
Vellsburg, W. Va.	6,255	–2.2	30.1	0.5	MC	8†	0	P–2‡	100	TKP	W
Vellston, Ohio	5,537	4.1	–20.5	...	MC	7†	3	P–2	60	DTL	ESW
Vellsville, N. Y.	5,942	4.7	13.6	2.1	MC	5	5	NP–2‡	300	None	ESWX§
Vellsville, Ohio	7,672	–3.6	–10.1	1.5	MC	7†	3	P–2	120	DTL	W
Veslaco, Tex.	6,883	41.1	U	...	MC	4†	4	NP–2‡	240	L	SW
Vest Bend, Wis.	5,452	14.5	40.9	1.9	MC	6†	0	NP–2‡	300	TA	SWX§
Vest Hazleton, Pa.	7,523	2.9	24.9	...	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	D	None
Vest Lafayette, Ind.	6,270	23.1	33.0	1.6	MC	5†	5	P–4	100	TK	None
V. Milwaukee, Wis.	5,010	20.2	98.4	0.7	MC	7	7	NP–2‡	360	TAK	EdWd
Vest Monroe, La.	8,560	30.4	93.1	...	MC	5†	5	P–4	90	None	W
Veston, W. Va.	8,268	–4.4	51.7	...	MC	5	1	P–2	240	KSPL	None
Vest Pittston, Pa.	7,943	L	13.9	0.9	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	D	None
Vest Point, Miss.	5,627	20.3	6.3	4.0	MC	5†	1	NP–2	216	P	ESW
Vest St. Paul, Minn.	5,733	28.5	50.7	5.1	MC	7†	1	NP–2	60	None	None
V. University Pl., Tex.	9,221	597.5	U	2.0	Com	5	5	NP–2	600	None	SW
Vest View, Pa.	7,215	19.7	115.5	1.2	MC	7†	7	P–4‡	None	C	None
Vestwood, N. J.	5,388	10.8	87.2	2.4	MC	6†	6	P–3‡	None	TA	S
Vest York, Pa.	5,590	3.9	62.1	0.5	MC	7†	0	P–4‡	None	DS	None
Vheaton, Ill.	7,389	1.8	75.4	4.5	Com	5	5	NP–4	400	None	W
Vhitefish Bay, Wis.	9,651	80.0	507.9	2.1	MC	7	7	NP–3‡	60	TAK	Wd
Vhitman t., Mass.	7,759	1.6	6.9	7.0	TM	5	5	NP–1	172	TAKSW	AWd
Vildwood, N. J.	5,150	–3.4	91.0	1.1	Com	3	3	NP–4	2,400	None	SWP*
Villiamson, W. Va.	8,366	11.1	38.0	3.0	MC	5	1	P–3	300	None	W

Table II.—Governmental Data for All Cities Over 5,000—Continued

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	1940 Census	Per Cent of Increase				Number of Councilmen & Election		Type of Election and Term of Office	Salary of Council-men		
		1930–40	1920–30			Total	At Large				
5,000 to 10,000—continued											
Williston, N. D.	5,790	13.4	22.2	1.5	Com	4†	4	NP—4‡	$ 480	None	AWX[1]
Williston Park, N. Y.	5,750	29.9	U	0.5	MC	5	5	P—2‡	300	None	W
Willmar, Minn.	7,623	23.5	4.8	2.7	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	None	TK	AESWX
Wilmerding, Pa.	5,662	−10.0	−2.3	...	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	None	D	None
Wilmington, Ohio	5,971	12.0	5.9	2.8	MC	7†	3	P—2	120	DTL	AS
Wilson, Pa.	8,217	−0.6	U	1.2	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	D	None
Winchendon t., Mass.	6,575	6.0	5.0	36.8	TM	3	3	NP—3‡	300	TAKSW	SW
Winchester, Ind.	5,303	18.2	11.3	1.3	MC	5†	5	P—4	90	TK	S
Winchester, Ky.	8,594	4.4	−1.2	...	Com	4†	4	NP—4	1,000	None	None
Windber, Pa.	9,057	−1.6	−2.7	1.7	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	None
Winfield, Kan.	9,506	1.1	18.5	2.8	Mgr	3	3	NP—4‡*	50	None	EGdSWX[1]
Winooski, Vt.	6,036	13.7	7.6	1.2	MC	5	5	NP—2‡	None	None	W
Winsted, Conn.	7,674	−2.6	−4.4	...	TM	4†	4	NP—2	400	DK	W
Winter Haven, Fla.	6,199	−13.1	346.5	17.5	Mgr	5	5	NP—3‡	120	None	SX
Winton, Pa.	7,989	−6.1	12.2	6.9	MC	9†	0	P—4‡	None	C	None
Woodbury, N. J.	8,306	1.6	40.9	2.1	MC	9	0	P—3‡	None	None	SW
Woodland, Calif.	6,637	19.8	33.6	1.7	MC	5	5	NP—4	170	TAKPL	SW
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	5,739	11.2	168.3	1.1	MC	6†	6	P—3‡	None	A	S
Wood River, Ill.	8,197	0.7	134.1	2.3	MC	8†	0	NP—4‡	180	TK	W
Woodstock, Ill.	6,123	11.9	−0.9	1.9	MC	8†	0	P—4‡	144	TK	ESW
Woodward, Okla.	5,406	6.9	31.4	1.6	Mgr	3	3	NP—3‡	300	T	AWX§
Worthington, Minn.	5,918	52.6	11.4	1.8	MC	5†	1	NP—2‡	150	T	ESWX
Yankton, S. D.	6,798	12.0	20.9	2.5	Com	5	5	NP—5‡	500	None	ASWX[1]
Yazoo City, Miss.	7,258	30.1	6.4	2.9	MC	4†	0	NP—4‡	300	None	EW
Yeadon, Pa.	8,524	57.0	315.1	1.6	MC	7†	7	P—4‡	None	D	None
York, Neb.	5,383	−5.8	6.0	1.2	MC	8†	0	P—2‡	100	TKE	AS
Yuma, Ariz.	5,325	8.9	15.5	2.3	MC	5	5	NP—4‡	150	TAKPL	None
Zion, Ill.	6,555	9.4	7.4	2.8	Com	5	5	NP—4	300	None	W

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[1] Airport is operated but not owned by the city.

Notes on Directory of Governmental Data

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes; cities are in alphabetical order without regard to population)

Albert Lea, Minnesota: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Albion, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Alexandria, Virginia: The six ward councilmen have two-year terms; the three elected at large have three-year terms.

Alhambra, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Pasadena and South Pasadena.

Anaheim, California: Sewage treatment plant owned jointly with other cities.

Arkansas City, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Arnold, Pennsylvania: Two recently elected councilmen will receive $900 a year.

Atchison, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Atlanta, Georgia: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 12 councilmen and 6 aldermen.

Auburn, Maine: The airport is owned jointly with Lewiston and is leased to a private operator.

Augusta, Georgia: Councilmen receive $300 the first year in office, $600 the second and third years.

Augusta, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 8 aldermen and 16 councilmen.

Baltimore, Maryland: The auditorium is jointly owned and operated with the State of Maryland.

Bath, Maine: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

Belleville, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Bend, Oregon: One councilman has a four-year term, one has a two-year term, and the mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Benton Harbor, Michigan: The five councilmen elected at large have two-year terms, the four elected by wards have one-year terms.

Bergenfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dumont.

Beverly, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Salem and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Bloomfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Brigham, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Bristol, Pennsylvania: Twelve councilmen have four-year terms; six have two-year terms.

Bristol, Tennessee: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Johnson City, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

Brookhaven, Mississippi: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

Bryan, Ohio: City now has five councilmen. Three were elected for four-year term and two for two-year term. In future all will serve a four-year term.

Bryan, Texas: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Buffalo, New York: The nine councilmen, elected by wards, have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

Burlington, Iowa: The water system is partly owned by the city.

Caldwell, Idaho: Three councilmen have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

Carlstadt, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Rutherford and East Rutherford.

Cheltenham tp, Pennsylvania: Three newly elected commissioners receive $500; others remain at $200.

Chicopee, Massachusetts: The ten councilmen elected at large have two-year terms; the nine elected by wards have one-year terms.

Clifton, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Cohoes, New York: The board of assessors consists of one appointed and two elected assessors.

Concord, Massachusetts: The chairman of the board of selectmen receives $250, the clerk $150, and the other member $100 a year.

Concord, New Hampshire: The nine councilmen elected at large have two-year terms and receive $75 a year; the six elected by wards have four-year terms and receive $200 a year.

Coral Gables, Florida: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Corbin, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Corona, California: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

Covington, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Cranford, New Jersey: The township is part owner of, and uses the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Crookston, Minnesota: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Danbury, Connecticut: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 8 councilmen and 4 aldermen.

Danville, Kentucky: The council may select any citizen as mayor.

Dumont, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Bergenfield.

Duncan, Oklahoma: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Dunellen, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Plainfield and North Plainfield.

Durango, Colorado: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Durham, North Carolina: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

East Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting.

East Point, Georgia: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with the county of Fulton.

East Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with the cities of Carlstadt and Rutherford.

Edina, Minnesota: The council consists of a mayor, recorder and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees have three-year terms.

El Dorado, Kansas: Two councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

Everett, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200; and seven aldermen elected at large who receive $400.

Ferndale, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Florence, Alabama: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Sheffield, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals.

Fresno, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, receives $6,000; the two administrative commissioners receive $5,000, and the two legislative commissioners receive $2,400.

Fullerton, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System with Anaheim, Orange and Santa Ana.

Glen Ridge, New Jersey: This borough is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting. It also operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

Grand Haven, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Great Barrington, Massachusetts: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated as a utility by the Great Barrington Fire District.

Greenfield, Massachusetts: The bus system is owned jointly with Montague.

Greenville, North Carolina: Port facilities and airport are owned and operated jointly with the county.

Greenwood, South Carolina: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Greenwood and is commercially operated.

Griffin, Georgia: The slaughterhouse and airport are owned jointly with the county of Spalding. The airport is commercially operated.

Grosse Pointe, Michigan: Three councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

Hanford, California: Five councilmen are elected, one of whom is selected by the council as mayor, after which he may vote only in a tie.

Hanover tp, Pennsylvania: Four newly elected commissioners will receive $500; others remain at $200.

HAVERSTRAW, NEW YORK: Two councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

HENDERSON, KENTUCKY: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

HENDERSONVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA: Two councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

HIBBING, MINNESOTA: The council consists of a mayor, a recorder, and three trustees. The mayor and recorder have two-year terms, the trustees three-year terms.

HICKORY, NORTH CAROLINA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

HILLSIDE, NEW JERSEY: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

HOBBS, NEW MEXICO: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

IRVINGTON, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

JOHNSON CITY, TENNESSEE: At present three of the commissioners have four-year terms and two have two-year terms. At the next election two commissioners will be elected for four-year terms, and thereafter all will have four-year terms. The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Kingsport, and Sullivan County.

KEARNY, NEW JERSEY: This city operates the North District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission.

KEENE, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen and 5 aldermen.

KELSO, WASHINGTON: Four councilmen have two-year terms; three have four-year terms.

KENMORE, NEW YORK: The village owns the sewage treatment plant jointly with the town of Tonawanda, New York.

KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE: The airport is owned and operated jointly with Bristol, Johnson City, and Sullivan County.

LANSDALE, PENNSYLVANIA: The water supply and distribution system is owned and operated by a municipal authority created by several municipalities.

LANSING, MICHIGAN: The airport is operated by the state, but the city pays a share of the expenses.

LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO: Three councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

LAS VEGAS TOWN, NEW MEXICO: Two councilmen have four-year terms; two have two-year terms.

LEWISTON, MAINE: The airport is owned jointly with Auburn and is leased to a private operator.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

LUDINGTON, MICHIGAN: Five councilmen have two-year terms; three have three-year terms.

MADISON, NEW JERSEY: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with the borough of Chatham.

MADISONVILLE, KENTUCKY: The council may select any citizen as mayor, and he may vote in case of a tie.

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

MAMARONECK, NEW YORK: The water system is operated by the Westchester Joint Water Works of which the city is part owner.

MAPLEWOOD, NEW JERSEY: The township is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

MECHANICVILLE, NEW YORK: Three commissioners have two-year terms; two have four-year terms. Two receive $500, one receives $750, one receives $2,000, and one $2,200.

MEDFORD, OREGON: Four councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

MENOMINEE, MICHIGAN: Airport is owned jointly with the county.

MIAMI, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA: Four councilmen have four-year terms, three have two-year terms.

MIDDLESBOROUGH, KENTUCKY: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

MILLBURN, NEW JERSEY: The township is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with St. Paul.

MONTAGUE, MASSACHUSETTS: The bus system is owned jointly with Greenfield. The chairman of the board receives $450, the secretary receives $300, and the remaining member receives $250 a year.

MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY: The city operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission. The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of the Second River Joint Meeting and the Third River Joint Meeting.

MONTEREY, CALIFORNIA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

MONTEREY PARK, CALIFORNIA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

MONTPELIER, VERMONT: The airport is commercially operated jointly with Barre, Vermont.

MOSCOW, IDAHO: The airport is operated jointly with Pullman, Washington.

MURRAY, UTAH: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

MUSKOGEE, OKLAHOMA: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

NAMPA, IDAHO: Three councilmen have four-year terms; three have two-year terms.

NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE: The nine ward aldermen have two-year terms; the six elected at large have four-year terms.

NATCHEZ, MISSISSIPPI: The airport is owned jointly with the county of Adams.

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants of The Joint Meeting and the Second River Joint Meeting. The city, jointly with four other cities and the Passaic Valley Water Commission, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission, from which it obtains a part of its water supply.

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 24 councilmen and 6 aldermen.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA: Under a statewide constitutional amendment in 1937, the terms of all elected officials of New Orleans were automatically extended to December, 1942.

Newport, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a four-year term.

Newport, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 20 councilmen who receive no pay and 9 aldermen who receive $100.

Newton, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms; one has a two-year term.

New York, New York: The city council consists of one councilman for every 75,000 valid votes, the present council having 21 members. In addition to the council there is the Board of Estimate, consisting of the mayor, the elected comptroller, the president of the council, and the five borough presidents (each having weighted voting power), which has responsibility for certain financial legislation.

Norman, Oklahoma: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Northampton, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 21 councilmen and 7 aldermen.

North Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and Plainfield.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Only the Second Taxing District generates and distributes electricity; only the First and Second Taxing Districts own and operate a water supply and distribution system.

Oakland, California: Waterworks is operated by East Bay Utility District.

Ocala, Florida: The airport is operated jointly with the county.

Ogden, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Oneida, New York: The board of city assessors consists of two elected and one appointed assessor.

Orange, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System, along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Santa Ana.

Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Second River Joint Meeting.

Owensboro, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Pacific Grove, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Paducah, Kentucky: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a four-year term.

Palo Alto, California: Port facilities are for pleasure craft only.

Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and South Pasadena.

Passaic, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Paterson, New Jersey: This city, through the Passaic Valley Water Commission representing Clifton, Passaic, and Paterson, operates the North Jersey District Water Supply Commission jointly with five other cities.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen who receive $200 and six aldermen who receive $300.

Petoskey, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a one-year term.

Phenix City, Alabama: The water supply and distribution system is now in the hands of receivers.

Plainfield, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Dunellen and North Plainfield.

Plains tp, Pennsylvania: Five commissioners receive $200; four receive $500.

Pleasantville, New Jersey: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Pomona, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Presque Isle, Maine: Two councilmen have three-year terms; two have two-year terms, and one has a one-year term.

Price, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms; one has a four-year term.

Provo, Utah: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Puyallup, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Rahway, New Jersey: The sewage treatment system is owned and operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting, of which the city is part owner.

Raleigh, North Carolina: Raleigh-Durham Airport project begun for modern 900-acre airport under operation of Raleigh, Durham, Wake County, and Durham County. Raleigh sold one-half interest in municipally owned airport to Wake County.

Richmond, Virginia: Richmond has a bicameral legislature, consisting of 20 common councilmen having two-year terms and 12 aldermen having four-year terms.

Rochester, New York: The council selects one of its own members or any citizen as mayor for a two-year term. If the mayor selected is not a councilman he has no voting rights.

Rockville, Connecticut: Eight councilmen have four-year terms, four have two-year terms.

Roselle Park, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plants operated by the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting and The Joint Meeting.

Rutherford, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is owned jointly with Carlstadt and East Rutherford.

St. Paul, Minnesota: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Minneapolis.

Salamanca, New York: The city owns both an electric distribution system and an electric generation plant, but operates only the distribution system.

Salem, Massachusetts: The water works is owned and operated jointly with Beverly and is controlled by the Salem and Beverly Water Supply Board, two of whose members are the city engineers of the two cities, the third being appointed by the state.

Salina, Kansas: Three councilmen have two-year terms, two have four-year terms.

San Luis Obispo, California: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Santa Ana, California: City is member of Joint Outfall Sewer System along with Anaheim, Fullerton, and Orange.

Santa Cruz, California: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Sault Ste Marie, Michigan: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Shawnee, Oklahoma: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Sheffield, Alabama: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Florence, Tuscumbia, and Muscle Shoals.

South Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

South Pasadena, California: The sewage treatment plant is owned and operated jointly with Alhambra and Pasadena.

Springfield, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 18 councilmen elected by wards and 8 aldermen elected at large.

Statesboro, Georgia: The airport is owned jointly with the county.

Summit, New Jersey: The city is part owner of and uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

Syracuse, New York: The five ward councilmen have two-year terms, and the four elected at large have four-year terms.

Tifton, Georgia: The airport is operated jointly with Tift County, Georgia.

Tooele, Utah: Four councilmen have two-year terms, one has a one-year term.

Torrance, California: Three councilmen have four-year terms, two have two-year terms.

Tuscumbia, Alabama: The airport is owned by TVA and operated jointly with the cities of Florence, Sheffield, and Muscle Shoals.

Twin Falls, Idaho: The mayor, who is a full voting commissioner, has a two-year term.

Union tp, New Jersey: Township uses the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting of which it is part owner.

University Heights, Ohio: New charter in effect with three councilmen elected for four-year terms, and four elected for two-year terms. Beginning 1943 all will be elected for four-year terms.

Vancouver, Washington: The councilman-at-large has a two-year term.

Ventnor, New Jersey: The sewage treatment plant is operated jointly with Margate.

Washington, D. C.: The governing board of the District of Columbia is composed of three members, two of whom are appointed by the President with confirmation by the Senate, and one army engineer who is detailed for four years. There are no elected officers.

Waterville, Maine: This city has a bicameral council consisting of 14 aldermen and 7 councilmen.

Westfield, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

West Orange, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of The Joint Meeting.

White Plains, New York: The mayor, who is a full voting councilman, has a two-year term.

Wichita, Kansas: The city owns the water supply system, but the distribution system is privately owned.

Wildwood, New Jersey: Port facilities are maintained for pleasure craft only.

Winfield, Kansas: Two commissioners have four-year terms, one has a two-year term.

Woodbridge, New Jersey: The city is part owner of, and uses, the sewage treatment plant of the Rahway Valley Joint Meeting.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 15 councilmen who receive $200 and 5 aldermen who receive $300.

Worcester, Massachusetts: The city has a bicameral legislature consisting of 30 councilmen and 11 aldermen.

Metropolitan Districts

By Victor Jones

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ALMOST 62,959,000 people were living in 1940 in the 140 metropolitan areas as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census. This means that 47.8 per cent of the population of the United States was living either in big cities or in their immediate environs. Over 42,796,000 people, or 68 per cent of the metropolitan population, lived in 172 central cities. The remaining 20,163,000 inhabitants of metropolitan areas lived in 1,697 suburban municipalities and in unincorporated areas.

The Bureau of the Census defines a metropolitan district to include "all the thickly settled territory in and around a city or group of cities" of 50,000 or more population. The central cities and "all adjacent and contiguous minor civil divisions (townships, etc.) having a population of 150 or more per square mile" make up this thickly settled territory. In 1930 no such territory was reported as a metropolitan district unless it had a total population of 100,000 or more. For the 1940 census, districts of 50,000 or more population are reported. Thus 32 smaller districts are reported which would have been excluded by the 1930 definition.

TABLE 1

QUARTILE DISTRIBUTIONS OF PERCENTAGE CHANGES IN POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, 1930–40 AND 1920–30

	Per Cent 1930–40	Change 1920–30
Highest percentage decrease	– 4.9	– 8.3
One-fourth lost population or increased by less than	3.2	14.2
Median	7.2	21.0
One-fourth gained population by more than	14.8	33.9
Highest percentage increase	106.5	100.6
Number of districts	133	85

The population growth of metropolitan areas was much slower between 1930 and 1940 than it was during the previous decade. Between 1920 and 1930 only two districts lost population, as compared with eight between 1930 and 1940. The median percentage change in population for 85 districts between 1920 and 1930 was 21 per cent; for 133 districts between 1930 and 1940 it was 7.2 per cent. Table 1 shows quartile distributions of the percentage changes in population for the two decades. Forty-eight, or 27 per cent of the central cities, and 345, or 21 per cent, of the incorporated suburbs, lost population during the last decade. Madison, Wisconsin, is the only metropolitan district of the 33 that increased in population by more than 15 per cent that is not located on or south of the Ohio River or west of the Mississippi River. (See Table 2.)

The movement of population continued from the central cities into the suburbs and unincorporated areas. A smaller proportion of the district population lived within the central city in 1940 than in 1930 in all but eight metropolitan districts. In the New York-Northeastern New Jersey, Springfield-Holyoke, Columbia, South Carolina, Corpus Christi, and Jackson, Mississippi, districts, the central cities just about held their own, and in the Oklahoma City, Savannah, Cedar Rapids, and Jacksonville districts, they contained a larger part of the district population than in 1930. Table III-A shows the percentage distribution of the population of each metropolitan district by central cities, incorporated suburbs, and unincorporated areas for 1930 and 1940. The proportion of the total increase or decrease of population for the decade which is attributable to the three sections of the metropolitan district is also shown in Table III-A.

TABLE 2

NUMBER OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS, CENTRAL CITIES, AND INCORPORATED SUBURBS LOSING POPULATION, 1930–40 BY SIZE OF DISTRICT

Size of District	Metropolitan Districts		Central Cities		Incorporated Suburbs	
	Total	Number Losing Population	Total	Number Losing Population	Total	Number Losing Population
Over 1,000,000........	11	0	16	7	944	186
500,000 to 1,000,000...	11	1	16	4	230	53
200,000 to 500,000.....	38	3	51	17	273	58
100,000 to 200,000.....	48	3	57	18	209	46
50,000 to 100,000.....	32	1	32	2	41	2
Totals.............	140	8	172	48	1697	345

For many decades the suburban movement of population has resulted in the incorporation of a large number of suburban municipalities to provide urban governmental services to the suburban dweller. In 1940 there were 1,697 incorporated suburbs; 1,562 in 1930; and 1,395 in 1920. Some of the suburbs for 1940 have been brought into metropolitan districts by expansion of the area. There were, however, 108 new municipalities incorporated during the decade (see Table 3). Only 11 municipal corporations were dissolved by complete annexation to the central city or another suburb and only nine were disincorporated. Between 1920 and 1930 there were 235 new incorporations, with 58 municipalities completely annexed to another municipality, and no disincorporations. Table III-B gives the number of suburban municipalities in each metropolitan district in 1940, 1930, and 1920, and the number of new incorporations during the last two decades. These data are summarized by size of district in Table 3.

Municipal corporations are not the only units of local government in metropolitan districts. Enumerations of special districts are not easily available for most metropolitan districts. But the number of counties lying entirely or partly within each metropolitan district and the number of states in which each district is located are given in Table III-B.

TABLE 3

NUMBER OF SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES, 1940, 1930, 1920
NUMBER OF NEW INCORPORATIONS, OF COMPLETELY ANNEXED MUNICIPALITIES AND OF DISINCORPORATIONS, 1930–40 AND 1920–30

Size of District	Number of Suburban Municipalities			Number of New Incorporations		Number of Municipalities Completely Annexed		Number of Disincorporations	
	1940	1930	1920	1930–40	1920–30	1930–40	1920–30	1930–40	1920–30
Over 1,000,000	944	888	749	50	149	6	17	4	0
500,000 to 1,000,000	230	215	199	15	28	1	8	3	0
200,000 to 500,000	273	231	225	24	32	0	18	2	0
100,000 to 200,000	209	195	188	10	23	2	12	0	0
50,000 to 100,000	41	33	34	9	3	2	3	0	0
Totals	1,697	1,562	1,395	108	235	11	58	9	0

TABLE 4

NUMBER OF SUBURBAN MUNICIPALITIES BY POPULATION GROUPS, AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION FOR METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1940 AND 1930

Size of Districts	Number of Districts	Population Groups									
		1–499	500–999	1000–2499	2500–4999	5000–9999	10,000–24,999	25,000–49,999	50,000–99,999	100,000–250,000	Total
A. NUMBER: 1940											
Over 1,000,000	11	95	100	186	160	171	147	48	31	6	944
500,000 to 1,000,000	11	22	31	51	35	47	28	14	2	..	230
200,000 to 500,000	38	40	40	64	33	55	35	6	..	..	273
100,000 to 200,000	48	21	36	59	54	20	18	1	..	..	209
50,000 to 100,000	32	12	8	10	7	3	1	..	..	..	41
Total	140	190	215	370	289	296	229	69	33	6	1,697
B. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION: 1940											
Over 1,000,000	11	10.1	10.6	19.7	16.9	18.1	15.6	5.1	3.3	0.6	100.0
500,000 to 1,000,000	11	9.6	13.5	22.2	15.2	20.4	12.2	6.1	0.8	...	100.0
200,000 to 500,000	38	14.7	14.7	23.4	12.1	20.1	12.8	2.2	...	...	100.0
100,000 to 200,000	48	10.0	17.2	28.2	25.8	9.6	8.6	0.6	...	...	100.0
50,000 to 100,000	32	29.3	19.5	24.4	17.1	7.3	2.4	...	...	...	100.0
Total	140	11.2	12.7	21.8	17.0	17.4	13.5	4.1	1.9	0.4	100.0
Cumulative percentages	...	11.2	23.9	45.7	62.7	80.1	93.6	97.7	99.6	100.0	....
A. NUMBER: 1930											
Over 1,000,000	11	89	89	180	161	157	134	38	30	10	888
500,000 to 1,000,000	11	25	28	44	37	37	31	11	2	..	215
200,000 to 500,000	38	30	34	49	30	54	29	5	..	..	231
100,000 to 200,000	48	31	26	52	51	16	18	1	..	..	195
50,000 to 100,000	32	10	6	6	8	3	..	..	..	..	33
Total	140	185	183	331	287	267	212	55	32	10	1,562
B. PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION: 1930											
Over 1,000,000	11	10.0	10.0	20.3	18.1	17.7	15.1	4.3	3.4	1.1	100.0
500,000 to 1,000,000	11	11.6	13.0	20.6	17.2	17.2	14.4	5.1	0.9	...	100.0
200,000 to 500,000	38	13.0	14.7	21.2	13.0	23.3	12.6	2.2	...	...	100.0
100,000 to 200,000	48	15.9	13.3	26.7	26.2	8.2	9.2	0.5	...	...	100.0
50,000 to 100,000	32	30.3	18.2	18.2	24.2	10.1	...	...	...	...	100.0
Total	140	11.8	11.7	21.3	18.4	17.1	13.6	3.5	2.0	0.6	100.0
Cumulative percentages	...	11.8	23.5	44.8	63.2	80.3	93.9	97.4	99.4	100.0	....

Almost 56 per cent of all the suburban municipalities of the 140 metropolitan districts are in the 11 districts of 1,000,000 or more population. The number of incorporated suburbs is growing faster in the larger districts than in the other districts. In 1930 these 11 districts contained only 52 per cent of the incorporated suburbs of central cities. The concentration of suburbs in the larger areas may be indicated by the *average* number of suburbs in each district of certain sizes. In 1940 the rough averages were 85 for districts of more than 1,000,000 population; 20 for those between 500,000 and 1,000,000; seven for those between 200,000 and 500,000; four for the districts between 100,000 and 200,000; and for the districts between 50,000 and 100,000 the average was a little more than one.

Most suburbs are very small. More than 52 per cent in 1940 were places of less than 5,000 population. More than 45 per cent were so small that the United States Bureau of the Census does not classify them as urban! Of the urban places of 5,000 or more population, however, almost half (46.6 per cent) are located in a metropolitan district (Table I, p. 119). Table 4 shows the number of suburbs in the districts of designated populations by size of suburb.

Local government in metropolitan areas is becoming further dispersed among suburbs and central cities, counties and special districts. Metropolitan districts, therefore, are not political units. They are "more or less integrated areas with common economic, social and, often, administrative interests" in which the need is becoming more pressing for a metropolis-wide unit of government to handle problems of area-wide importance.

TABLE III-A

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1940 AND 1930

This table is based on data in the Sixteenth Census of the United States: 1940, Series PH-1, Summary and Nos. 1-140. The metropolitan districts are arranged alphabetically within population groups. The number of inhabitants is given in thousands. In the column, "Percentage Distribution of Total Increase," an asterisk (*) indicates that a net decrease of population is being distributed. A dagger (†) indicates that data for 1930 are not available and that comparisons cannot be made.

Metropolitan District	Population				Percentage Distribution of Total Population	
	Number in Thousands		Per cent of Increase	Percentage Distribution of Total Increase		
	1940	1930	1930–40	1930–40	1940	1930
Over 1,000,000						
BALTIMORE	*1,046.7*	*949.2*	*10.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	859.1	804.9	6.7	55.6	82.1	84.8
Incorporated suburbs	13.9	14.4	−3.6	0.0	1.3	1.5
Unincorporated areas	173.7	130.0	33.7	44.4	16.6	13.7
BOSTON	*2,350.5*	*2,307.9*	*1.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	770.8	781.2	−1.3	0.0	32.8	33.8
Incorporated suburbs	960.3	964.4	−0.4	0.0	40.9	41.8
Unincorporated towns	619.3	562.3	10.1	100.0	26.3	24.4
CHICAGO	*4,499.1*	*4,364.8*	*3.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	3,396.8	3,376.4	0.6	15.2	75.5	77.4
Incorporated suburbs	1,014.7	938.4	8.1	56.7	22.6	21.5
Unincorporated areas	87.7	49.9	75.6	28.1	1.9	1.1
CLEVELAND	*1,215.0*	*1,195.0*	*1.7*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	878.3	900.4	−2.5	0.0	72.3	75.4
Incorporated suburbs	326.5	289.1	12.9	88.8	26.9	24.2
Unincorporated areas	10.1	5.4	86.6	11.2	0.8	0.4

TABLE III-A—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS—Continued

Metropolitan District	Population: Number in Thousands 1940	Population: Number in Thousands 1930	Per cent of Increase 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of Total Increase 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of Total Population 1940	Percentage Distribution of Total Population 1930
DETROIT	*2,295.9*	*2,104.8*	*9.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	1,623.5	1,568.7	3.5	28.7	70.7	74.5
Incorporated suburbs	506.1	453.5	11.6	27.5	22.1	21.5
Unincorporated areas	166.3	82.6	101.2	43.8	7.2	4.0
LOS ANGELES	*2,904.6*	*2,318.5*	*25.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	1,504.3	1,238.0	21.5	45.4	51.8	53.4
Incorporated suburbs	933.1	738.8	26.3	33.2	32.1	31.9
Unincorporated areas	467.2	341.7	36.7	21.4	16.1	14.7
NEW YORK–N. E. NEW JERSEY	*11,690.5*	*10,901.4*	*7.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities[1]	8,435.5	7,942.6	6.2	62.5	72.2	72.9
Incorporated suburbs	2,480.6	2,333.0	6.3	18.7	21.2	21.4
Unincorporated areas	774.4	625.8	23.7	18.8	6.6	5.7
PHILADELPHIA	*2,898.6*	*2,847.1*	*1.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	1,931.3	1,951.0	−1.0	0.0	66.6	68.5
Incorporated suburbs	548.8	531.0	3.4	25.0	19.0	18.7
Unincorporated areas	418.5	365.2	14.6	75.0	14.4	12.8
PITTSBURGH	*1,994.1*	*1,953.7*	*2.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	671.7	669.8	0.3	4.6	33.7	34.3
Incorporated suburbs	828.9	817.8	1.4	27.5	41.6	41.9
Unincorporated areas	493.5	466.1	5.9	67.9	24.7	23.8
ST. LOUIS	*1,368.0*	*1,293.5*	*5.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	816.0	822.0	−0.7	0.0	59.7	63.5
Incorporated suburbs	379.6	329.6	15.2	62.2	27.7	25.5
Unincorporated areas	172.4	142.0	21.4	37.8	12.6	11.0
SAN FRANCISCO–OAKLAND	*1,428.5*	*1,290.1*	*10.7*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	936.7	918.5	2.0	13.2	65.6	71.2
Incorporated suburbs	375.7	305.5	23.0	50.7	26.3	23.7
Unincorporated areas	116.1	66.1	75.7	36.1	8.1	5.1
500,000 to 1,000,000						
BUFFALO–NIAGARA	*857.7*	*820.6*	*4.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	653.9	648.5	0.8	14.5	76.2	79.0
Incorporated suburbs	112.3	106.0	5.9	17.0	13.1	13.0
Unincorporated areas	91.5	66.0	38.6	68.5	10.7	8.0
CINCINNATI	*789.3*	*759.5*	*3.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	455.6	451.2	1.0	14.9	57.7	59.4
Incorporated suburbs	259.1	250.5	3.5	29.0	32.8	33.0
Unincorporated areas	74.6	57.8	28.9	56.1	9.5	7.6
HARTFORD–NEW BRITAIN	*502.2*	*471.2*	*6.6*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	235.0	232.2	1.2	8.9	46.8	49.3
Incorporated suburbs	112.2	107.3	4.6	15.8	22.3	22.8
Unincorporated towns	155.0	131.7	17.7	75.3	30.9	27.9
HOUSTON	*510.4*	*339.2*	*50.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	384.5	292.4	31.5	53.8	75.3	86.2
Incorporated suburbs	31.3	14.5	116.5	9.9	6.2	4.3
Unincorporated areas	94.6	32.4	191.8	36.3	18.5	9.5
KAN. CITY, MO.–KAN. CITY, KAN.	*634.1*	*608.2*	*4.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	520.6	521.6	−0.2	0.0	82.1	85.8
Incorporated suburbs	22.9	21.0	8.8	6.9	3.6	3.5
Unincorporated areas	90.6	65.6	38.2	93.1	14.3	10.7
MILWAUKEE	*790.3*	*743.4*	*6.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	587.5	578.3	1.6	19.7	74.3	77.8
Incorporated suburbs	141.3	119.6	18.1	46.2	17.9	16.1
Unincorporated areas	61.6	45.5	35.2	34.1	7.8	6.1
MINNEAPOLIS–ST. PAUL	*911.1*	*832.3*	*9.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	780.1	736.0	6.0	56.0	85.6	88.4
Incorporated suburbs	95.4	72.5	31.6	29.0	10.5	8.7
Unincorporated areas	35.6	23.8	49.6	15.0	3.9	2.9
NEW ORLEANS	*540.0*	*494.9*	*9.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	494.5	458.8	7.8	79.2	91.6	92.7

TABLE III-A—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS—Continued

Metropolitan District	Population					
	Number in Thousands		Per cent of Increase	Percentage Distribution of Total Increase	Percentage Distribution of Total Population	
	1940	1930	1930–40	1930–40	1940	1930
Incorporated suburbs	15.9	13.6	16.9	5.1	2.9	2.7
Unincorporated areas	29.6	22.5	31.4	15.7	5.5	4.6
PROVIDENCE	*711.5*	*690.6*	*3.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	253.5	253.0	0.2	2.5	35.6	36.6
Incorporated suburbs	278.8	267.9	4.1	52.1	39.2	38.8
Unincorporated towns	179.2	169.7	5.6	45.4	25.2	24.6
SCRANTON–WILKES-BARRE	*629.6*	*652.3*	*−3.5*	**100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	226.6	230.1	−1.5	*15.0	36.0	35.3
Incorporated suburbs	317.0	333.8	−5.0	*73.9	50.3	51.2
Unincorporated areas	86.0	88.5	−2.9	*11.1	13.7	13.5
WASHINGTON, D. C.	*907.8*	*621.1*	*46.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	663.1	486.9	36.2	61.5	73.0	78.4
Incorporated suburbs	88.2	57.6	53.1	10.6	9.8	9.3
Unincorporated areas	156.5	76.6	104.4	27.9	17.2	12.3
200,000 to 500,000						
AKRON	*349.7*	*346.7*	*0.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	244.8	255.0	−4.0	0.0	70.0	73.6
Incorporated suburbs	76.4	62.3	22.7	100.0	21.8	18.0
Unincorporated areas	28.5	29.4	−2.9	0.0	8.2	8.4
ALBANY–SCHENECTADY–TROY	*431.6*	*425.3*	*1.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	288.4	295.9	−2.5	0.0	66.8	69.6
Incorporated suburbs	68.9	69.9	−1.4	0.0	16.0	16.4
Unincorporated areas	74.2	59.5	24.8	100.0	17.2	14.0
ALLENTOWN–BETHLEHEM–EASTON	*325.1*	*322.2*	*0.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	189.0	184.9	2.2	100.0	58.1	57.4
Incorporated suburbs	84.0	84.8	−0.9	0.0	25.9	26.3
Unincorporated areas	52.2	52.5	−0.6	0.0	16.0	16.3
ATLANTA	*442.3*	*370.9*	*19.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	302.3	270.4	11.8	44.7	68.3	72.9
Incorporated suburbs	46.2	35.6	29.5	14.8	10.5	9.6
Unincorporated areas	93.8	64.9	44.6	40.5	21.2	17.5
BIRMINGHAM	*407.9*	*382.8*	*6.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	267.6	259.7	3.0	31.5	65.6	67.8
Incorporated suburbs	55.4	50.8	9.0	18.2	13.6	13.2
Unincorporated areas	84.9	72.3	17.4	50.3	20.8	19.0
BRIDGEPORT	*216.6*	*204.0*	*6.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	147.1	146.7	0.3	3.2	67.9	71.9
Incorporated suburbs	11.0	10.1	8.5	6.7	5.1	5.0
Unincorporated towns	58.5	47.1	24.2	90.1	27.0	23.1
CANTON	*200.4*	*191.2*	*4.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	108.4	104.9	3.3	38.3	54.1	54.9
Incorporated suburbs	55.9	55.7	0.3	2.0	27.9	29.1
Unincorporated areas	36.1	30.6	17.8	59.7	18.0	16.0
COLUMBUS, OHIO	*365.8*	*340.4*	*7.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	306.1	290.6	5.3	61.1	83.7	85.4
Incorporated suburbs	27.5	24.4	12.6	12.1	7.5	7.2
Unincorporated areas	32.3	25.4	26.8	26.8	8.8	7.4
DALLAS	*376.5*	*309.7*	*21.6*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	294.7	260.4	13.2	51.2	78.3	84.1
Incorporated suburbs	35.1	18.8	86.3	24.3	9.3	6.1
Unincorporated areas	46.7	30.4	54.0	24.5	12.4	9.8
DAYTON	*271.5*	*251.9*	*7.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	210.7	201.0	4.8	49.7	77.6	79.8
Incorporated suburbs	16.4	15.0	9.1	7.0	6.0	5.9
Unincorporated areas	44.4	35.9	23.6	43.3	16.4	14.3
DENVER	*384.4*	*330.8*	*16.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	322.4	287.9	12.0	64.4	83.9	87.0
Incorporated suburbs	23.1	18.8	23.2	8.1	6.0	5.7
Unincorporated areas	38.8	24.1	60.9	27.5	10.1	7.3

Table III-A—Population of Metropolitan Districts—Continued

Metropolitan District	Population: Number in Thousands 1940	Population: Number in Thousands 1930	Population: Per cent of Increase 1930–40	Population: Percentage Distribution of Total Increase 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of Total Population 1940	Percentage Distribution of Total Population 1930
Fall River–New Bedford	*272.6*	*273.1*	*−0.1*	**100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	225.8	227.9	−0.9	*100.0	82.8	83.5
Unincorporated towns	46.9	45.2	3.8	0.0	17.2	16.5
Fort Worth	*207.7*	*174.6*	*19.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	177.7	163.4	8.7	42.9	85.5	93.6
Incorporated suburbs	4.4	...	...	[2]...	2.2	...
Unincorporated areas	25.6	11.1	129.9	[2]57.1	12.3	6.4
Grand Rapids	*209.9*	*207.2*	*1.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	164.3	168.6	−2.6	0.0	78.3	81.4
Incorporated suburbs	6.5	5.4	20.4	15.6	3.1	2.6
Unincorporated areas	39.1	33.2	17.8	84.4	18.6	16.0
Indianapolis	*455.4*	*417.7*	*9.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	387.0	364.2	6.3	60.6	85.0	87.2
Incorporated suburbs	11.5	8.9	29.3	6.9	2.5	2.1
Unincorporated areas	56.9	44.7	27.5	32.5	12.5	10.7
Louisville	*434.4*	*404.4*	*7.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	319.1	307.7	3.7	37.8	73.5	76.1
Incorporated suburbs	45.2	42.8	5.4	7.7	10.4	10.6
Unincorporated areas	70.2	53.8	30.4	54.5	16.1	13.3
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill	*335.0*	*332.0*	*0.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	232.5	234.0	−0.7	0.0	69.4	70.5
Incorporated suburbs	13.9	15.1	−7.7	0.0	4.1	4.5
Unincorporated towns	88.6	82.9	6.8	100.0	26.5	25.0
Memphis	*332.5*	*276.1*	*20.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	292.9	253.1	15.7	70.6	88.1	91.7
Incorporated suburbs	4.2	.9	366.0	5.8	1.3	0.3
Unincorporated areas	35.4	22.1	60.1	23.6	10.6	8.0
Miami	*250.5*	*132.2*	*89.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	172.2	110.6	55.6	52.0	68.7	83.7
Incorporated suburbs	50.1	17.0	195.4	28.0	20.0	12.8
Unincorporated areas	28.3	4.6	516.0	20.0	11.3	3.5
Nashville	*241.8*	*209.4*	*15.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	167.4	153.9	8.8	41.8	69.2	73.5
Incorporated suburbs	2.0	...	...	...	0.9	...
Unincorporated areas	72.3	55.6	30.1	51.8	29.9	26.5
New Haven	*308.2*	*293.7*	*4.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	160.6	162.7	−1.3	0.0	52.1	55.4
Incorporated suburbs	43.9	44.8	−1.9	0.0	14.2	15.2
Unincorporated towns	103.7	86.3	20.2	100.0	33.7	29.4
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News	*323.3*	*273.2*	*18.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	232.1	209.8	10.6	44.5	71.8	76.8
Incorporated suburbs	17.4	17.2	1.4	0.5	5.4	6.3
Unincorporated areas	73.7	46.2	59.6	55.0	22.8	16.9
Oklahoma City	*221.2*	*202.2*	*9.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	204.4	185.4	10.3	99.8	92.4	91.7
Incorporated suburbs	5.8	4.2	35.9	0.2	2.6	2.1
Unincorporated areas	11.0	12.5	11.9	0.0	5.0	6.2
Omaha–Council Bluffs	*287.7*	*273.8*	*5.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	265.3	256.1	3.6	66.6	92.2	93.5
Incorporated suburbs	1.7	.8	107.7	6.3	0.6	0.3
Unincorporated areas	20.7	17.0	22.1	27.1	7.2	6.2
Portland, Ore	*406.4*	*378.7*	*7.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	305.4	301.8	1.2	12.9	75.1	79.6
Incorporated suburbs	35.3	30.4	16.2	17.8	8.7	8.0
Unincorporated areas	65.7	46.5	41.2	69.3	16.2	12.4
Richmond	*245.7*	*220.5*	*11.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	193.0	182.9	5.5	40.2	78.6	83.0
Unincorporated areas	52.6	37.6	40.0	59.8	21.4	17.0
Rochester	*412.0*	*398.6*	*3.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*

Table III-A—Population of Metropolitan Districts—Continued

Metropolitan District	Population					
	Number in Thousands		Per cent of Increase	Percentage Distribution of Total Increase	Percentage Distribution of Total Population	
	1940	1930	1930–40	1930–40	1940	1930
Central city	325.0	328.1	−1.0	0.0	78.9	82.3
Incorporated suburbs	14.6	14.2	2.2	1.9	3.5	3.6
Unincorporated areas	72.4	56.2	28.9	98.1	17.6	14.1
SALT LAKE CITY	*204.5*	*184.4*	*10.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	149.9	140.3	6.9	48.2	73.3	76.0
Incorporated suburbs	19.4	11.6	66.6	38.7	9.5	6.3
Unincorporated areas	35.2	32.6	8.1	13.1	17.2	17.7
SAN ANTONIO	*319.0*	*279.3*	*14.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	253.9	231.5	9.6	56.1	79.6	82.9
Incorporated suburbs	8.8	6.6	33.1	5.5	2.7	2.4
Unincorporated areas	56.4	41.1	37.1	38.3	17.7	14.7
SAN DIEGO	*256.4*	*181.0*	*41.6*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	203.3	148.0	37.4	73.5	79.3	81.8
Incorporated suburbs	27.8	19.1	45.5	11.5	10.9	10.5
Unincorporated areas	25.2	13.9	81.2	15.0	9.8	7.7
SEATTLE	*452.6*	*420.7*	*7.6*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	368.3	365.6	0.7	8.5	81.4	86.9
Incorporated suburbs	9.2	8.2	12.1	3.1	2.0	2.0
Unincorporated areas	75.2	46.9	60.3	88.4	16.6	11.1
SPRINGFIELD–HOLYOKE	*394.6*	*399.0*	*−1.1*	**100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	203.3	206.4	−1.5	*52.5	51.5	51.7
Incorporated suburbs	85.2	88.1	−3.2	*47.5	21.6	22.1
Unincorporated towns	106.1	104.5	1.5	0.0	26.9	26.2
SYRACUSE	*258.3*	*245.0*	*5.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	206.0	209.3	−1.6	0.0	79.7	85.4
Incorporated suburbs	20.9	14.9	40.8	36.4	8.1	6.1
Unincorporated areas	31.4	20.8	51.0	63.6	12.2	8.5
TAMPA–ST. PETERSBURG	*209.7*	*169.0*	*24.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	169.2	141.6	19.5	67.9	80.7	83.8
Incorporated suburbs	4.0	2.8	43.6	3.0	1.9	1.7
Unincorporated areas	36.5	24.6	48.1	29.1	17.4	14.5
TOLEDO	*341.7*	*346.5*	*−1.4*	**100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	282.3	290.7	−2.9	*82.8	82.6	83.9
Incorporated suburbs	16.6	11.4	46.1	0.0	4.9	3.3
Unincorporated areas	42.7	44.5	−3.9	*17.2	12.5	12.8
TRENTON	*200.1*	*190.2*	*5.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	124.7	123.3	1.1	13.5	62.3	64.9
Incorporated suburbs	20.0	19.2	4.0	7.8	10.0	10.1
Unincorporated areas	55.4	47.6	16.4	78.7	27.7	25.0
WORCESTER	*306.2*	*305.3*	*0.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	193.7	195.3	−0.8	0.0	63.3	64.0
Incorporated suburb	15.1	15.6	−2.8	0.0	4.9	5.1
Unincorporated towns	97.3	94.4	3.1	100.0	31.8	30.9
YOUNGSTOWN	*372.4*	*364.6*	*2.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	167.7	170.0	−1.3	0.0	45.0	46.6
Incorporated suburbs	150.9	150.5	0.3	5.0	40.5	41.3
Unincorporated areas	53.7	44.1	21.9	95.0	14.5	12.1
100,000 to 200,000						
ALTOONA	*114.1*	*114.2*	*−0.1*	**100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	80.2	82.1	−2.2	*100.0	70.3	71.8
Incorporated suburbs	15.9	15.5	2.7	0.0	14.0	13.6
Unincorporated areas	17.9	16.7	7.7	0.0	15.7	14.6
ATLANTIC CITY	*100.1*	*102.0*	*−1.9*	**100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	64.1	66.2	−3.2	*100.0	64.0	64.9
Incorporated suburbs	36.0	35.8	0.5	0.0	36.0	35.1
AUSTIN	*106.2*	†	†	†	*100.0*	†
Central city	87.9	†	†	†	82.8	†
Incorporated suburb	0.7	†	†	†	0.6	†
Unincorporated areas	17.6	†	†	†	16.6	†

TABLE III-A—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS—Continued

Metropolitan District	Population					
	Number in Thousands		Per cent of Increase 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of Total Increase 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of Total Population	
	1940	1930			1940	1930
BEAUMONT–PORT ARTHUR	*138.6*	*127.8*	*8.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	105.2	108.6	−3.2	0.0	75.9	85.0
Incorporated suburbs	5.9	2.3	152.7	25.1	4.2	1.8
Unincorporated areas	27.5	17.0	63.0	74.9	19.9	13.2
BINGHAMTON	*145.1*	*130.0*	*11.7*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	78.3	76.7	2.1	10.9	53.9	59.0
Incorporated suburbs	38.2	31.7	20.4	42.7	26.3	24.4
Unincorporated areas	28.7	21.6	32.5	46.4	19.8	16.6
CHARLESTON, W. VA.	*136.3*	*108.2*	*26.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	67.9	60.4	12.4	26.6	49.8	55.9
Incorporated suburbs	24.0	14.5	65.0	33.6	17.6	13.4
Unincorporated areas	44.0	33.2	33.8	39.8	32.6	30.7
CHARLOTTE	*113.0*	*91.3*	*23.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	100.9	82.7	22.0	83.9	89.3	90.6
Unincorporated areas	12.1	8.6	40.7	16.1	10.7	9.4
CHATTANOOGA	*193.2*	*168.6*	*14.6*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	128.2	119.8	7.0	34.0	66.3	71.1
Incorporated suburbs	11.4	9.1	25.8	9.5	5.9	5.4
Unincorporated areas	53.6	39.7	35.1	56.5	27.8	23.5
DAVENPORT–ROCK ISLAND–MOLINE	*175.0*	*154.5*	*13.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	143.4	130.9	9.5	60.9	82.0	84.7
Incorporated suburbs	21.9	17.6	24.8	21.2	12.5	11.4
Unincorporated areas	9.6	6.0	61.5	17.9	5.5	3.9
DES MOINES	*184.0*	*161.0*	*14.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	159.8	142.5	12.1	75.0	86.9	88.6
Incorporated suburbs	6.1	5.6	9.2	2.3	3.3	3.5
Unincorporated areas	18.0	12.8	41.0	22.7	9.8	7.9
DULUTH–SUPERIOR	*157.1*	*155.4*	*1.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	136.2	137.5	−1.0	0.0	86.7	88.5
Incorporated suburbs	10.0	9.5	5.3	16.3	6.3	6.1
Unincorporated areas	10.9	8.3	30.9	83.7	7.0	5.4
EL PASO	*115.8*	*118.5*	*−2.2*	**100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	96.8	102.4	−5.5	*100.0	83.6	86.5
Unincorporated areas	19.0	16.0	18.4	0.0	16.4	13.5
ERIE	*134.0*	*129.8*	*3.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	116.9	116.0	0.9	23.4	87.3	89.3
Incorporated suburb	2.9	2.8	2.2	1.5	2.2	2.2
Unincorporated areas	14.2	11.0	28.8	75.1	10.5	8.5
EVANSVILLE	*141.6*	*123.1*	*15.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	[3]97.1	102.2	[3]−5.1	[3]0.0	68.5	[3]83.0
Incorporated suburb	13.2	11.7	12.8	6.3	9.3	[3]9.5
Unincorporated areas	31.4	9.2	240.7	93.7	22.2	[3]7.5
FLINT	*188.5*	*179.9*	*4.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	151.5	156.5	−3.2	0.0	80.4	87.0
Incorporated suburb	2.2	2.0	12.9	1.9	1.2	1.1
Unincorporated areas	34.8	21.5	62.0	98.1	18.4	11.9
FORT WAYNE	*134.4*	*126.5*	*6.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	118.4	114.9	3.0	44.3	88.1	90.8
Incorporated suburb	1.9	1.7	10.0	2.1	1.4	1.4
Unincorporated areas	14.1	9.9	42.3	53.6	10.5	7.8
HAMILTON–MIDDLETOWN	*112.7*	*107.0*	*5.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	81.8	82.2	−0.4	0.0	72.6	76.8
Incorporated suburbs	7.9	7.4	6.2	7.7	7.0	7.0
Unincorporated areas	22.9	17.4	32.2	92.3	20.4	16.2
HARRISBURG	*173.4*	*161.7*	*7.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	83.9	80.3	4.4	30.4	48.4	49.7
Incorporated suburbs	56.5	54.1	4.4	20.6	32.6	33.0
Unincorporated areas	33.0	27.2	21.0	49.0	19.0	16.9
HUNTINGTON–ASHLAND	*171.0*	*163.4*	*4.7*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	108.4	104.6	3.6	49.0	63.4	64.1

TABLE III-A—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS—Continued

Metropolitan District	Population					
	Number in Thousands 1940	Number in Thousands 1930	Per cent of Increase 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of Total Increase 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of Total Population 1940	Percentage Distribution of Total Population 1930
Incorporated suburbs	34.1	34.9	−2.6	0.0	20.0	21.4
Unincorporated areas	28.5	23.8	20.1	51.0	16.6	14.5
JACKSONVILLE	*195.6*	*148.7*	*31.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	173.1	129.5	33.6	92.8	88.5	87.1
Incorporated suburb	...	5.6	...	...	...	3.8
Unincorporated areas	22.5	13.6	66.2	7.2	11.5	9.1
JOHNSTOWN	*151.8*	*147.6*	*2.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	66.7	67.0	−0.5	0.0	43.9	45.4
Incorporated suburbs	44.9	44.6	0.8	8.2	29.6	30.2
Unincorporated areas	40.2	36.0	11.5	91.8	26.5	24.4
KNOXVILLE	*151.8*	*135.7*	*11.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	111.6	105.8	5.5	35.9	73.5	78.0
Unincorporated areas	40.2	29.9	34.6	64.1	26.5	22.0
LANCASTER	*132.0*	*123.1*	*7.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	61.3	60.0	2.3	15.7	46.5	48.7
Incorporated suburbs	26.7	22.8	17.0	43.8	20.2	18.5
Unincorporated areas	43.9	40.4	8.9	40.5	33.3	32.8
LANSING	*110.3*	*98.7*	*11.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	78.7	78.4	0.5	3.1	71.4	79.4
Incorporated suburb	5.8	4.4	33.0	12.4	5.3	4.5
Unincorporated areas	25.8	15.9	62.0	84.5	23.3	16.1
LITTLE ROCK	*126.7*	*113.1*	*12.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	88.0	81.7	7.8	46.8	69.5	72.2
Incorporated suburbs	22.4	20.6	8.9	13.5	17.7	18.2
Unincorporated areas	16.2	10.8	49.8	39.7	12.8	9.6
MOBILE	*114.9*	†	†	†	*100.0*	†
Central city	78.7	†	†	†	68.5	†
Incorporated suburb	6.1	†	†	†	5.3	†
Unincorporated areas	30.1	†	†	†	26.2	†
PEORIA	*162.6*	*144.7*	*12.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	105.1	105.0	0.1	0.7	64.6	72.5
Incorporated suburbs	36.0	26.7	35.0	52.3	22.2	18.4
Unincorporated areas	21.5	13.1	64.0	47.0	13.2	9.1
PHOENIX	*121.8*	†	†	†	*100.0*	†
Central city	65.4	†	†	†	53.7	†
Incorporated suburb	4.8	†	†	†	4.0	†
Unincorporated areas	51.5	†	†	†	42.3	†
PORTLAND, MAINE	*106.6*	*99.9*	*6.7*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	73.6	70.8	4.0	42.3	69.1	70.9
Incorporated suburbs	26.9	24.6	9.0	33.2	25.2	24.7
Unincorporated areas	6.0	4.4	37.1	24.5	5.7	4.4
RACINE–KENOSHA	*135.1*	*133.5*	*1.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	116.0	117.8	−1.6	0.0	85.8	88.3
Incorporated suburb	0.8	0.7	7.6	1.6	0.6	0.6
Unincorporated areas	18.3	14.9	22.8	98.4	13.6	11.1
READING	*175.3*	*170.5*	*2.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	110.6	111.2	−0.5	0.0	63.1	65.2
Incorporated suburbs	35.9	28.7	25.0	100.0	20.5	16.9
Unincorporated areas	28.8	30.6	−5.6	0.0	16.4	17.9
ROANOKE	*110.6*	*103.1*	*7.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	69.3	69.2	0.1	1.1	62.7	67.1
Incorporated suburbs	9.2	8.4	8.9	10.0	8.3	8.2
Unincorporated areas	32.1	25.5	26.1	88.9	29.0	24.7
ROCKFORD	*105.2*	*103.2*	*2.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	84.6	85.9	−1.4	0.0	80.4	83.2
Incorporated suburb	0.6	0.6	−0.7	0.0	0.6	0.6
Unincorporated areas	20.0	16.7	19.6	100.0	19.0	16.2
SACRAMENTO	*159.0*	*127.0*	*25.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	106.0	93.7	13.0	38.1	66.6	73.8
Incorporated suburb	3.0	2.1	45.6	3.0	2.0	1.7
Unincorporated areas	50.0	31.1	60.5	58.9	31.4	24.5

Table III-A—Population of Metropolitan Districts—Continued

Metropolitan District	Population					
	Number in Thousands		Per cent of Increase	Percentage Distribution of Total Increase	Percentage Distribution of Total Population	
	1940	1930	1930–40	1930–40	1940	1930
Saginaw–Bay City	*153.4*	*144.6*	*6.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	130.7	128.1	2.1	30.7	85.2	88.5
Incorporated suburb	2.4	1.9	28.2	6.0	1.6	1.3
Unincorporated areas	20.2	14.7	37.6	63.3	13.2	10.2
San Jose	*129.4*	*103.4*	*25.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	68.4	57.6	18.7	41.7	52.9	55.7
Incorporated suburbs	15.6	17.2	−9.3	0.0	12.1	16.7
Unincorporated areas	45.3	28.5	58.7	58.3	35.0	27.6
Savannah	*118.0*	*105.4*	*11.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	96.0	85.0	12.9	87.5	81.4	80.7
Incorporated suburbs	3.0	1.5	99.6	11.9	2.5	1.4
Unincorporated areas	19.0	18.9	0.4	0.6	16.1	17.9
Shreveport	*112.2*	*86.1*	*30.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	98.2	76.6	28.1	82.2	87.5	89.1
Incorporated suburb	5.8	4.0	44.5	6.9	5.1	4.6
Unincorporated areas	8.3	5.4	53.0	10.9	7.4	6.3
South Bend	*147.0*	*146.6*	*0.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	101.3	104.2	−2.8	0.0	68.9	71.1
Incorporated suburbs	29.6	29.8	−0.9	0.0	20.1	20.4
Unincorporated areas	16.2	12.5	29.0	100.0	11.0	8.5
Spokane	*141.4*	*128.8*	*9.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	122.0	115.5	5.6	51.6	86.3	89.7
Incorporated suburb	0.2	0.5	−50.9	0.0	0.2	0.4
Unincorporated areas	19.1	12.8	49.5	48.4	13.5	9.9
Tacoma	*156.0*	*146.8*	*6.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	109.4	106.8	2.4	28.0	70.1	72.8
Incorporated suburbs	17.3	15.8	9.3	15.9	11.1	10.8
Unincorporated areas	29.3	24.1	21.5	56.1	18.8	16.4
Tulsa	*188.6*	*183.2*	*2.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	142.1	141.2	0.6	16.8	75.4	77.1
Incorporated suburbs	20.0	18.0	10.8	36.3	10.6	9.9
Unincorporated areas	26.4	23.9	10.5	46.9	14.0	13.0
Utica–Rome	*197.1*	*190.9*	*3.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central cities	134.7	134.1	0.5	10.5	68.3	70.2
Incorporated suburbs	40.3	41.2	−2.2	0.0	20.4	21.6
Unincorporated areas	22.1	15.6	41.4	89.5	11.3	8.2
Waterbury	*144.8*	*140.6*	*3.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	99.3	99.9	−0.6	0.0	68.6	71.1
Incorporated suburb	15.4	14.3	7.5	22.2	10.6	10.2
Unincorporated towns	30.1	26.3	14.3	77.8	20.8	18.7
Wheeling	*196.3*	*190.6*	*3.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	61.1	61.6	−0.9	0.0	31.1	32.3
Incorporated suburbs	78.5	76.8	2.2	27.2	40.0	40.3
Unincorporated areas	56.7	52.1	8.8	72.8	28.9	27.4
Wichita	*127.3*	*119.2*	*6.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	115.0	111.1	3.5	47.4	90.3	93.2
Incorporated suburb	0.3	....	....	....	0.3	....
Unincorporated areas	12.0	8.1	49.2	52.6	9.4	6.8
Wilmington	*189.0*	*163.6*	*15.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	112.5	106.6	5.5	23.3	59.5	65.2
Incorporated suburbs	21.4	17.0	26.0	17.4	11.3	10.3
Unincorporated areas	55.1	40.0	37.6	59.3	29.2	24.5
Winston-Salem	*109.8*	*97.3*	*12.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	79.8	75.3	6.0	36.2	72.7	77.4
Incorporated suburb	2.1	1.7	19.9	2.7	1.9	1.8
Unincorporated areas	27.9	20.2	37.9	61.1	25.4	20.8
50,000 to 100,000						
Amarillo	*53.5*	†	†	†	*100.0*	†
Central city	51.7	†	†	†	96.7	†
Unincorporated areas	1.8	†	†	†	3.3	†

Table III-A—Population of Metropolitan Districts—Continued

Metropolitan District	Population				Percentage Distribution of Total Population	
	Number in Thousands		Per cent of Increase 1930–40	Percentage Distribution of Total Increase 1930–40		
	1940	1930			1940	1930
Asheville	*76.3*	*70.5*	*8.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	51.3	50.2	2.2	19.3	67.2	71.2
Incorporated suburb	0.5	0.3	52.1	2.8	0.6	0.4
Unincorporated areas	24.5	20.0	22.5	77.9	32.2	28.4
Augusta	*87.8*	*77.4*	*13.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	65.9	60.3	9.2	53.7	75.1	77.9
Incorporated suburb	2.6	2.0	31.3	6.1	3.0	2.6
Unincorporated areas	19.3	15.1	27.7	40.2	21.9	19.5
Cedar Rapids	*73.2*	*66.6*	*10.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	62.1	56.1	10.7	90.9	84.8	84.2
Incorporated suburbs	5.0	4.6	8.1	5.7	6.9	7.0
Unincorporated areas	6.1	5.8	3.9	3.4	8.3	8.8
Charleston, S. C.	*98.7*	*79.8*	*23.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	71.3	62.3	14.5	47.5	72.2	78.1
Incorporated suburb	1.7	1.4	20.0	1.5	1.7	1.8
Unincorporated areas	25.7	16.1	60.1	51.0	26.1	20.1
Columbia	*89.5*	*74.0*	*21.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	62.4	51.6	21.0	69.4	69.7	69.7
Incorporated suburbs	8.2	6.9	19.5	8.6	9.2	9.3
Unincorporated areas	18.9	15.5	22.1	22.0	21.1	21.0
Columbus, Ga.	*92.5*	†	†	†	*100.0*	†
Central city	53.3	†	†	†	57.6	†
Incorporated suburbs	17.0	†	†	†	18.4	†
Unincorporated areas	22.2	†	†	†	24.0	†
Corpus Christi	*70.7*	*34.2*	*106.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	57.3	27.7	106.6	81.1	81.1	81.0
Unincorporated areas	13.4	6.5	106.1	18.9	18.9	19.0
Decatur	*65.8*	*62.9*	*4.6*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	59.3	57.5	3.1	62.0	90.2	91.5
Unincorporated areas	6.5	5.4	20.6	38.0	9.8	8.5
Durham	*69.7*	*58.5*	*19.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	60.2	52.0	15.7	73.1	86.4	88.9
Unincorporated areas	9.5	6.5	46.2	26.9	13.6	11.1
Fresno	*97.5*	*78.1*	*24.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	60.7	52.5	15.6	42.2	62.2	67.2
Unincorporated areas	36.8	25.6	43.8	57.8	37.8	32.8
Galveston	*71.7*	*58.3*	*22.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	60.9	52.9	15.0	59.2	84.9	90.8
Incorporated suburb	5.7	3.5	62.6	16.6	8.0	6.1
Unincorporated areas	5.1	1.8	177.0	24.2	7.1	3.1
Greensboro	*73.1*	*63.5*	*15.1*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	59.3	53.6	10.7	60.0	81.2	84.4
Incorporated suburb	0.1	....	18.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unincorporated areas	13.6	9.8	38.9	39.8	18.7	15.5
Jackson, Miss.	*88.0*	*68.2*	*28.9*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	62.1	48.3	28.6	70.0	70.6	70.7
Incorporated suburbs	2.0	1.9	4.6	0.4	2.2	2.8
Unincorporated areas	23.9	18.1	32.3	29.6	27.2	26.5
Kalamazoo	*77.2*	*72.7*	*6.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	54.1	54.8	−1.3	0.0	70.1	75.3
Incorporated suburbs	2.0	0.9	110.9	20.1	2.5	1.3
Unincorporated areas	21.1	17.0	24.2	79.9	27.4	23.4
Lincoln	*88.2*	*85.8*	*2.7*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	82.0	75.9	8.0	100.0	93.0	88.4
Incorporated suburb	0.3	[4]3.9	−92.9	0.0	0.3	4.6
Unincorporated areas	5.9	6.0	− 0.9	0.0	6.7	7.0
Macon	*74.8*	*67.2*	*11.3*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	57.9	53.8	7.5	53.1	77.3	80.1
Incorporated suburb	0.5	0.4	25.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Unincorporated areas	16.4	13.0	26.7	45.5	22.0	19.3

TABLE III-A—POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS—Continued

Metropolitan District	Population				Percentage Distribution of Total Population	
	Number in Thousands		Per cent of Increase	Percentage Distribution of Total Increase		
	1940	1930	1930–40	1930–40	1940	1930
MADISON	*78.3*	*64.3*	*21.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	67.4	57.9	16.5	68.2	86.1	90.0
Incorporated suburbs	3.2	0.3	836.3	20.7	4.1	0.5
Unincorporated areas	7.6	6.1	25.4	11.1	9.8	9.5
MANCHESTER	*81.9*	*80.7*	*1.6*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	77.7	76.8	1.1	67.6	94.8	95.2
Unincorporated town	4.2	3.8	10.6	32.4	5.2	4.8
MONTGOMERY	*93.7*	*78.4*	*19.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	78.1	66.1	18.2	78.4	83.3	84.3
Unincorporated areas	15.6	12.3	26.8	21.6	16.7	15.7
PUEBLO	*62.0*	†	†	†	*100.0*	†
Central city	52.2	†	†	†	84.1	†
Unincorporated areas	9.9	†	†	†	15.9	†
ST. JOSEPH, MO.	*87.0*	*91.5*	*−4.9*	**100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	75.7	80.9	−6.5	*100.0	87.0	88.4
Incorporated suburbs	1.9	1.7	10.0	0.0	2.2	1.9
Unincorporated areas	9.4	8.9	5.9	0.0	10.8	9.7
SIOUX CITY	*87.8*	*83.8*	*4.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	82.4	79.2	4.0	79.2	93.8	94.5
Incorporated suburb	4.6	3.9	16.0	15.7	5.2	4.7
Unincorporated areas	0.9	0.7	31.0	5.1	1.0	0.8
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.	*89.5*	*82.4*	*8.6*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	75.5	71.9	5.1	51.1	84.4	87.2
Incorporated suburbs	1.5	....	....	....	1.7	....
Unincorporated areas	12.5	10.5	19.1	48.9	13.9	12.8
SPRINGFIELD, MO.	*70.5*	*63.7*	*10.8*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	61.2	57.5	6.5	54.2	86.8	90.4
Unincorporated areas	9.3	6.1	51.2	45.8	13.2	9.6
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO	*77.4*	*73.9*	*4.7*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	70.7	68.7	2.8	55.2	91.3	93.0
Unincorporated areas	6.7	5.2	30.0	44.8	8.7	7.0
STOCKTON	*79.3*	*61.9*	*28.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	54.7	48.0	14.1	38.7	69.0	77.5
Unincorporated areas	24.6	13.9	76.9	61.3	31.0	22.5
TERRE HAUTE	*83.4*	*82.2*	*1.4*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	62.7	62.8	−0.2	0.0	75.2	76.4
Incorporated suburb	3.7	3.6	3.9	11.1	4.5	4.3
Unincorporated areas	16.9	15.8	7.0	88.9	20.3	19.3
TOPEKA	*77.7*	*71.7*	*8.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	67.8	64.1	5.8	61.2	87.2	89.5
Unincorporated areas	9.9	7.5	31.2	38.8	12.8	10.5
WACO	*71.1*	†	†	†	*100.0*	†
Central city	56.0	†	†	†	78.7	†
Incorporated suburbs	0.6	†	†	†	0.8	†
Unincorporated areas	14.6	†	†	†	20.5	†
WATERLOO	*67.0*	*57.0*	*17.5*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	51.7	46.2	12.0	55.5	77.2	81.0
Incorporated suburbs	9.6	8.1	18.9	15.4	14.4	14.2
Unincorporated areas	5.7	2.7	105.8	29.1	8.4	4.8
YORK	*92.6*	*87.2*	*6.2*	*100.0*	*100.0*	*100.0*
Central city	56.7	55.2	2.6	26.8	61.2	64.4
Incorporated suburbs	16.3	16.0	2.4	7.0	17.7	18.3
Unincorporated areas	19.6	16.0	22.5	66.2	21.1	18.3

[1] New York City; Elizabeth, Jersey City, Newark, and Paterson, N. J. [2] Incor. suburban pop. credited to unincor. areas. [3] Partly explained by overreporting of pop. for Evansville in 1930; impossible to correct 1930 figures. [4] Incl. pop. of Havelock City annexed 1930.

Notes for Table III-B, page 192: [1] One town had no population in 1930. [2] Incl. Baltimore. [3] Includes towns of 5,000 or more population. [4] In 2 states. [5] In 3 states. [6] New York City considered as one county. [7] Incl. Philadelphia. [8] Incl. St. Louis. [9] Incl. San Francisco. [10] Incl. 2 towns classified as urban under special rule. [11] Incl. D.C.; covers parts of two states besides D.C. [12] Incl. 1 town classified as urban under special rule. [13] Incl. Denver. [14] Incl. 5 independent cities. [15] Incl. Richmond. [16] Incl. Roanoke.

TABLE III-B

UNITS OF GOVERNMENT IN METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS: 1940, 1930, 1920

The metropolitan districts are arranged alphabetically within population groups. All suburbs are incorporated except as indicated in notes at the foot of page 191. The number of municipalities at a given time may not equal the number in existence at the previous decade plus the number of new incorporations, because of annexations, disincorporations, and the inclusion of other municipalities in 1940 by the extension of the area of certain districts. Source: Fifteenth Census of the United States, 1930, *Population,* Vol. I, Tables 4 and 5 for the respective states, and Sixteenth Census of the United States, 1940, Series PH-1, Nos. 1-140.

Metropolitan District	Suburban Municipalities					Counties Wholly or Partially Within District 1940
	Number			New Incorporations		
	1940	1930	1920	1930–40	1920–30	
Over 1,000,000						
Baltimore, Md.	4	6[1]	6	...	...	5[2]
Boston, Mass.	54[3]	54[3]	52[3]	...	...	6
Chicago, Ill.	117	115	95	1	18	5[4]
Cleveland, Ohio	46	40	30	...	10	2
Detroit, Mich.	44	42	28	...	18	3
Los Angeles, Calif.	55	55	44	2	12	3
New York, N. Y.–Northeastern New Jersey	284	266	214	19	53	15[5,6]
Philadelphia, Pa.	92	91	72	...	19	8[4,7]
Pittsburgh, Pa.	136	134	140	4	3	6
St. Louis, Mo.	69	47	36	22	11	6[4,8]
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	40	36	32	2	5	7[9]
500,000 to 1,000,000						
Buffalo–Niagara, N. Y.	13	13	12	...	1	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	46	43	40	4	4	6[5]
Hartford–New Britain, Conn.	9[10]	9[10]	8[10]	...	1	4
Houston, Tex.	9	8	5	2	6	1
Kansas City, Mo.–Kansas City, Kan.	9	7	5	...	2	4[4]
Milwaukee, Wis.	13	11	11	2	1	2
Minneapolis–St. Paul, Minn.	34	33	30	1	3	5
New Orleans, La.	2	2	2	...	...	3
Providence, R. I.	18[3]	18[3]	18[3]	1	...	7[4]
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	48	50	53	...	...	4
Washington, D. C.	31	25	15	5	10	6[11]
200,000 to 500,000						
Akron, Ohio	11	10	7	1	3	3
Albany–Schenectady–Troy, N.Y.	11	11	9	...	2	3

Metropolitan District	Suburban Municipalities					Counties Wholly or Partially Within District 1940
	Number			New Incorporations		
	1940	1930	1920	1930–40	1920–30	
100,000 to 200,000—continued						
Charlotte, N. C.	0	0	0	...	...	1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6	5	9	1	1	4[4]
Davenport, Iowa-Rock Island–Moline, Ill.	8	7	7	...	...	2[4]
Des Moines, Iowa	4	4	4	...	...	1
Duluth, Minn.–Superior, Wis.	3	3	3	...	...	3[4]
El Paso, Tex.	0	0	0	...	...	1
Erie, Pa.	1	1	1	...	...	1
Evansville, Ind.	1	1	1	...	...	2[4]
Flint, Mich.	1	1	1	...	...	1
Fort Wayne, Ind.	1	1	1	...	...	1
Hamilton–Middletown, Ohio	6	6	4	...	2	2
Harrisburg, Pa.	15	15	15	...	...	3
Huntington, W. Va.–Ashland, Ky.	11	11	9	...	2	5[5]
Jacksonville, Fla.	0	1	1	...	...	1
Johnstown, Pa.	18	18	18	...	1	2
Knoxville, Tenn.	0	0	0	...	...	1
Lancaster, Pa.	7	6	6	1	...	1
Lansing, Mich.	1	1	1	...	...	1
Little Rock, Ark.	2	2	2	...	...	1
Mobile, Ala.	1	1	0	...	1	1
Peoria, Ill.	5	5	5	...	1	2
Phoenix, Ariz.	1	1	1	...	...	1
Portland, Me.	2	2	2	...	...	1
Racine–Kenosha, Wis.	1	1	1	...	...	2
Reading, Pa.	15	13	9	2	4	1
Roanoke, Va.	2	2	2	...	...	2[12]
Rockford, Ill.	1	1	1	...	...	1
Sacramento, Calif.	1	1	0	...	1	2

Allentown–Bethlehem–Easton, Pa	22	22	22	...	1	4^4
Atlanta, Ga	8	8	7	...	1	4
Birmingham, Ala	10	9	10	1	1	1
Bridgeport, Conn	2^{12}	2^{12}	1	...	...	1
Canton, Ohio	6	6	5	...	1	1
Columbus, Ohio	10	10	12	1	...	1
Dallas, Tex	13	9	7	4	2	1
Dayton, Ohio	5	5	4	...	1	1
Denver, Colo	9	9	9	...	...	4^{13}
Fall River–New Bedford, Mass	4^3	3^3	2	...	...	2^4
Fort Worth, Tex	2	0	2	1	...	1
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	2	2	...	...	1
Indianapolis, Ind	18	16	8	2	10	1
Louisville, Ky	12	8	11	4	...	3^4
Lowell–Lawrence–Haverhill, Mass	9^3	9^3	7^3	...	...	2
Memphis, Tenn	3	1	0	...	1	2^4
Miami, Fla	13	6	2	5	5	2
Nashville, Tenn	1	0	0	1	...	1
New Haven, Conn	6^{12}	6^{12}	6^{12}	...	...	1
Norfolk–Portsmouth–Newport News, Va	3	3	3	...	...	9^{14}
Oklahoma City, Okla	3	3	3	...	...	1
Omaha, Neb.–Council Bluffs, Iowa	2	2	2	...	...	3^4
Portland, Ore	8	8	8	...	...	4^4
Richmond, Va	0	0	0	...	...	3^{15}
Rochester, N. Y	4	4	4	...	...	1
Salt Lake City, Utah	6	4	4	2	...	2
San Antonio, Tex	3	2	0	2	2	1
San Diego, Calif	5	4	5	...	...	1
Seattle, Wash	5	5	5	...	...	3
Springfield–Holyoke, Mass	12^3	11^3	11^3	...	...	3^4
Syracuse, N. Y	7	3	4	...	...	1
Tampa–St. Petersburg, Fla	5	5	7	...	...	2
Toledo, Ohio	6	5	3	1	2	2
Trenton, N. J	6	6	6	...	...	3^4
Worcester, Mass	11^3	11^3	10^3	...	...	2
Youngstown, Ohio	14	14	14	...	...	3^4

100,000 to 200,000

Altoona, Pa	8	8	10	...	...	2
Atlantic City, N. J	10	10	10	...	...	2
Austin, Tex	1	1	1	...	...	1
Beaumont–Port Arthur, Tex	4	2	0	2	2	1
Binghamton, N. Y	3	3	4	...	...	1
Charleston, W. Va	5	4	2	1	2	2
Saginaw–Bay City, Mich	1	1	1	...	...	2
San Jose, Calif	4	5	4	...	1	1
Savannah, Ga	4	3	3	1	...	1
Shreveport, La	1	1	1	...	...	2
South Bend, Ind	3	3	3	...	...	1
Spokane, Wash	1	1	1	...	1	1
Tacoma, Wash	8	8	7	...	1	2
Tulsa, Okla	4	4	4	...	1	3
Utica–Rome, N. Y	10	9	8	...	1	2
Waterbury, Conn	1	1	1	...	...	2
Wheeling, W. Va	19	18	17	1	1	5^4
Wichita, Kan	1	0	0	1	...	1
Wilmington, Del	7	6	6	...	...	4^5
Winston–Salem, N. C	1	1	1	...	...	1

50,000 to 100,000

Amarillo, Tex	0	0	0	...	...	2
Asheville, N. C	1	1	2	...	1	1
Augusta, Ga	1	1	1	...	...	2
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	3	3	3	...	...	1
Charleston, S. C	1	1	1	...	...	1
Columbia, S. C	5	4	4	1	...	2
Columbus, Ga	2	2	3	...	...	2^4
Corpus Christi, Tex	0	0	0	...	...	1
Decatur, Ill	0	0	0	...	...	1
Durham, N. C	0	0	0	...	...	1
Fresno, Calif	0	0	0	...	...	1
Galveston, Tex	1	1	1	...	...	1
Greensboro, N. C	1	1	0	...	1	1
Jackson, Miss	3	3	3	...	...	1
Kalamazoo, Mich	2	1	1	1	...	1
Lincoln, Neb	1	2	2	...	...	1
Macon, Ga	1	1	1	...	...	1
Madison, Wis	3	1	0	2	1	1
Manchester, N. H	0	0	0	...	...	1
Montgomery, Ala	0	0	0	...	...	1
Pueblo, Colo	0	0	0	...	...	2^4
St. Joseph, Mo	2	2	2	...	...	3^5
Sioux City, Iowa	1	1	1	...	...	1
Springfield, Ill	3	0	0	3	...	1
Springfield, Mo	0	0	0	...	...	1
Springfield, Ohio	0	0	0	...	...	1
Stockton, Calif	0	0	0	...	...	1
Terre Haute, Ind	1	1	1	...	...	1
Topeka, Kan	0	0	0	...	...	1
Waco, Tex	2	0	0	2	...	1
Waterloo, Iowa	2	3	3	...	...	1
York, Pa	5	5	5	...	...	1

State Municipal Leagues

By Earl D. Mallery

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THE state municipal leagues are official agencies of the cities and towns and other municipal units of the various states. Membership is held by the municipality as such, not by individual officials, and the service charges are paid by public appropriations. The general policies are determined, and the officers are elected, at annual meetings by official delegates from member municipalities, each member municipality having equal voting privileges.

The objectives of all state municipal leagues are similar. All of them undertake, as agencies of the municipalities and for individual municipal officials, to investigate, study, and recommend improvements and the application of efficient methods in municipal government; to interchange ideas and experiences; to collect, compile, and distribute to municipal officials information about municipal government and administration; to advocate and support legislation beneficial to the administration of municipal affairs and to oppose legislation injurious to municipal interests; to promote education in municipal government; and to do any and all things necessary and proper to benefit the citizens of municipalities in the administration of local government.

The activities of the state municipal leagues increased in extent and tempo in 1941, primarily because of the participation of the leagues in the national defense effort, to which all available resources were devoted. At the same time the usual services of the leagues were strengthened and increased in the continued effort to raise the standards of municipal government. The year 1941 saw the formation of one new league, the reorganization of three leagues, and the strengthening of almost all the others. A total of 8,109 municipalities were members of the 43 active state leagues at the end of 1941, an increase of nearly 200 member cities over 1940 and nearly twice the total membership of the 29 leagues which were in existence in 1934. Dues paid to leagues increased in 1941, reflecting increased interest by municipalities and increased services by the state leagues. Over one-half of all incorporated places in the league states are members of the leagues and three states have memberships totaling over 95 per cent. The per cent of urban population represented by league memberships emphasizes the significance of the efforts of the leagues to better local government. In league states, the average per cent of urban population represented is 85 per cent, with five leagues representing 98 per cent or more of the urban population.

General League Activities. The basic functions of the state leagues of municipalities have generally fallen into two broad categories: first, to serve as a central source for the dissemination and exchange of information and as a research agency for municipalities; and second, to represent municipalities, both offensively and defensively, on the legislative front. The national emergency has now made it imperative that the state leagues assume the significant role of coordinating agent for the municipal phases of defense preparation with that of all levels of government. The leagues have recognized that the channeling of municipal resources for the maximum assistance in the national war effort is but a part of the complete task facing municipalities in the present emergency. General league services are being expanded in order to assist municipalities in improving the standards of government and administration in order that the added responsibilities in the present crisis may be met.

National Defense. The state leagues have placed their complete facilities at the disposal of the states and nation for the national defense effort. Officials of several leagues are members of state defense councils. The leagues took an active part in the organization for the scrap aluminum drive in cities and towns, and the secretary of the Utah Municipal League was state director for Utah's aluminum drive. Leagues in states in which are located army camps cooperated with the USO in providing recreational facilities in cities and towns near the camps. The League of Virginia Municipalities distributed questionnaires to all cities and towns in the state in order to record location of all available facilities and their individual capacities.

All leagues of municipalities have cooperated with state defense councils and OCD to the fullest extent by continued service to the municipalities of their states in the organization and conduct of the local defense effort. The leagues have made available to the municipalities of their states model emergency ordinances and other materials relating to the war effort. The general practice of all leagues during 1941 was to utilize all their facilities to inform and assist the municipalities in their essential role in the emergency. Many leagues sponsored regional defense meetings; the city's role in civilian defense was a keynote in all the annual conventions; and cities were kept informed of defense measures through the regular journals and special bulletins of the municipal leagues.

The Alabama League of Municipalities established a standing committee to render advisory service on civilian defense and held two statewide meetings for defense problems. Other state leagues sponsoring special conferences to plan for the defense and war activities of municipalities included Minnesota, Kentucky, California, Oklahoma, Washington, New York, and Wisconsin. The office of the Municipal Association of South Carolina was designated by the Governor as the clearinghouse for all important government orders to be distributed to cities and towns in the state.

The League of Wisconsin Municipalities has been especially active in assisting municipalities in the vicinity of the Badger Ordnance Plant and along with Kansas, New Jersey, and other state leagues issued special defense informational bulletins.

The Arkansas Municipal League sponsored a training course in civil defense methods for firemen, water superintendents, and industrial plant managers and cooperated in the publishing of an emergency fire defense manual.

Other Activities. The activities of the leagues in fields other than defense indicated that the leagues are bulwarking the inner defenses of democracy as well as assisting in the fight against external aggression. The Kentucky Municipal League assisted small cities in the improvement of accounting and financial reporting. The Maine League has prepared manuals for tax collectors and overseers of the poor and Minnesota established a committee to develop a building code for small cities. Wisconsin has been engaged in the preparation of a comprehensive manual for city and village clerks. The Nebraska League completed a study of the merit system for municipal employees and has appointed a committee to work with the legislative council on tax structures and uniform salaries for governmental employment. The Association of Washington Cities developed new consulting services for its members through the use of available

TABLE IV

STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES

Services and activities during 1941 are discussed in the accompanying article. Official journals are listed on page 358. An asterisk (*) indicates part-time league.

State	Name of League	Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Alabama	Alabama League of Municipalities	6-7-8 Tyson Bldg. Montgomery	Ed E. Reid	1914§	1930	180
Arizona	Arizona Municipal League	1109 Luhrs Tower Phoenix	George D. Locke	1925	1937	33
Arkansas	Arkansas Municipal League	504 Pyramid Bldg. Little Rock	Henry A. Ritgerod Acting Director	1917§	1934	106
California	League of California Cities	2121 Allston Way Berkeley	Richard Graves	1898	1898	255
Colorado	Colorado Municipal League	University of Colorado, Boulder	Don C. Sowers	1917§	1923	119
Connecticut	Connecticut League of Municipalities	....	....	1935	1935	....
Florida	Florida League of Municipalities	Barnett Bank Bldg., Jacksonville	E. P. Owen	1922	1922	63
Georgia	Georgia Municipal Association	903 Georgia Savings Bank Bldg., Atlanta	Zach Arnold	1916	1934	120
Idaho	Idaho Municipal League	Box 595, Boise	Robert Wetherell	1918§	1941	37
Illinois	Illinois Municipal League	537 South Fourth St., Springfield	A. D. McLarty	1899	1914	759
Indiana	Indiana Municipal League	City Hall Indianapolis	W. Vincent Youkey	1891	1899	240
Iowa	League of Iowa Municipalities	Marshalltown	Frank G. Pierce	1898	1898	782
Kansas	League of Kansas Municipalities	Fraser Hall Lawrence	John G. Stutz	1910	1910	526
Kentucky	Kentucky Municipal League	University of Kentucky, Lexington	Carl B. Wachs	1929	1929	140
Louisiana	Louisiana Municipal Association	Univ. Station Baton Rouge, La.	Mrs. Henry Jastremski	1935	1937	80
Maine	Maine Municipal Association	97 Water Street Hallowell	Philip Habermann	1936	1936	261
Maryland	*Maryland Municipal League	5 Pershing Ave. Brentwood P. O.	John N. Torvestad	1937	....	31
Michigan	Michigan Municipal League	205 South State Ann Arbor	Herbert A. Olson	1899	1927	246
Minnesota	League of Minnesota Municipalities	University of Minn. Minneapolis	C. C. Ludwig	1903	1913	382

TABLE IV.—STATE MUNICIPAL LEAGUES—Continued

State	Name of League	Headquarters Address	Secretary	Year of First Effort to Co-operate†	Year First Organized‡	Number of Member Cities
Mississippi	Mississippi Municipal League	610 First Federal Savings and Loan Bldg. Jackson	C. D. Ross State Manager	1918§	1936	84
Missouri	Missouri Municipal League	Guitar Building Columbia	George A. Spencer	1914	1927	131
Montana	*Montana Municipal League	519 Birch St. Anaconda	M. J. Mee	1910	....	68
Nebraska	League of Nebraska Municipalities	313 Richards Block Lincoln	C. E. Beals	1910	1910	273
New Hampshire	*New Hampshire Municipal Association	University of New Hampshire, Durham	Lashley Harvey	1939	....	....
New Jersey	New Jersey State League of Municipalities	Trenton Trust Bldg. Trenton	James J. Smith	1915	1915	339
New Mexico	*New Mexico Municipal League	City Hall Santa Fe	C. R. McIntosh	1915	....	17
New York	N. Y. State Conference of Mayors	6 Elk Street Albany	William P. Capes	1910	1910	183
North Carolina	North Carolina League of Municipalities	Raleigh Bldg., Raleigh	Patrick Healy, Jr.	1908	1922	204
North Dakota	League of North Dakota Municipalities	City Hall Bismarck	M. H. Atkinson	1912	1927	106
Ohio	*Ohio League of Municipalities	City Hall Dayton	E. E. Hagerman President	1912	....	....
Oklahoma	Oklahoma Municipal League	Kingkade Hotel Oklahoma City	F. C. Higginbotham	1913	1913	143
Oregon	League of Oregon Cities	310 City Hall, Portland	Harold Wyatt Acting Ex. Secy.	1913	1933	139
Pennsylvania	Pa. State Association of Boroughs	Hanover	T. F. Chrostwaite, Pres.	1900	1936	350
Pennsylvania	Pa. League of Third Class Cities	302 Municipal Bldg. Harrisburg	Walter Greenwood, Pres	....	....	44
South Carolina	Municipal Association of South Carolina	No. 19 Elliott College Columbia	J. N. Caldwell	1936	1939	83
South Dakota	League of South Dakota Municipalities	Union Building Vermillion	S. S. Shaw	1925	1935	216
Tennessee	Tennessee Municipal League	Am. Natl. Bank Bldg. Nashville	William H. Newell	1913	1940	73
Texas	League of Texas Municipalities	2220 Guadalupe Austin	E. E. McAdams	1913	1925	342
Utah	Utah Municipal League	68 South Main St. Salt Lake City	Tom McCoy	1907	....	142
Virginia	League of Virginia Municipalities	Travelers Bldg., Richmond	Harold I. Baumes	1905	1921	134
Washington	Assoc. of Washington Cities	University of Wash. Seattle	Chester Biesen	1910	1910	175
West Virginia	West Virginia League of Municipalities	Hinton	Hume K. Nowlan	1917	1935	85
Wisconsin	League of Wisconsin Municipalities	30 East Johnson St. Madison	Frederick N. MacMillin	1898	1900	403
Wyoming	*League of Wyoming Municipalities	Laramie	G. R. McConnell	....	....	15

† The date in this column refers in most instances to the beginning of a loosely knit organization of cities on a corporate basis for the purpose of presenting municipal problems before the legislature.

‡ This date is the year when an active service organization, as now known, was established.

§ Approximate date.

NOTE: According to the records of the American Municipal Association, there are 12 *active* leagues with uninterrupted existence: California, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

public officials and specialists. Montana, North Carolina, Oregon, North Dakota, and Arkansas sponsored ordinance codification projects.

The leagues of California, Colorado, and Oregon were added in 1941 to the leagues which have been successful in obtaining substantial reductions in the premium costs for fire insurance on municipal buildings after surveys of fire insurance rates and losses in their respective states. The efforts of the South Carolina Municipal Association in the collection of delinquent fire insurance taxes netted municipalities in that state over $55,000. The Georgia League succeeded in obtaining lower power rates for 41 cities. The League of Cities of Third Class in Pennsylvania successfully protested the surety bond premium rate classification of city treasurers and as a result of the reclassification, thousands of dollars will be saved by these cities annually. The New York Conference undertook a study of premium rates for surety bonds of city, village, and county officials, the findings of which brought to light some startling facts of much benefit to local government.

The supplying of information to member municipalities is one of the main services of the leagues. The trend in the number and character of inquiries presented to league offices indicates that contacts with members are increasing and that members are increasingly using league offices to supply them with information on current problems. All leagues reported that inquiries for information and service increased significantly in 1941. To illustrate the importance of this service, the New York Conference answered approximately 2,000 requests for data. South Carolina sent out 12,000 pieces of mail in answer to inquiries as to ordinances, civilian defense procedures, and various other subjects.

Several research projects were undertaken by leagues in 1941, all of which represent a real contribution to the study of local government. The states which completed special studies and the titles of the reports are: California (*Municipal Fire Insurance*); Kansas (*Zoning*); Michigan (*Urban Land-Use Programming*); Minnesota (*Legislative Changes in State-Local Relations in Minnesota 1915–39*); Virginia (*Assessment and Taxation of Tangible Personal Property*); Wisconsin (*Special Assessments in Wisconsin*).

Numerous informational bulletins and reports were published by the leagues among which were: Arkansas (legislative summary and reference publication for municipal problems); California (*The Interstate Commerce Clause* and a digest of bills affecting cities); Colorado (a zoning manual and *The Cities' Share of Gasoline Tax Revenue in Colorado*); Minnesota (municipal accountant's manual); New York (a few of the publications were *Paving Costs and Construction in 1940, Model Local Tax Sale Law,* and *Municipal Liability for Damages from Water Leakage in Unoccupied Houses*); North Carolina (*Municipal Election Manual* and *Public Recreation Programs in North Carolina*); South Dakota (a bulletin on municipal government); Virginia published factual bulletins at the rate of approximately one a month; and Washington published numerous factual bulletins. The Pennsylvania Boroughs Association cooperated in the preparation of a handbook for Pennsylvania assessors. Among the reports of the Michigan League was a comprehensive report of the league-sponsored survey of Hamtramck city finances and personnel. Missouri prepared a comprehensive report on public housing in the state. The foregoing list is only a sample to illustrate the scope and volume of the information service performed by the leagues. Approximately half the leagues published rosters of municipal officials and several prepared reports on municipal salaries in their states.

The New York State Conference of Mayors, in an effort to improve municipal purchasing and to stabilize quality and unit prices, adopted a program of publication of the quantity and quality of articles purchased and unit prices paid by municipalities in that state. It is anticipated that this service will be of particular value to municipalities in the present period of rising prices and diminishing supplies. The Montana League began the purchasing of fire hose for municipalities and joined the several other leagues which are engaging in the centralized purchasing of certain items at great savings to the municipalities.

Full-time consultants or staff members of leagues continued to visit municipalities as often as possible in order to render on-the-spot assistance to officials with puzzling problems. The field service staffs were augmented during the year by the addition of one full-time man and the provision by several leagues of part-time field consultants. In many states field agents visited all cities and towns assisting the officials with their particular problems. The leagues of California, Minnesota, Texas, and Virginia carried on extensive field service work in 1941 and rendered invaluable assistance to municipal officials.

The Leagues' Legislative Program. The year 1941 was one of special activity on the legislative front for leagues. Forty-three state legislatures met in regular sessions. Daily or other regular bulletins explaining bills and reporting their current status were issued during the sessions by almost all leagues. Some leagues sponsored no extensive legislative program, but confined their activities to giving general approval to acceptable measures and opposing those inimical to the best interests of local government. Thus the League of California Cities and the Florida League of Municipalities, among others, reported that their most important legislative function during 1941 was the opposing of bills believed to be detrimental to the best interests of municipalities.

The municipalities of the several states through their state leagues had two main parts to their legislative program. First, the leagues supported bills which would enable municipalities to secure adequate finances, through taxation, tax sharing, or otherwise, to perform services demanded of them. Second, the leagues supported measures designed to give adequate powers to cities to perform functions required of them and opposed those measures that would improperly restrict the power of local governments or impose undue burdens on them.

The leagues which were successful in obtaining increases in shared taxes for municipalities were Arizona, Arkansas, Indiana, Michigan, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, and West Virginia. Additional revenues were obtained in other instances. Utah municipalities retained an annual appropriation of $800,000 out of auto license plate fees against the efforts of the state administration to withdraw it. League-sponsored amendments to New Jersey tax statutes will enable municipalities of that state to collect revenues of one-and-one-half million dollars annually. Other state leagues, including some of the foregoing, failed to secure revenues needed by municipalities and to which they believed themselves entitled, but such measures were placed first on the program for the next legislative session.

An important feature of league legislative programs is that of promoting and defending a full measure of home rule. Several states were successful in gaining for municipalities authority to control hazards around airports. League-sponsored measures which broadened municipal finance powers were adopted in several states. In Wisconsin, however, legislation authorizing installment payment of taxes failed of adoption in spite of the fact that a statewide league-supported referendum on a constitutional amendment to authorize collection of real estate taxes in installments was ratified by an overwhelming majority. Certain demands for employee pensions were opposed by the leagues as imposing impossible burdens on cities or giving special treatment to selected groups of employees. Thus, the Arkansas League defeated a proposal to allocate certain revenues for police pensions, with expensive insurance features. Various miscellaneous proposals inimical to municipal interest were opposed and defeated by league efforts. These include control of municipal utilities by the state utility commission in Arizona; a bill to prohibit the Green River type of ordinance in Colorado; a tax or tax equivalent on municipal electric plants in Tennessee which was for the benefit of school districts, counties, and the state; a proposal in Washington to prohibit parking meters; and proposed homestead exemptions up to $1,000 in North Carolina.

The Florida and Arkansas leagues were successful in securing the passage of a bill transferring to the state the costs of continuations of state trunk highways through cities.

Leagues of the states in which the legislatures will meet in regular session in 1942 have been active in preparation of their legislative programs. Among proposals which leagues have indorsed and will support are bills increasing municipal allotments from gas taxes, liquor taxes and auto license fees. Authority to control approaches to airports and liberalization of planning and zoning laws as to local land use control are sought in some states. The Alabama League of Municipalities will consider the presentation of a constitutional amendment granting full home rule to municipalities and prohibiting special legislation affecting cities.

Many other leagues engaged in extra work to prepare for the numerous special sessions which will be held in 1942 as a result of the war. Since most matters of defense involve the cities rather definitely, the municipal leagues have been active in evaluating proposals which will facilitate state and local co-operation with the federal government.

Training. Sponsorship of in-service training programs for municipal employees continued to be a major service of the leagues. Arkansas and Alabama expanded their fire and police training for national defense purposes. The Minnesota League in conjunction with other operating agencies conducted circuit police schools, 10 weekly sessions being held at each instruction center. Schools for assessors conducted on a countywide basis and zone schools for borough clerks and elective officials were inaugurated in Pennsylvania. The Municipal Training Institute of New York State, which is administered by officers of the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other Municipal Officials and chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York, conducted regional municipal training institutes for city and village elective officials and heads of municipal departments. Twenty-four courses were offered for municipal officials.

Special attention to schools for municipal finance officers was given in several states, with New Jersey, Arkansas, Colorado, Kentucky, Louisiana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Illinois, Virginia, and Texas active in this field of instruction. The leagues of Wisconsin and Minnesota sponsored schools for assessors.

Among other leagues which were active in providing training opportunities for municipal employees in 1941 and the classes of employee training which were provided were: Alabama (municipal waterworks operators, police, and firemen); Arkansas (firemen, water superintendents, and finance officers); California (peace officers and others); Nebraska (water and sewer employees); Virginia (police, waterworks operators, and many others); and Maine (municipal accountants). The Michigan League cooperated in the conduct of a series of classes for training at the management level in addition to their regular training program.

League Periodicals. The Utah Municipal League inaugurated a new magazine, *Inter-Mountain City,* in June, and with the reorganization of the Idaho League it was adopted as the official publication of that league. The total circulation of league magazines was approximately 100,000 in 1941. Municipalities in 35 states are served by regular monthly journals. The *Southern City* serves the municipalities of nine southern states and at the end of 1941 was the official publication of seven leagues. *Western City* is the official journal for the leagues of California, Oregon, and Washington. There was a general increase in circulation in most states and a noteworthy increase in the circulation of the journals among interested persons and agencies outside of the municipalities. By legislative appropriation, the state of Kansas will purchase 250 subscriptions of the *Kansas Government Journal,* publication of the League of Kansas Municipalities, for the use of state legislators, judicial officers, and administrative officials.

Several of the leagues which do not publish magazines instituted periodical newsletters or bulletins or expanded their present newsletters. This fact is illustrated by reference to a few states. Montana and Tennessee inaugurated mimeographed periodical bulletins to keep the offices of the respective leagues in closer contact with member municipalities. Arizona supplemented the league magazine with monthly bulletins and the Missouri Municipal League also supplied member cities with periodical factual reports.

League Organization. The New Hampshire Municipal Association was organized and began operation early in 1941, with the executive secretary of the Bureau of Government Research, University of New Hampshire, as executive secretary. The Louisiana State Conference of Mayors was reorganized into a full-time association of municipalities and a full-time executive secretary chosen. The Idaho Municipal Officers' Association became the Idaho Municipal League and a new constitution was adopted. Ohio municipalities again attempted to secure a legislative act enabling them to form an active league; but their efforts were unsuccessful as a final vote was not taken, although the bill was passed by the Senate and favorably reported by the House Committee.

The Georgia Municipal Association was strengthened with the return of the executive secretary to full time and the appointment of a full-time field agent. The executive secretary of the League of California Cities, who had been acting as executive director of the California State Council of Defense, returned full time to the league in December. Intensified activities are reflected by the extension of office space and the employment of a staff assistant by the Missouri Municipal League, expansion of the physical facilities of the Washington league, and the initiation of a building fund by the Illinois league to be used in the future for construction of a permanent headquarters for the league.

The League of Virginia Municipalities selected a new executive secretary to replace Morton L. Wallerstein, who retired in April. Mr. Wallerstein had been executive secretary of the Virginia league since the organization of a full-time secretariat in 1921 and was one of the founders of the American Municipal Association and assisted in the foundation of several state leagues. He will continue to serve the league, however, as its general counsel.

The South Carolina and Tennessee leagues, both of which employed their first full-time secretaries and established offices in 1940, expanded rapidly during 1941, and the league movement as a whole made sharp gains in 1941. Reports from almost all leagues indicated that memberships were substantially increased, services were broadened, bulletins and reports were more numerous, and meetings at both the regional and state levels were more numerous and better attended.

THE AMERICAN MUNICIPAL ASSOCIATION

The American Municipal Association, founded in 1924, is the national federation of the state leagues of municipalities in the United States. Headquarters are in Chicago at 1313 East 60 Street, and an office is maintained in Washington, D. C., in the Transportation Building. The primary function of the Association is the strengthening of the services of the leagues which comprise its membership. The objective of the leagues is to enable municipal officials to achieve by joint action results which cannot be obtained by cities individually. The Association, working to solve municipal problems which know no state lines, and assisting in effectuating municipal cooperation on a national scale, increases the effectiveness of the program of each league. Services are made available to all municipal officials.

The Association maintains an information and inquiry service, having at its command extensive information about how American cities are administering municipal business. Two periodicals are regularly published by the American Municipal Association. *State League Notes* covers news of the state leagues of municipalities and important developments in local government, and the *Washington News Letter* reports on federal relationships, legislation, and administrative action of interest to municipal officials. The Association represents the state leagues of municipalities and their constituent membership before federal agencies, administrative and legislative. A field consultant service is available for staff assistance to the leagues, and the Association staff assists state league personnel in regional and other conference activities. An annual convention is held for the discussion of current municipal affairs.

Although it does not engage in an extensive original research program, AMA issues bulletins and reports on timely subjects of municipal interest. As an indication of the variety of subjects covered in the report and bulletin series issued in 1941 some of the titles of publications are: *Municipalities and Airport Zoning; Cities and the National Defense Program; When a Soldier Breaks the Law; House Trailer Regulation; A Priorities Guidebook for Municipal Officials;* and *British Cities at War,* which was prepared for distribution by the Association and published by Public Administration Service. The Association has assisted state municipal leagues in the publication and distribution of reports on special studies of problems of local government.

Additional special services performed are the preparation of articles on various subjects for use in state league publications and the distribution of material of special interest and use to state leagues of municipalities and to municipal officers. Association staff members assist in the organization of new municipal leagues and assist in organization problems and special projects of member leagues.

The Association actively engaged in representing and assisting American municipalities in the organization of local governmental effort for national defense in 1941. The keynote of the 1941 annual convention, at which attendance and interest of municipal officials increased greatly over any previous year, was the role of the municipality in national defense. In addition to keeping leagues informed of defense and production developments through the regular publications and the issuance of special bulletins and reports, the Washington Office distributed numerous federal bulletins, reports, and releases to leagues and municipalities. The press releases of the Association which reached all parts of the nation supplied readers with information on matters of municipal interest and on civilian defense developments relating to cities and towns.

The Association devoted particular attention in 1941 to numerous specific problems other than those involved in the national defense effort, including municipal airport problems, the proposed extension of social security coverage to municipal employees, the efforts of the federal government to tax income from municipal securities, other municipal or intergovernmental taxation studies, postwar planning, and public service employee training.

The Association serves as the secretariat of the American Committee for the International Union of Local Authorities which is the representative for the United States in the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities. The Committee assisted in the preparation of the program and arranged for United States participation in the Inter-American Congress of Municipalities held at Santiago de Chile in September, 1941.

Federal-City Relations in 1941

By Roy H. Owsley

Assistant Director, American Municipal Association, Washington, D.C.

CONTINUING the trend which became so pronounced late in 1940, defense considerations have been the compelling factor in the development of federal-municipal relations during the past year. Bringing as it did, first, a drastic accentuation of the national defense program and, finally, a complete change-over to a wartime economy, the year 1941 witnessed a tremendous intensification of the use of governmental powers and a drastic, though presumably temporary, centralization of governmental functions and control. Quite naturally, all this was accompanied by the increased utilization for central purposes of the machinery of local government.

Despite this sudden shift to a wartime economy, however, and the attendant regimentation and assumption of emergency powers by the national government, there was virtually no direct interference with or usurpation of the normal powers of local governments. Moreover, with a few exceptions to be noted, there was but little indication that the federal agencies involved may be inclined to take advantage of the present emergency to impose such central controls permanently in fields previously left largely to local government. On the contrary, there were numerous evidences furnished by federal authorities—both civil and military—of a wholehearted desire to work with and through state and local governments in an entirely voluntary, cooperative manner in dealing with the new and intensified governmental problems arising out of the national emergency. A case in point is the organization and operation of the civilian defense program.

THE CIVILIAN DEFENSE PROGRAM

Constituting by all odds the most significant single development of the year in the field of federal-municipal relations, the President in an executive order issued May 20, 1941, created the Office of Civilian Defense within the Office for Emergency Management of the Executive Office of the President. Designed "to assure effective coordination of federal relations with state and local governments engaged in defense activities, to provide necessary cooperation with state and local governments in respect to measures for adequate protection of the civilian population in emergency periods, to facilitate constructive civilian participation in the defense program, and to sustain national morale," the OCD—as it is commonly referred to—thus became the over-all planning and coordinating agency for civilian defense. While the executive order did not specifically so provide, the OCD promptly superseded the old Division of State and Local Cooperation of the National Defense Advisory Commission.

Provision was made in the President's order for the creation within the OCD of a Board for Civilian Protection to "advise and assist in the formulation of civilian defense programs and measures, appropriate to the varying needs of each part of the nation, designed to afford adequate protection of life and property in the event of an emergency." The order itself provided that the membership of the board should be composed of the director of civilian defense as chairman, together with a representative each from the War Department, the Navy Department, the Department of Justice, the Federal Security Agency, the Council of State Governments, the American Municipal Association, and the United States Conference of Mayors. The order also provided for the establishment of a Volunteer Participation Committee to serve "as an advisory and planning body in considering the proposals and developing programs designed to sustain national morale and to provide opportunities for constructive civilian participation in the defense effort."

Shortly after the establishment of the national office at Washington, nine "civilian defense regions" were designated, one for each of the nine army corps areas, and a regional headquarters office was set up in each such area. Following the national pattern, a regional board for civilian protection, representing the various federal agencies and organizations of state and local government named in the order of May 20, was created in each of these areas to advise and assist in the formulation of civilian defense activities for their respective regions. The mayors of several large cities were designated by the director of civilian defense as "coordinators" of defense activities in their respective metropolitan areas and charged with the function of effecting working arrangements between the local governments in such districts. Except for this arrangement, however, the OCD plan of "routine operation" was from the national office to the regional offices, thence to the state defense councils, and "through the states" to local governments.

Thus, both by the terms of the executive order itself and by the basic organizational plan effected under it, the OCD program from its inception was dedicated to the proposition that a successful civilian defense program must provide for the coordination of the defense activities of all three levels of government and that such coordination can best be obtained by making representatives of state and local government jointly responsible with federal officials for the formulation of the over-all plans and policies.

Equally gratifying to local officials was the apparent recognition on the part of the federal government of its obligation to help finance such civilian defense measures as are concerned with protection against actual enemy bombings or other direct methods of attack. An outstanding example of this was furnished by the passage of legislation authorizing an appropriation to the OCD for the purchase of equipment, including about $55,000,000 for auxiliary fire-fighting apparatus, for distribution to coastal cities and other designated "target areas," to provide protection for persons and property against possible enemy attack. By the end of December such legislation had passed both houses of Congress and only required agreement on certain differences between the House and Senate bills for final enactment.

Other Civilian Defense Activities. An equally sympathetic and cooperative attitude regarding municipal participation was shown by most of the other federal agencies delegated with responsibility for particular functions in connection with the national defense program. This is especially true of the activities undertaken by the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, headed by the Federal Security Administrator. The United States Public Health Service, for example, under an original appropriation of $525,000 carried in the WPA appropriation act, which was later supplemented by additional funds, undertook a comprehensive program, in cooperation with local boards of health and state health departments, to provide emergency health and sanitation services in defense areas. Likewise, the Office of Price Administration, lacking formal rent control powers such as those provided for in the price control bill pending in Congress at the close of the year, assisted local authorities in the formation of so-called "fair rent" committees in some 150 defense areas and relied largely on local officials and citizens to make their work effective.

The Priorities Program. While the priorities system was greatly extended during the year to become perhaps the most drastic form of centralized controls thus far established during the emergency, federal officials in charge repeatedly demonstrated a realization of the need for maintaining essential municipal services on an uninterrupted basis despite the pressing needs of the war production program. This was exemplified by the establishment in the early fall of a separate unit, known as the State and Local Governments Requirements Branch, within the Office of Production Management to deal exclusively with the application of the priorities system to governmental purchasing. Moreover, preferential treatment was provided for all municipal purchasing under the terms of several preference rating orders issued during the year. Special treatment for essential municipal activities was provided also in the automobile tire rationing order issued late in December. To insure a continued adequate supply of firearms for the local police officers throughout the country, an arrangement was worked out whereby RFC's Defense Supplies Corporation subsidized the purchase of a large order of military and police revolvers, for which a blanket priority rating was issued, from which supply individual orders from law enforcement agencies could be filled.

Another example of the apparent desire on the part of federal defense officials to interfere as little as possible with the normal operations of local government was furnished by the federal agencies in charge of the housing priorities program. In order to promote the conservation of critical materials in the housing field, federal authorities in the late months of 1941 developed a set of emergency plumbing standards designed to effect the maximum possible saving of metals and other critical materials. These standards were made applicable to all housing constructed by federal agencies as a prerequisite to the granting of priority assistance. Inasmuch as certain court decisions handed down during the year had held that federal construction is not subject to local building codes, this action created no particular municipal problem. However, recognizing the difficulties which would be encountered by local builders confronted with conflicting federal and local regulations, the federal agencies involved wisely refrained from immediately applying these emergency plumbing standards to privately financed housing on which priority assistance is requested. Instead, they called in responsible representatives of state and local governments and requested their cooperation in promoting the voluntary adoption of these federal standards for the duration of the emergency as part of a nationwide conservation program.

NATIONAL DEFENSE LEGISLATION

Defense Public Works. One of the most significant of the year's legislative developments affecting federal-municipal relationships was the so-called "community facilities," or defense public works, act. While not finally passed until late in June, legislation on the subject had been introduced in February immediately after the President in a special message to Congress had enunciated the principle that local governments could not be expected "to assume all the risk of financing the entire cost of providing new community facilities for the defense program." As finally approved, the legislation authorized an appropriation of $150,000,000 to be expended by the Federal Works Administrator, subject to the approval of the President, in providing needed public works and equipment in defense areas. Operation of the program was limited generally by the terms of the act to communities (1) in which some military or naval base or post, or important defense industry, is located; and (2) which could not, without the imposition of an excessive tax burden or public debt, provide the facilities in question.

To expedite administration of the community facilities program, a Division of Defense Public Works was established in the Federal Works Agency, and 11 regional offices were set up to handle the work of receiving and processing applications submitted. All applications were required to be submitted on prescribed forms similar to those used under the old PWA program. Three general types of federal assistance were provided: (1) grant only, (2) loan and grant, and (3) a leasing arrangement under which the federal government would construct the necessary facilities and then lease them to the community involved.

While neither the act itself nor the regulations adopted specified how the costs of particular projects should be distributed as between the federal government and the local communities involved, a fairly general pattern had been evolved by the end of the year. In most cases the entire cost of constructing recreational buildings and other facilities intended to promote the welfare of military or naval personnel was assumed by the federal government, irrespective of whether the projects were sponsored by a federal agency or by some local government. For nonfederal public works the federal grants varied in accordance with estimates as to the permanency of the need for the new facilities and the ability of the community involved to finance the work, with the grants ranging from 100 per cent in a few cases down to about 40 per cent of the total cost of the projects, the average running somewhat over 50 per cent.

By the latter part of November applications in the amount of approximately $800,000,000 had been filed, and the Federal Works Agency had announced that the entire appropriation of $150,000,000 had been allocated or definitely earmarked. Accordingly, a new bill was introduced in Congress to authorize the appropriation of an additional $150,000,000 for these purposes. By the end of December separate bills had been passed by both houses of Congress, with final enactment of the new authorization expected soon after the first of the year.

Defense Highway Legislation. Early in January, 1941, the President in a special message to Congress recommended appropriations totaling $125,000,000 for a special defense highway program. Following the President's message on the subject, several bills were introduced in Congress to provide for a comprehensive federally financed defense highway program. One such bill, carrying authorizations totaling $320,000,000, was finally passed late in July but was vetoed by the President.

Shortly thereafter, however, new legislation was introduced, and the Defense Highway Act of 1941 was finally passed by Congress and approved by the President in mid-November. This authorizes federal appropriations totaling $220,000,000 for expenditure on a defense highway program "during the continuance of the emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941."

Deserving of special mention here are the provisions of the new act permitting the use of federal highway funds for the acquisition of right of ways for approved highway projects and for the location, development, and construction of off-street parking facilities on sections of the strategic network of highways forming by-passes around and connections into and through municipalities. This is the first time legislation has permitted the use of federal highway funds for these purposes. While acceptance of the basic principle involved was enthusiastically received in municipal circles, the actual wording of the section providing federal assistance for development of off-street parking facilities has been subjected to vigorous criticism by persons representing the municipal point of view. Specifically, the act restricts federal assistance to cases where provision is made "by the state" for the permanent prohibition of parking of vehicles within the roadway or street portion "of any through street over which the state has been largely vested with traffic control." Many municipal leaders contend that a strict interpretation of this wording would make it virtually impossible for the larger municipalities in most states to receive federal assistance under this act inasmuch as the cities themselves rather than the state highway department or other state agency, are now vested with traffic control. A second objection to the wording is that this will have a tendency to encourage the extension of state control over city streets in that some municipalities may prove willing to relinquish their present powers over traffic control in return for promised financial assistance in the construction of off-street parking facilities.

Defense Housing. Continuing and supplementing the various programs inaugurated during the previous year, the federal government had by the end of 1941 undertaken the construction of 129,154 housing units for various classes of defense workers, of which 63,864 were completed. Covering more than 300 communities for which the national defense effort and war production had brought a serious housing problem, a $792,000,000 program of public housing construction had been undertaken through 10 different federal agencies to provide defense workers with shelter at reasonable rents. More than 43,000 homes were under construction at the close of the year, with another 20,000 awaiting the appropriation of additional funds by Congress. In addition, the federal government had embarked on a comprehensive temporary housing program covering communities in which acute housing shortages had developed so suddenly as to necessitate the provision of temporary shelter pending construction of permanent housing or in which the need for additional housing was considered to be temporary only. Including $300,000,000 made available to the President in an act approved December 17, 1941, a total of $320,000,000 had been appropriated to provide temporary shelter in defense areas.

While most of the permanent housing constructed under this nationwide program had been handled directly by some one of the several federal housing agencies, a substantial portion of the work had been entrusted to local housing authorities. Moreover, in many cases where the projects were built by some federal agency, such as the Federal Works Agency, they were assigned to local housing authorities for management.

Especially significant from the standpoint of federal-city relationships were certain provisions contained in an amendment to the original Lanham act, approved October 14, 1940, which was nearing enactment in late December, 1941. Primarily designed to provide an additional $300,000,000 for expenditure under the direction of the Federal Works Agency for defense housing, this amendatory act provided, among other things, that the making of annual payments to state and local governments in lieu of taxes on federal defense housing projects shall be mandatory instead of permissive as in the original legislation and that such payments shall approximate the amounts that would be collected if the properties were not exempt from taxation. Previously, the Federal Works Agency had adhered to a policy of limiting the amounts of such "in lieu" payments to a maximum of 15 per cent of the annual rental collections, to which many municipalities had objected on the grounds that such payments fell far short of compensating them for the public services furnished. The inclusion of this amendment was due in large part to a recommendation made by a subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds following an investigation of the publicly financed defense housing program. Included in the subcommittee's report was a statement to the effect that "it is certainly the intention of Congress that no city shall be required to carry more than its fair share of the defense load, and we therefore recommend that the 15 per cent limitation be discontinued in favor of a system whereby each case will be considered on its merits, and that the payment in each case be fixed in relation to a fair taxable value." A further provision contained in the new act is intended to require federal agencies to consult with local authorities in the matter of the design and location of all such housing.

Miscellaneous Defense Legislation. Also worthy of mention in this review of defense legislation bearing on federal-municipal relationships is the May bill, approved July 11, 1941, making prostitution within designated areas around military or naval cantonments and posts a federal offense. While the act authorizes Army and Navy officials to "accept the cooperation of the authorities of the states and their . . . . political subdivisions" in carrying out its provisions, it is broad enough to permit drastic action by the military authorities in all such areas. Fortunately, however, a general policy has been formulated whereby primary responsibility for enforcing laws against prostitution even in areas adjacent to military and naval posts will continue to rest in the hands of local officials, and the powers vested in federal authorities by this act will be invoked only in those cases where the local authorities fail, after reasonable opportunity has been given pursuant to a joint request of all federal agencies involved, to provide adequate and effective enforcement. Equally significant is the fact that while this bill was pending before Congress a substitute and far more drastic measure—involving the establishment of federal health, sanitary, building and zoning regulations—was proposed but was never actually introduced in Congress. It was reported that the Army itself disapproved this proposed invasion by federal authorities of the police power field.

FEDERAL TAX LEGISLATION

Public Securities Tax Issue. Despite the fact that the Senate had voted decisively against the proposal late in 1940, the 77th Congress was scarcely under way before the public securities tax issue was revived. A bill introduced by Representative Tenerowicz of Michigan on January 3, 1941, provided for "reciprocal" taxation of the income from all future issues of public securities. Early in January, too, the Treasury renewed its efforts in this direction by seeking to have the House Ways and Means Committee include federal taxation of state and municipal bonds in the legislation which raised the national debt limit. Failing in this, the Treasury continued throughout the year to urge the enactment of federal legislation subjecting at least future issues of public securities to federal taxation.

State and municipal groups, however, were virtually unanimous in their continued opposition to the public securities tax proposal. In answer to the Treasury's argument that it would assist in financing the war program, they pointed out that Treasury officials themselves had repeatedly admitted that taxation of future issues only would not yield any substantial revenue for some thirty or forty years. On the other hand, the taxation of outstanding issues, these opponents argued, would constitute a serious breach of faith with the holders and would undermine public confidence in the government at a time when maintenance of national morale is all important. But the basic reason for municipal opposition to the proposal still continues to be the fear that if the federal government is given the right to tax their securities, it will then have the power to control the financing of local governments, and so eventually to control local government itself.

Meanwhile, the Treasury began litigation "intended ultimately to prove in the courts that the federal government has the right under the Constitution to tax the income from state and municipal securities." Suits were filed against certain bondholders of the Port of New York Authority and the Triborough Bridge Authority for taxes on income received from such bonds. Indications are, however, that none of these cases can get to the United States Supreme Court for decision before 1943.

Taxation of RFC Subsidiaries. Resolving several moot questions of long standing, legislation was enacted during 1941 which definitely provides that all personal property, of whatever nature, owned by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or by any of its subsidiaries shall be exempt from state and local taxation. The act does not, however, exempt the real property of these corporations. On the contrary, it strengthens the case for state and local taxation of their real estate by providing that the exemptions "shall not be construed to be applicable in any state to any buildings which are considered by the laws of such state to be personal property for taxation purposes." This wording was designed to cover the situation in Michigan, and perhaps other states, where the tax laws provide that buildings erected on leased land shall be assessed as personal property.

While the legislation had the effect of exempting a considerable amount of personal property held by the RFC and its subsidiaries on which some states and cities were asserting claims for taxes, it cannot properly be cited as marking any important change in federal policy in the matter inasmuch as it already had been fairly well established by court decisions that the RFC enjoyed tax immunity on its personal property under the provisions of the original act of 1932.

British Tax Treaty. A far more significant development of the year in the field of federal-city fiscal relationships was the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing tax reciprocity for government-owned defense "facilities" of all kinds. Had this treaty been ratified, it would have exempted all British property and transactions connected with the defense program from state and local, as well as federal, taxes and would have created a serious problem for local governments in such places as Detroit where the British government owns several large defense plants. Fortunately, however, information regarding the sweeping nature of its provisions leaked out before the treaty—which was originally submitted to Congress under an injunction of secrecy—was acted upon by the Senate committee to which it was referred, and vigorous protest from municipal groups caused action to be indefinitely postponed.

Defense Tax Act of 1941. While the Revenue Act of 1941 approved on September 20 contains numerous provisions of interest to municipalities, it has no special significance so far as federal-municipal relationships are involved. It merely follows the pattern set by other acts of recent years in granting complete tax exemption for municipal uses from the various excise and use taxes imposed. Some objection was made, however, by state and municipal groups to the imposition of a federal use tax on motor vehicles on the grounds that this would be a further unwarranted invasion by the federal government of a field of taxation which should properly be reserved for states and municipalities.

Other Federal Legislation

Federal Aid for Airports. For continuance of the federally aided Civil Aeronautics Administration airport construction program inaugurated with the $40,000,000 appropriation carried in the act approved October 9, 1940, Congress in 1941, in three separate acts, provided additional federal funds totaling $159,593,050. Following the pattern set by the 1940 act, the new legislation restricted the program to publicly owned airports and landing fields certified as necessary for the national defense by a board consisting of the Secretaries of War, Navy, and Commerce. By the terms of the last of the 1941 acts, a total of 504 airports may be improved under the expanded program, as compared with a limitation of 250 fixed in the 1940 bill. Most of the funds will be expended for the construction and improvement of municipally owned landing fields, the municipality in each case being required to furnish the land and to assume costs of maintenance and operation. None of the federal monies will be used to construct hangars or other buildings at municipal airports.

While these federal appropriations for airport purposes were admittedly based almost entirely on current considerations of national defense, the projects undertaken were confined pretty largely to public fields which after the emergency will be valuable for commercial aviation. For this reason the expanded program was welcomed by municipal officials generally as continued recognition by the federal government of its responsibility to lend financial assistance for a nationwide airport development program. However, the year brought some indications that the future program of federal grants-in-aid for airports may exact as a part of the price an almost complete surrender of local control. For example, control towers were taken over for federal maintenance and operation at 30 airports where military and airline operations converge. A little later, the Civil Aeronautics Board undertook the registration of all aircraft and airmen. By the end of the year serious consideration was being given to the possibility of registering all airports and airport managers. Numerous municipalities which, after making substantial investments in their airports, had made them available for use by the Army were finding that commercial and private flying had been crowded off the fields and that no assurances were forthcoming from federal authorities as to when, if ever, the airports would be returned to municipal control and operation. Moreover, many local officials were finding that little discretion was left them by the federal agencies in the matter of locating, planning, or supervising the construction of projects under the CAA airport development program.

Equally disturbing to municipal officials was a drive undertaken by CAA, pursuant to a general policy enunciated in midsummer by the Assistant Secretary of Commerce, to have municipalities throughout the country provide office space in airport administration buildings for "communication, weather bureau, and traffic control quarters" for "a consideration of $1.00 per annum, including heat, janitor service, and use of toilet facilities." Whether or not it was so intended, some municipal officials pointed out that the promise of federal aid for airport improvement work, or the implied threat of denial of same, could be used by CAA officials as a club to force widespread municipal acceptance of the plan. It was argued also that since the federal services in question benefited aviation generally, and not just the particular airports or communities involved, the federal government could not properly expect them to be subsidized to this extent by municipalities, which for the most part were already losing money on their airport operations.

Thus the year's developments in these matters would seem to indicate the definite possibility that the program of airport grants-in-aid may soon constitute one of the most difficult problems yet presented in the whole field of federal-municipal relationships.

WPA and Public Works. Following a $375,000,000 deficiency appropriation made in March, 1941, the WPA was given $875,000,000, exclusive of additional funds earmarked for various administrative agencies, for operations during the fiscal year 1942. It was estimated that this would provide employment for an average of 1,700,000 persons for the year ending June 30, 1941. Following closely the pattern set the previous year, the new act made $45,000,000 available to supplement the regular nonlabor costs in the case of certified defense projects. It also retained most of the restrictive provisions of the 1940 act despite the fact that both the President and ranking WPA officials had recommended that they be liberalized. It should be noted, however, that the "rotation of work" requirement was softened so as merely to provide that eligible workers who had been on the waiting lists for a period of three months should have preference in employment over persons continuously employed by the WPA for 18 months or more.

Despite the fact that about one-third of the WPA program was given over to the construction of airports, access roads and other defense projects, the decline in available labor combined with difficulty in obtaining materials necessitated complete abandonment or deferment of many local WPA projects. Perhaps even more significant than these reductions in the program itself were several proposals made during the year looking toward transfer of the administrative responsibility for work relief from the federal government to the states and the establishment of a system of federal grants-in-aid for direct relief. A special committee of the Council of State Governments early in the year formulated a set of recommendations to that effect. Several amendments designed to accomplish the same general result were proposed when the regular WPA appropriation was being debated in Congress. Others would have required state and local governments to assume a greater share of the cost of projects. It is also interesting to note in this connection that the House Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, headed by Representative Tolan of California, in an interim report filed in October, recommended a fourth category under the Social Security program to provide for general assistance upon a federal grants-in-aid basis to meet the postwar need for relief in communities that will face severe unemployment problems owing to cessation of defense operations. And as the year closed, plans were being made to aid workers thrown out of employment through conversion of plants to war production by a liberalized system of unemployment compensation. While no one of these developments standing alone is particularly conclusive, considered as a whole they seem to indicate a growing disposition on the part of Congress and federal officials to abandon gradually the present work relief program in favor of some other plan for dealing with the unemployment problem.

Miscellaneous Legislation Pending in Congress at Close of Year. Included in a long list of bills of interest to municipal officials which were pending in Congress at the close of the 1941 session was a measure designed to clarify and expand the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission with reference to natural gas companies operating in interstate commerce. Another pending bill would authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to set aside such state and local laws and regulations governing sizes and weights of motor vehicles engaged in interstate transportation as are found by the Commission to constitute an unreasonable burden on or an undesirable interference with interstate commerce. While several bills were introduced in Congress during 1941 to extend the Social Security Act to cover state and municipal employees, no action had been taken on any of these measures. Increasing interest in the subject, however, was being shown at the end of the year by federal officials, and there were indications that the next session of Congress would bring some definite developments.

Other legislation pending at the close of the session but on which no immediate action was expected included the following: several measures designed to provide for a nationwide program of stream pollution control; numerous bills providing for a new federally aided public works program; at least two bills to provide for a six-year program of federal grants-in-aid for hospital construction and maintenance in "economically depressed areas"; a bill providing for federal grants-in-aid to equalize educational opportunities in states or areas that lack the financial resources to keep their schools up to national standards; a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution to permit federal legislation providing for homestead tax exemption; two bills to outlaw the payment of poll tax as a prerequisite to voting in national elections; a proposal to extend to local governments the benefits of a 1935 act providing federal assistance in the acquisition and development of state forests; and several amendments to the Municipal Bankruptcy Act.

POSTWAR PLANNING

In a report transmitted to Congress by the President in March, 1941, the National Resources Planning Board recommended a new system of procedures and intergovernmental relationships in the field of public works and employment stabilization. Among other things, the report recommended: (1) a six-year program of public works to aid postdefense stabilization; (2) establishment of a revolving fund with which to pay either federal or nonfederal agencies for studies of proposed construction projects, the revolving fund to be reimbursed as a part of the cost of construction in each case; (3) vigorous encouragement of the adoption of six-year capital budgets by federal, state and local governments; (4) advance authorization by Congress of procedures for grants, loans, guarantees of loans, leasing arrangements, or other devices for aid to state and local governments for nonfederal projects.

The Public Work Reserve Program. Subsequently, the FWA set up a new organization—the Public Work Reserve—to cooperate with state and local governments in the formulation of "postdefense" public works programs. The basic plan is to provide a shelf of public works on which construction could be started immediately as part of a federally aided program intended to prevent a postemergency depression. Technically a WPA project, the Public Work Reserve is sponsored by the FWA with the cooperation of the National Resources Planning Board. The organization plan contemplated the location of a representative in each state to work with local officials and to handle local problems. Designed in part to implement the Public Work Reserve program, legislation was introduced in the early fall to amend the Employment Stabilization Act so as to authorize federal appropriations for making surveys, engineering studies, et cetera, to facilitate the selection and planning of public works improvements. Such a bill was reported in the House early in December and a similar measure was pending at the close of the year before a Senate committee.

Study of Fiscal Relationships. A closely related development of the year was the appointment by the Treasury Department of a special three-member committee to reexamine the problem of federal-state-local governmental revenue. The committee, headed by Luther Gulick, director of the Institute of Public Administration, was directed to consider not only present problems but also intergovernmental fiscal relationships as they may exist in a postwar economy.

FEDERAL SERVICES TO MUNICIPALITIES

Except as to activities relating directly to the national defense program, the year brought few important innovations in the matter of federal services to municipalities. But there were a few particularly noteworthy developments which should be reviewed here.

Federal Studies and Reports. Illustrative of the expanding service of the Bureau of the Census to state and local governments was a study completed during the year covering state and local debt as of June 30, 1940. Made by the Bureau's Division of State and Local Government, the study presents statistics for each state, every city over 30,000 population, every county over 50,000 population, and all the large special districts. Federal departments and reporting agencies of all levels of government cooperated in preparing the report. The Bureau of Labor Statistics completed a series of reports on salaries, hours and working conditions of police and firemen of the larger cities throughout the country. The National Resources Planning Board published a number of studies dealing with problems of local government, including two reports on public land acquisition. In the second of these the Board recommended the creation of "machinery for research into urban problems and for the coordination of federal programs and policies affecting cities."

Public Service Training. As compared with a 1940 total of 62,303, the 1941 enrollments in federally aided public-service training programs conducted under the George-Deen Act aggregated 81,827. The 1941 enrollments in regular firemen's training courses alone totaled more than 31,000, as against a 1940 enrollment of 14,000. It is also interesting to note in passing that by the end of the year more than 500 firemen and policemen had been enrolled in a series of intensive training courses in fire-fighting problems of modern warfare conducted by the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland. In addition, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had inaugurated a comprehensive defense training program for local police officers.

CONCLUSION

It is obviously impossible to sum up satisfactorily in any brief generalization the potentialities of the year's far-reaching developments in federal-city relations. But the facts presented in the above review seem to warrant at least two important conclusions. First of all, these developments do not necessarily indicate the ultimate establishment of drastic centralized control over municipalities even during the war period. An important exception, of course, is the operation of the priorities and rationing systems, which will necessarily require severe reductions by municipalities, along with all other governmental units, in their normal construction programs and in their consumption of all classes of commodities needed for war production.

On the other hand, however, it is certain that municipal governments will be subjected to a rigorous testing period, continuing not only for the duration of the war but also well into the postwar era. They will be called upon to adjust themselves almost over night to changing conditions and new problems. Such local governments as find themselves unable to meet these new situations readily and effectively must be prepared to have some higher level of government step in to do the job. For example, the price control bill which was nearing enactment by Congress at the close of the year would permit federal authorities to control rents in those communities which fail, after reasonable notice, to establish effective controls. Thus, the extent to which centralized control over local government will be established in the trying times ahead will surely depend in large part upon the energy, vision, and effectiveness shown by municipal officials themselves in meeting the problems presented by a wartime economy.

Part Two

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

Personnel Developments in 1941

Salaries of Municipal Officials

Personnel Data for Cities Over 10,000

Personnel Administration

Developments in 1941

By James M. Mitchell

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National defense requirements colored the important developments in public personnel administration during 1941. Personnel agencies at federal, state, and local levels, though somewhat affected by defense preparations in 1940, found it necessary to adjust their policies and procedures to a considerable degree during the last year to meet the impact of war in actuality.

State and local jurisdictions have found it increasingly difficult to recruit and maintain qualified personnel for nondefense jobs. The loss of employees to the armed forces and to private industries engaged in the defense effort has created the necessity for holding examinations more frequently, and eligible lists resulting from these examinations have been rapidly exhausted. Actions such as the use of more extensive advertising, the lengthening of the application period, and the relaxing of desirable but nonessential qualification requirements, have been taken by many personnel agencies. Residence requirements have been waived in an increasingly large number of jurisdictions, and in some instances cities have undertaken a program of nationwide examinations to fill both technical and nontechnical positions.

In its drive to recruit qualified personnel for specialized defense jobs, the United States Civil Service Commission has been developing new ways and means of making contacts with the public. Recruitment specialists and special representatives of the Commission have been sent into the field to stimulate interest in government employment. In Washington, Commission liaison officers have aided in the prompt fulfillment of personnel needs of the various departments. In the case of requests for personnel in vital defense activities, the Commission has given 24-hour service. To speed up its examining process, the Commission has reorganized its examining procedures and has broadened its practice of continuous examination for certain classes of positions.

A cooperative recruitment study of the fields of activity in which federal, state, and local personnel agencies can cooperate in meeting the demands of the defense program has been undertaken, sponsored jointly by the United States Civil Service Commission and the Civil Service Assembly. Plans have been developed whereby state and local personnel agencies which are willing and able to cooperate with each other and with the federal government may work out joint recruitment and selection procedures. A large number of state and local agencies have already made their eligible registers and other facilities available to the Federal Civil Service Commission for its use in recruiting defense personnel.

The National Roster of Scientific and Specialized Personnel, begun in 1940 under the joint administration of the United States Civil Service Commission and the National Resources Planning Board, has as its purpose the optimum utilization of the nation's manpower. At the end of its first year, the Roster has catalogued the specialties of more than 150,000 people, representing 786,000 distinct specialties in 52 fields, and has certified more than 40,000 names to defense agencies. Not all of those who were thus certified have been engaged, but the percentage of placements has been impressive.

Almost without exception, public personnel agencies are adopting new procedures to aid in the efficient functioning of defense activities. It has been found that many agencies have existing eligible lists which can and are being used for the appointment of auxiliary firemen, policemen, and other defense positions. In addition, some agencies have filled emergency jobs for private industry. Others have offered to civilian defense councils the use of their personnel technicians to aid in the classification of persons who have volunteered for defense work. In several jurisdictions, personnel directors have been appointed to serve on defense councils.

The report of the President's Committee on Civil Service Improvement was released early in 1941. As provided for in the Ramspeck Act, it contained recommendations for the extension by executive order of federal civil service provisions to professional, scientific, higher administrative, and investigative positions. A considerable extension of the federal civil service was assured when President Roosevelt subsequently signed such an executive order, and practically all positions in the executive branch of the federal government are now under the merit system with the exception of those excluded in the Ramspeck Act (TVA and WPA employees, United States District Attorneys, and Presidential appointments confirmed by the Senate). However, riders attached to the Congressional appropriation acts for the National Youth Administration and the Farm Security Administration exempted these two agencies from operation of the Ramspeck Act.

One of the most important pieces of legislation affecting the federal civil service was the Mead-Ramspeck Salary Adjustment Act. Its passage assured uniform within-grade advancement on a periodic basis to an estimated 223,332 federal employees in both the departmental and field services before 1942.

At the state level, some merit system gains were shown in 1941, though the gains were not as extensive as 1940. With the adoption of a statewide civil service law, Kansas became the twentieth civil service state. Indiana adopted a law which extended its existing merit system and established a "state personnel merit system" covering its state institutions, board of health, department of public welfare (including county departments of public welfare), unemployment compensation and employment services, and the state library and historical department. Important amendments to the Rhode Island civil service law provided the "rule of three" in place of the "rule of one," and the covering-in of all employees with 10 years of service. Bills providing for the establishment of a state merit system and for a retirement plan for Virginia state employees were prepared for submission to the governor and to the 1942 session of the legislature. Legislation in Pennsylvania consolidated under one civil service board the former departmental merit systems of the Liquor Control Board, Division of Unemployment Compensation, and the Department of Public Assistance. In Vermont the state legislature authorized the governor to prescribe rules and regulations for a merit system and to establish a classification and pay plan, but no appropriations were granted for these purposes. Merit system advancement received a setback in New Mexico with the repeal of the civil service law which had been enacted in 1939.

In compliance with the federal Social Security Act, state merit system councils have been organized and are now functioning in all states that do not already have statewide civil service laws. In December, 1941, announcement was made that state employment service personnel would be transferred to the federal service by executive order, effective January 1, 1942. Since the personnel of the state employment service has been under the jurisdiction of the various state merit systems, the federalization has created problems as to the status of the personnel, and these problems are now in the process of being solved.

Among the cities and counties, a major advance in civil service took place when the New York state legislature adopted a bill providing for the first general extension of the merit system to every jurisdiction within the state. This legislation affects 44 counties, more than 900 towns, 8,000 school districts, and several thousand special districts. According to the act, each county may select from among three types of civil service administration: an administrative civil service system; a county personnel officer; or administration by the state civil service commission. The cities already have their own civil service commissions. The state personnel agency specifically retains jurisdiction over the five counties within greater New York City and over school districts other than city school districts. The Municipal Service Bureau, established in 1940 within the New York State Civil Service Department, continued to furnish technical personnel services to cities and other jurisdictions of the state upon request.

Thirteen new cities adopted civil service in 1941: Santa Cruz, San Rafael, and Vallejo, California; Alamosa, Colorado; Clearwater and Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Fair Lawn, Fort Lee, and Ventnor, New Jersey; Monroe, Michigan; St. Louis, Missouri; and Greendale and Lake, Wisconsin. In addition to these, the merit system has been facilitated or extended in a number of other communities.

No counties other than those in New York adopted civil service in 1941, but bills have been passed authorizing county referendums on merit systems in St. Louis County and Ramsey County, Minnesota. These will be presented to the voters in 1942.

Position-classification projects have been completed or are in progress in the following jurisdictions: The states of Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, and Louisiana; the cities of Birmingham, Alabama; Compton, Gardena, Huntington Park, Lodi, Manhattan Beach, Redondo Beach, and Santa Cruz, California; Hartford, Connecticut; Marblehead and Pittsfield, Massachusetts; Grand Rapids, Jackson, Kent County, Monroe, and Traverse City, Michigan; Kansas City, Missouri; Asbury Park, Bloomfield, Fort Lee, Fair Lawn, Margate City, Plainfield, Pompton Lakes, Ridgewood, and Ventnor, New Jersey; Buffalo, County of Chemung, Glen Cove, Jamestown, Kingston, New Rochelle, Niagara Falls, Port of New York Authority, and Yonkers, New York; and Columbus, Ohio.

Civil service matters continued to be brought before the courts in 1941. Two cases were of particular interest. In *Hoyt* v. *Broome County,* 25 N.Y.S. 2d, 527 (February 17, 1941) the court declared that the New York state military law which provided for the payment of any difference between military pay and former salary to public employees on military leave was contrary to the state constitution. Concerning the unification of the New York City transit system, the New York State Supreme Court, in the case of *Felder* v. *Fullen, et al,* 27 N.Y.S., 2d, 699 (April 10, 1941) upheld the validity of the Wicks Law, which authorized the continued employment by the city of the personnel of the privately owned subway lines without requiring them to take competitive examinations when these lines were taken over by the city.

Although no additional states joined the seven now providing for statewide retirement plans for municipal employees, a number of laws covering special groups of employees were enacted by 1941 state legislatures. The states which provide this protection on a statewide basis are New York, New Jersey, Ohio, California, North Carolina, Illinois, and Minnesota. All except Minnesota provide that municipal governments make payments into state retirement systems or set up their own employee pension plans.

The plan to extend the pension provisions of the Social Security Act to employees of state and local governments and to noncivil service employees has continued to be the outstanding development in this phase of personnel administration. Several bills are now pending in Congress which provide either for compulsory coverage or for voluntary compacts as a means of extending the Act. The latest measure introduced proposes permissive legislation rather than an arbitrary extension of the Act which would cover those agencies now operating under a satisfactory retirement system, as well as those which have no provisions for retirement.

The Civil Service Assembly has continued to direct its activities toward defense considerations. It has been canvassing personnel agencies in an effort to determine their immediate defense activities and to keep its members informed of these developments. In addition, the first three committee reports in the Assembly's series, "Policies and Practices in Public Personnel Administration," have been published. These are: *Employee Training in the Public Service, Public Relations of Public Personnel Agencies,* and *Position-Classification in the Public Service.* A monthly personnel journal, *Public Personnel Studies,* which suspended publication in 1931, is again being published by the Bureau of Public Personnel Administration.

Municipalities generally are feeling the impact of the war, and as a result many have provided for salary and wage increases for municipal employees. Adjustable "bonuses" and automatic increases according to the cost-of-living index have been methods popularly used to adjust salaries.

In-service training activities have continued to grow on an unusually large scale in all levels of government. Particular emphasis has been placed upon instruction for employees concerning the protection of public services in wartime. The New York City Civil Service Commission has prepared such a course which has been standardized for nationwide use and is being offered in the form of two-week training programs given in New York City for representatives of cities throughout the country.

In retrospect, 1941 has been a year marked by numerous adjustments in governmental structure at every level, to meet the critical demands of a wartime era. Public personnel administration has felt, and has responded to, these demands on many fronts. The adoption of new, improved procedures, and the general "speed-up" of activities have been characteristic all down the line. The merit system as an ideal has made notable advances in terms of the extension to new jurisdictions, as well as the improvement of administration in those already established. The forces that have brought about these conditions in 1941 may be expected to continue during 1942 to an increased extent.

Salaries of Municipal Officials

The salary data for chief administrative officials in Table V are based on individual salary information supplied early in 1942 by municipal officials. The salaries of four finance officers—chief finance officer, controller, auditor, and treasurer—were reported by cities over 50,000. The names of 12 chief municipal officials for cities over 10,000 population are given in Table XVIII and the names of the mayor and city clerk in cities of 5,000 to 10,000 are given in Table XIX.

Because of different groupings of cities into population groups, and for other reasons, it is not possible to make valid comparisons between the salary figures in Table V and those reported in the 1940 Year Book. Some interesting comparisons can be made, however, between the rank order of average salaries of selected officials in different population groups. City managers and school superintendents are the most consistent contestants for high honors except in the population group over 500,000 in which there are no council-manager cities. In this largest city group the mayor has the highest average salary and the school superintendent comes second. In each of the next four population groups (250,000 to 500,000; 100,000 to 250,000; 50,000 to 100,000; and 25,000 to 50,000) the city manager and the school superintendent, in that order, top the list; while in the 10,000 to 25,000 group the school superintendent is first and the manager second. The director of public works is the only other official to place among the first six in average salaries in all population groups. In the three largest groups he ranks fifth; in the next, fourth; and in the two smallest groups, third. The city attorney ranks among the first six in all except the smallest group. Except for a third place for the controller in the group over 500,000 no finance officer placed among the six highest average salaries in cities over 50,000.

In the population groups which contain some council-manager cities, the average salary for managers is higher than the average salary of the mayor in nonmanager cities. In other words, the two best examples of professional, appointed chief administrators—the city manager and the superintendent of schools—lead the list of high-salaried municipal officials.

Table V

SALARIES OF CHIEF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1942

The annual salaries of chief municipal officials, as of January 1, 1942, for individual cities were supplied to the Year Book in January and February, 1942. Officials paid in part by fees, those paid $1.00 a year, and other such special cases have been excluded; but salaries of part-time officials are included and in cities of less than 25,000 (see "lowest") where many officials are not full-time, it is obvious that the average is somewhat lower than for full-time officials. The lower quartile, the median, and the upper quartile are found by arranging all salaries in order of increasing size, and counting from the lowest salary one-fourth, one-half, and three-fourths of the total number of cases. For further explanation of quartiles, see "How to Use the Year Book," page 14.

Title of Official	No. of Cities	Average Salary 1942	Distribution of 1942 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES OVER 500,000							
Mayor	12	$14,542	$9,000	$10,500	$13,650	$17,550	$25,000
City Clerk	10	6,654	4,000	4,775	5,900	8,500	10,840
Director of Finance	2	3,500	6,500	.....	.....	.....	7,500
Controller	9	10,478	6,300	7,250	10,000	12,750	20,000
Auditor	6	7,750	4,500	4,875	7,500	10,500	12,000
Treasurer	11	8,027	5,000	6,000	8,000	10,000	14,000
Superintendent of Schools	12	13,125	10,000	10,000	12,000	15,000	25,000
Librarian	11	7,345	4,500	5,400	7,500	9,000	10,000
Director of Public Works	12	9,025	7,500	8,000	8,750	10,000	12,000
City Engineer	8	7,718	6,000	6,125	7,700	8,960	10,000
Fire Chief	12	7,522	5,600	6,455	7,100	7,980	12,500
Police Chief	12	8,220	6,440	6,625	7,750	9,750	12,500
Health Officer	12	7,938	5,000	7,000	7,250	9,750	11,000
Superintendent of Parks	9	7,836	5,000	6,300	7,000	8,960	13,500
Director of Recreation	7	5,364	2,700	4,500	5,100	5,250	10,000
City Attorney	12	10,192	7,300	8,125	9,500	11,500	17,500
CITIES WITH 250,000 TO 500,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	12	7,146	5,000	6,000	6,750	8,188	10,000
Mayor (council-manager cities)	4	2,860	1,040	.....	.....	.....	5,000
City Manager	5	13,400	8,000	.....	.....	.....	25,000
City Clerk	14	4,277	2,400	3,585	4,350	5,100	6,000

TABLE V.—SALARIES OF CHIEF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS BY POPULATION GROUPS —Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities	Average Salary 1942	Distribution of 1942 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
Director of Finance	8	$5,150	$3,300	$3,900	$5,000	$6,000	$7,500
Controller	7	4,925	2,580	5,000	5,000	5,500	6,000
Auditor	11	5,058	3,600	4,600	4,800	6,000	6,500
Treasurer	12	4,093	900	3,180	4,500	5,000	6,000
Superintendent of Schools	15	9,476	900	8,000	10,000	11,000	15,000
Librarian	14	5,057	3,000	3,900	5,050	6,000	10,000
Director of Public Works	14	6,207	4,000	5,000	6,500	7,275	7,500
City Engineer	12	5,773	3,600	4,000	5,050	7,125	15,000
Fire Chief	15	5,030	3,900	4,253	5,000	6,000	6,000
Police Chief	15	4,980	3,900	4,500	5,000	5,400	6,000
Health Officer	15	5,827	4,000	5,000	5,460	6,300	9,000
Superintendent of Parks	14	4,440	1,860	2,875	4,350	5,250	7,500
Director of Recreation	11	3,922	2,500	2,760	3,500	4,800	7,500
City Attorney	15	6,805	5,000	5,400	6,000	7,500	11,000
CITIES WITH 100,000 TO 250,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	32	5,413	3,500	4,682	5,725	7,200	10,000
Mayor (council-manager cities)	10	1,798	360	580	1,350	2,900	5,000
City Manager	11	8,818	6,000	7,200	9,600	10,000	12,000
City Clerk	43	3,644	1,920	3,000	3,300	4,375	6,104
Director of Finance	18	4,696	3,000	3,600	4,500	5,138	7,500
Controller	23	4,568	3,000	3,600	4,200	6,000	7,500
Auditor	25	3,894	2,800	3,300	3,763	4,350	6,104
Treasurer	37	3,829	1,000	3,040	3,600	4,650	7,000
Superintendent of Schools	36	7,882	5,000	7,140	7,677	8,500	10,000
Librarian	33	3,877	1,800	3,000	3,600	4,797	7,104
Director of Public Works	25	5,079	3,500	4,100	4,800	6,000	7,875
City Engineer	41	4,817	3,168	3,850	4,800	5,400	10,000
Fire Chief	44	4,117	2,800	3,619	4,000	4,500	6,000
Police Chief	43	4,175	2,800	3,600	4,120	4,500	6,000
Health Officer	42	4,646	1,800	3,450	4,350	5,377	7,875
Superintendent of Parks	41	3,846	2,100	3,092	3,600	4,500	6,000
Director of Recreation	29	3,066	1,200	2,400	3,000	3,875	4,800
City Attorney	44	5,124	2,000	4,125	5,000	6,000	7,875
CITIES WITH 50,000 TO 100,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	63	4,576	1,020	3,500	4,800	5,250	7,500
Mayor (council-manager cities)	21	1,336	300	500	1,000	1,200	6,000
City Manager	25	7,643	4,800	6,550	7,350	8,700	10,800
City Clerk	84	3,373	1,200	2,625	3,300	4,000	6,000
Director of Finance	34	3,645	1,000	3,000	3,550	4,503	7,000
Controller	39	3,841	1,500	3,000	3,800	4,500	6,100
Auditor	42	3,393	900	2,520	3,410	3,813	6,000
Treasurer	63	3,356	1,000	2,500	3,167	3,700	8,500
Superintendent of Schools	47	6,928	3,500	6,000	7,000	7,500	12,000
Librarian	54	2,981	1,440	2,400	3,000	3,564	4,800
Director of Public Works	51	4,173	1,800	3,450	4,200	5,000	7,000
City Engineer	70	4,008	1,800	3,375	3,900	4,500	7,500
Fire Chief	82	3,526	800	3,000	3,500	4,091	6,000
Police Chief	82	3,618	800	3,000	3,600	4,000	6,000
Health Officer	70	3,459	600	2,400	3,150	4,500	7,500
Superintendent of Parks	65	2,932	1,200	2,400	3,000	3,600	5,000
Director of Recreation	43	2,808	960	2,310	2,820	3,360	4,048
City Attorney	84	3,984	1,600	3,000	3,600	4,995	7,500

TABLE V.—SALARIES OF CHIEF MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS BY POPULATION GROUPS —Continued

Title of Official	No. of Cities	Average Salary 1942	Distribution of 1942 Salaries				
			Lowest	Lower Quartile	Median	Upper Quartile	Highest
CITIES WITH 25,000 TO 50,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	141	$2,804	$300	$2,000	$2,700	$3,600	$6,000
Mayor (council-manager cities)	33	808	150	500	720	950	1,800
City Manager	50	5,850	3,000	4,775	5,600	7,050	10,890
City Clerk	190	2,785	500	2,200	2,700	3,300	5,520
Chief Finance Officer	185	3,049	120	2,400	3,000	3,500	7,500
Superintendent of Schools	118	5,591	3,000	5,000	5,550	6,000	9,500
Librarian	121	2,376	1,200	1,845	2,400	2,700	5,300
Director of Public Works	192	3,469	1,500	2,853	3,300	3,990	9,350
Fire Chief	187	2,863	600	2,400	2,800	3,180	5,000
Police Chief	194	2,983	1,740	2,400	2,895	3,300	5,100
Health Officer	174	2,476	500	1,590	2,400	3,238	6,000
Director of Parks or Recreation	143	2,414	200	1,920	2,385	2,889	5,400
City Attorney	192	2,854	600	2,010	2,482	3,500	7,650
CITIES WITH 10,000 TO 25,000 POPULATION							
Mayor (nonmanager cities)	430	1,504	50	600	1,200	2,100	6,000
Mayor (council-manager cities)	70	523	50	200	403	625	1,800
City Manager	120	4,391	2,100	3,600	4,200	5,000	11,196
City Clerk	569	2,292	300	1,800	2,220	2,704	7,000
Chief Finance Officer	531	2,242	72	1,800	2,178	2,800	7,000
Superintendent of Schools	268	4,598	1,700	3,838	4,500	5,000	9,000
Librarian	315	1,726	100	1,380	1,700	2,028	4,200
Director of Public Works	525	2,777	72	2,110	2,700	3,300	7,500
Fire Chief	498	2,108	50	1,800	2,100	2,500	4,500
Police Chief	565	2,406	300	2,040	2,350	2,700	4,500
Health Officer	412	1,502	50	728	1,320	1,911	6,000
Director of Parks or Recreation	251	1,787	72	1,320	1,800	2,160	4,936
City Attorney	517	1,654	100	1,092	1,500	2,014	6,000

Municipal Personnel Data

DATA on employment and payrolls, salary increases, civil service provisions, retirement systems, credit unions, and employee organizations are shown in Table VI-A for all cities over 25,000 population. Data on employment and payrolls, salary increases, civil service provisions, and retirement systems are shown in Table VI-B for all cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. Employees of independent school systems are excluded entirely from these data, and employees of other local agencies separate from the general city government were undoubtedly omitted by many officials from their reports of employment, payroll, or retirement data for their cities.

Employment and Payrolls. The employment and payroll data for individual cities shown in Tables VI-A and VI-B are from the Quarterly Employment Survey conducted by the United States Bureau of the Census covering the pay period ending nearest October 31, 1941. For those cities which did not report October data, the data shown are from the July, 1941, survey or, in a very few cases, from the April, 1941, survey. School employees, persons on work relief, and employees of contractors are not included in these figures. Employment figures are given for two major classifications, "General Governmental Functions" and "Public Service Enterprises." The Bureau of the Census includes within the latter class "government-owned water supply systems, housing projects, electric light and power plants, bus lines or other transportation systems, airports, and similar enterprises which sell services to the public." "Permanent employees" include city-paid employees with permanent or indefinite tenure, as well as elective and other officials paid by the city and having terms of office of one year or longer. "Full-time" employees are those who work the number of hours prescribed for a full-time week in their respective departments. "Part-time" employees are those working regularly for fewer hours per week than prescribed for full-time work in their respective departments, officials who continue to maintain some outside employment or profession, and volunteer firemen receiving pay. "Temporary and other" includes seasonal, emergency, and other employees without permanent tenure. The total number of all employees is not shown in Tables VI-A and VI-B because the wide variations between cities in the per cent of employees who are permanent full-time would distort any comparisons of such gross figures.

Table 1 summarizes the trends in municipal employment and payrolls for the eight quarters covered to date by the Quarterly Employment Survey. The data in Table 1, it will be noted, are for *total* number of employees and *total* payroll, covering all classes of employees engaged in all municipal functions (except school employees). It will also be noted that the data in Table 1 are in the form of index numbers rather than actual amounts. To give these index numbers reality and perspective it is necessary to explain that the Bureau of the Census estimates that the total number of municipal employees as of October, 1941, was 936,000 and the total payroll was $109,000,000. Of these 936,000 employees, 148,000 were engaged in "public-service enterprises" and 788,000 in "general governmental functions." Of the latter, 583,000 were "permanent full-time" and 206,000 were "part-time and temporary." These figures become still more meaningful when they are placed in the setting of total public employment and payrolls. The Bureau of the Census estimates for January, 1941, show the following distributions:

	Employees	Per Cent of Total	Payrolls	Per Cent of Total
Total Public Employment	5,360,000	100%	$621,000,000	100%
Federal	2,118,000	40	240,000,000	39
Public Education	1,315,000	24	175,000,000	28
State	522,000	10	59,000,000	10
City	922,000	17	107,000,000	17
County and others	483,000	9	40,000,000	6

Before any conclusions or comparisons are made on the basis of the employment and payroll data in Table 1 or Tables VI-A and VI-B, is should be recognized that there are at least two basic factors for which allowances must be made—(1) the size of the city and (2) the geographical region in which the city is located.

The size of the city influences employment and payroll figures in several important respects. First, the proportion of total employees who are employed on a permanent full-time basis varies directly with the size of the city. The general rule is: the larger the city, the larger the proportion of permanent full-time employees. This in turn means that the larger cities as a rule have less pronounced seasonal variations in employment and payrolls, higher average

TABLE 1

QUARTERLY INDEXES OF MUNICIPAL NONSCHOOL EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS: JANUARY, 1940 TO OCTOBER, 1941

(January, 1940=100)

Size of City	Jan. 1940	April 1940	July 1940	Oct. 1940	Jan. 1941	April 1941	July 1941	Oct. 1941
TOTAL NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES								
Over 100,000	100	97	104	102	102	102	105	101
25,000 to 100,000	100	100	105	100	98	100	108	103
10,000 to 25,000	100	102	110	104	103	105	111	105
5,000 to 10,000	100	101	104	99	97	97	105	99
2,500 to 5,000	100	99	102	100	95	101	109	98
All cities	100	98	104	101	101	102	107	102
TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAYROLL FOR MONTH								
Over 100,000	100	100	112	109	109	109	114	110
25,000 to 100,000	100	100	106	103	101	101	109	105
10,000 to 25,000	100	104	108	105	102	105	113	111
5,000 to 10,000	100	103	112	109	105	108	118	114
2,500 to 5,000	100	112	120	114	109	117	127	122
All cities	100	101	111	108	107	107	114	110

earnings per employee, and higher per capita payments for personal services. It should also be noted that the very largest cities in the United States thoroughly dominate all total figures for cities. New York City alone can appreciably raise or lower the index number for all cities by such actions as the inauguration of municipal operation of subways, which added thousands of employees to the city payroll.

The second major factor for which adjustments need to be made is geographical location. Cities in the Northeast and North Central regions dominate the figures for all cities. Northeast cities account for 40.1 per cent of the total employees and 46.1 per cent of the total city payroll as of October, 1941; North, Central, 30.3 per cent of the employees and 27.8 per cent of the payroll; South, 18.7 per cent of the employees and 14.1 per cent of the payroll; and West, 10.8 per cent of the employees and 12.0 per cent of the payroll. These comparative figures also point to other regional variations. The per cent of permanent full-time employees in the different regions in January, 1941, was Northeast, 81; West, 81; South, 75; and North Central, 68. Variations in per capita payroll payments and average employee earnings find the regions in the following order, from high to low: Northeast, West, North Central, and South. Finally, the different regions have different seasonal variations. Not only do these variations differ as a result of different proportions of permanent full-time employees, but climatic conditions also enter into the picture. Thus the variations in seasonal employment during the summer months, which are pronounced in the Northeast and North Central cities, are spread over a longer "outdoor activities" period in the South and West.

There are two aspects of employment and payroll trends, as depicted in Table 1, that deserve special comment. The reporting of data for the eighth quarterly period provides the basis for at least preliminary observations as to seasonal trends. The seasonal fluctuations for the two years are parallel, with the July period being the peak period for cities in all population groups. Even more interesting, of course, is the evidence that, although both employment and payroll indexes show a slight upward trend, payrolls are rising more rapidly. This confirms reports from other sources that salary and wage rates for municipal employees are undergoing upward revisions.

Salary Increases. In order to provide more specific information on the effect of rising costs of living on municipal payrolls, cities reporting data for Tables VI-A and VI-B were asked to report any salary or wage increases granted during the year 1941. They were asked to report the classes of personnel to whom salary or wage increases were given and the amount or formula of increase in each case. The code found in the heading of Table VI-A indicates the variety of salary increases reported. It should be acknowledged that, despite this rather detailed classification, not all of the data reported fell clearly into these classes. It was necessary, therefore, to fit the data from each city into those classes which seemed most appropriate. For example, if a city reported raises for all patrolmen, this was classified as an increase for all police officers, even though command officers in the department may not have received raises. Again, if a city reported that "lower income employees" were given raises, this was coded as X^2 (employees receiving monthly salaries between $101 and $150). Some arbitrary decisions were also necessary in the coding of data as to the nature of the increase. For example, if a city reported a series of flat increases of different amounts for different classes of employees, these were classified under symbols 3 or 4 (flat increases of $5.00 or less a month and more than $5.00 a month, respectively) rather than under 8 ("raises varied, but affected all employees of the group or groups indicated").

TABLE 2

SALARY INCREASES FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES IN 1941, CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION

Population Group	Number of Cities in Group	Number of Reporting Cities	Cities Reporting Some Increases		Cities Reporting Increases for All Employees	
			Number of Cities	Per Cent of Reporting Cities	Number of Cities	Per Cent of Cities Reporting Increases
Over 500,000	14	13	9	69.2	4	44.4
250,000 to 500,000	23	21	15	71.4	6	40.0
100,000 to 250,000	55	47	25	53.2	15	60.0
50,000 to 100,000	106	97	61	62.9	19	31.1
25,000 to 50,000	212	196	131	66.8	48	36.6
10,000 to 25,000	662	583	388	66.6	135	34.8
All cities over 25,000	410	374	241	64.5	92	38.2
All cities over 10,000	1,072	957	629	65.7	227	36.1

Tables 2 and 3 summarize some of the salary and wage increase data. About two-thirds (65.7 per cent) of the 957 reporting cities gave increases to some or all of their employees (see Table 2). The highest percentage (71.4) was found in cities of 250,000 to 500,000 population, and the lowest (53.2) in cities of 100,000 to 250,000, but there were surprisingly similar ratios in all of the population groups. Of the 629 cities reporting increases, 227 (or 36.1 per cent) gave raises to all groups of employees. In those cities which gave increases only to selected groups of employees, laborers, policemen, and firemen (in the order listed) were most frequently the beneficiaries of salary or wage increases.

It is not feasible to present a comprehensive summary of the data relating to the nature of the salary increases, because in some cities there were two or more different adjustments during the year, each affecting different employee groups and each employing a different basis or formula for the increase. It is possible, however, to summarize these data for the 227 cities reporting increases for all groups of employees. It will be noted in Table 3 that in more than half of these cities the increases varied among different groups of employees, but not according to a formula. In some cases this lack of a formula probably reflects some confusion as to the proper methods and objectives of salary adjustments, and in other cases it is probably the product of varying pressures among different employee groups. In most cases, however, this lack of a general formula is probably due to the widespread lack of duties classification plans and balanced compensation schedules. Without a coherent basis for compensation it is of course not feasible to apply a coherent formula of salary and wage adjustments. Ten cities, half of them in the 10,000 to 25,000 population group, did apply a formula to their increases, and 11 cities based their increases either upon an existing compensation schedule or upon a special salary survey.

TABLE 3

NATURE OF SALARY INCREASES IN 227 CITIES PROVIDING INCREASES DURING 1941 FOR ALL GROUPS OF EMPLOYEES, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Nature of Salary Increase*	Over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000	All Over 10,000
Uniform increase of flat amount per month or per hour (code No. 1, 2, 3, and 4)	0	0	0	0	4	11	15
Uniform percentage of salary (code No. 5 and 6)	0	0	6	3	15	42	66
Varied increases, but not according to a general formula (code No. 7 and 8)	2	4	7	14	23	69	119
Varied increases according to a general formula, with higher amounts or percentages for low-salaried workers (code No. 9)	0	0	1	0	4	5	10
Miscellaneous adjustments as a result of a salary survey or increments in salary schedule (code No. 0)	2	2	1	2	2	2	11
Nature of increase not specified	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Totals	4	6	15	19	48	135	227

*The code numbers indicated in parentheses refer to the code for salary increases explained in the heading of Table VI-A.

Civil Service. The data on civil service presented in Tables VI-A and VI-B and in summary Table 4 were gathered from city officials by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. As used here, the term "civil service" refers to formal merit systems regardless of name. The survey by the Assembly was so comprehensive that the YEAR BOOK has considered all cities above 10,000 population as "reporting cities." The classes of employees under civil service in cities over 10,000 are summarized in Table 4, but it should be pointed out that all employees within the classes shown are not necessarily covered. More than half of the cities over 10,000 have some classes covered under a civil service system, and in the larger cities the percentage is very high. Fifty-four of the 92 cities over 100,000 population have civil service systems for all classes of employees, but in the smaller cities the percentage of cities with such coverage diminishes rapidly until only 15.3 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have service-wide coverage. As in the case of retirement systems (see Table 5), employees of police and fire departments are most commonly included in formal merit systems.

A total of 604 cities reported the legal basis of their civil service provisions. Of these, 148 reported that civil service is provided for them by state or county agencies. Of the remaining 456 cities, the legal basis of civil service is as follows: state constitution, 113; state statute, 234; city charter, 81; and ordinance, 28.

The mayor appoints the members of the municipal civil service board or commission in slightly more than one-half of the cities having such bodies. In one-fourth of the cities with boards the appointment is by the city council; and in the remainder the board is appointed by the city manager, by the governor of the state, or by one or more other persons.

TABLE 4

EMPLOYEES UNDER CIVIL SERVICE IN CITIES OVER 10,000, BY POPULATION GROUPS

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group[1]	Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered							
				All[2]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Fire, Police and Others	Others[3]	None Covered
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent						
Over 500,000	14	14	100.0	12	85.7	0	0	0	0	2	0
250,000 to 500,000	23	22	95.7	14	60.9	4	0	0	0	4	1
100,000 to 250,000	55	47	85.5	28	59.6	5	0	2	0	12	8
50,000 to 100,000	106	73	68.9	34	32.1	17	1	3	5	13	33
25,000 to 50,000	212	134	63.2	62	29.2	37	2	6	2	25	78
10,000 to 25,000[4]	662	313	47.3	101	15.3	89	9	20	6	88	349
All cities over 10,000	1,072	603	56.3	251	23.4	152	12	31	13	144	469

[1] All cities are considered as reporting because the survey by the Civil Service Assembly on which these data are based was believed to cover virtually every city over 10,000.

[2] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[3] "Others" includes cities in which unknown miscellaneous departments are under civil service; some of these cities would be classified in other columns if more complete data were available.

[4] This summary includes data for some cities between 10,000 and 25,000 which are excluded from Table VI-B because other personnel data were not reported.

Retirement Systems. The data on retirement systems presented in Tables VI-A and VI-B and in the summary Table 5 were collected by the United States Bureau of the Census early in 1942. Because of this fact, and because of different population groupings this year, these data are not strictly comparable with the retirement data in previous editions of this YEAR BOOK.

All employees of every class shown are not necessarily members of the system, and "All" ordinarily excludes day laborers, elected officials, temporary employees, and other such miscellaneous classes. The symbol "PFOU" (police, fire, others, and utilities) is more specific but less inclusive than "All"; the same is true of "FPO" in cities where there are no utility employees. Where some employees (in certain New York cities, for example) are still covered under a former city system but new employees are covered under a state system, the entire system is coded as a state system.

Eleven of the 14 largest cities have all employees covered, two others cover most (PFOU) of their employees, while one covers police and fire employees only. The percentage of cities covering some classes of employees varies directly with the size of the city, as does the percentage covering all employees (see Table 5). Table 5 also demonstrates the effectiveness of the organized efforts of police and fire employees to secure the protection of retirement systems. Every one of the cities reporting any coverage included either policemen or firemen, and most of the systems included both. Although about three-fourths of the retirement systems for city employees are municipally operated, state-operated systems are growing in number. In a number of cities both city- and state-operated systems are in operation. The percentage of state-operated systems covering police and/or fire employees only is not nearly so high as in city-operated systems.

TABLE 5

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS FOR CITY EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Cities Having Some Classes Covered		Classes of Employees Covered (excluding school employees)						
					All[1]		Fire and Police Only	Fire Only	Police Only	Other Combinations[2]	None Covered
			No.	Per Cent of Reptg. Cities	No.	% of Reptg. Cities					
ver 500,000...........	14	14	14	100.0	11	78.6	1	0	0	2	0
0,000 to 500,000......	23	22	22	100.0	7	31.8	9	1	0	5	0
0,000 to 250,000......	55	55	53	96.4	18	32.7	18	1	1	15	2
,000 to 100,000.......	106	106	98	92.5	25	23.6	50	2	2	19	8
,000 to 50,000........	212	211	183	86.7	31	14.7	112	9	7	24	28
,000 to 25,000[3].......	662	645	419	65.0	92	11.1	161	60	45	61	226
l over 25,000.........	410	408	370	90.7	92	22.5	190	13	10	65	38
l over 10,000.........	1,072	1,053	789	74.9	184	17.5	351	73	55	126	264

[1] "All" usually excludes day laborers, elected officers, temporary employees, etc.

[2] "Other combinations" in every case includes fire and/or police.

[3] All reported data for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are included in this summary, although some of ese cities are not shown in Table VI-B because other personnel data were not reported.

This is due in part to the fact that in some cities long-established systems for policemen and/or firemen have retained their identity after other employees have been given coverage by more recently established state-operated systems.

Credit Unions for Municipal Employees. In addition to providing retirement systems, many cities are bolstering the "social security" of their employees by the encouragement of credit unions for some or all groups of municipal employees. These credit unions may be chartered either by the federal government or (in 42 states) by the state government. The number of cities having credit unions, the distribution of these credit unions as to state or federal charter, and the total number of credit unions are summarized in Table 6. In some of the larger cities, as in Los Angeles, there is a credit union for each large, well-defined group of employees; in other cities, as in New York City, there is a single credit union serving all employees. Only the total number of federal- and state-chartered credit unions in each city (teachers' credit unions excluded) are shown in Table VI-A. The variety of municipal credit union organization is too great to permit any useful breakdown of the fields of membership. Credit union data are not reported in Table VI-B for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, but summary figures for cities in this population group are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6

CREDIT UNIONS FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Pop. Group	No. of Cities with Credit Unions	Per Cent of Cities with Credit Unions	Total No. of City Credit Unions	Type of Credit Union Charter			
					Federal		State	
					No. of Cities	No. of Credit Unions	No. of Cities	No. of Credit Unions
Over 25,000	410	216	51.2	309	81	117	135	192
10,000 to 25,000	662	38	5.7	40	16	16	22	24
All over 10,000	1,072	254	23.7	349	97	133	157	216

Employee Organizations. Data on affiliated employee organizations were gathered from the national organizations shown in Table 7 and are complete as of January 1, 1942. Data on unaffiliated organizations are probably not complete, because no attempt was made to obtain information directly from city officials. It should be pointed out that in many cities skilled municipal workers belong to their own craft unions which are not included in this discussion. Likewise, there are vast numbers of benevolent, protective, and social organizations which are organized along functional lines, particularly in police departments, which are not indicated in Table VI-A. The data are summarized in Table 7 for all cities over 10,000 population groups, although individual city data are not shown in Table VI-B for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

Employee organizations are found in each of the 14 cities over 500,000, and they are found in more than two-thirds of the cities of more than 25,000 population. In the 10,000 to 25,000 group, however, only one-fourth of the cities have organizations.

Over one hundred cities have local chapters of several national organizations, and in several of the largest cities there are many local chapters of the same national organization. In addition, several cities may have employees in the same local chapter, frequently organized to include several cities in one county. Table VI-A and Table 7, therefore, cannot be used to determine the number of locals in any union. It should also be pointed out that at least three of the national organizations also have locals of county employees and two have locals of state employees.

The federations of municipal employee organizations are the International Association of Fire Fighters and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees (both affiliated with the American Federation of Labor); the State, County and Municipal Workers of America (affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations); the New York Civil Service Association; and the New Jersey Civil Service Association (not affiliated with the labor movement).[1] In addition there are several nonaffiliated citywide organizations. Information on the basic objectives and activity programs of these organizations is contained in the 1937 YEAR BOOK (pages 232–40), and in articles in the January and September, 1937, issues of *Public Management*. Information on the number of members in each local chapter or organization of these national federations in each city, arranged by states, without regard to population, is contained in the 1940 YEAR BOOK (pages 144–49), together with the date each organization was established or affiliated.

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[1] The addresses of the national federations of municipal employee organizations are: American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, 448 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin; State, County and Municipal Workers of America, 2 Lafayette Street, New York City; International Association of Fire Fighters, A.F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C.

TABLE 7

ORGANIZATIONS OF LOCAL EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY 1, 1942[1]

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities with Employees in One or More Organizations		No. Cities Having Employees In Affiliated Organizations[2]					No. of Cities with Nonaffil. Org'ns.
		Number	Per Cent	AFSCME	SCMWA	IAFF	NJCSA	NYCSA	
Over 500,000	14	14	100.0	11	10	10	0	1	7
250,000 to 500,000	23	20	87.0	13	6	16	1	1	4
100,000 to 250,000	55	37	67.3	16	7	30	5	1	3
50,000 to 100,000	106	78	73.6	29	11	67	4	3	3
25,000 to 50,000	212	126	59.4	48	10	110	10	3	0
10,000 to 25,000[1]	662	173	26.1	61	9	162	17	3	0
All over 10,000	1,072	448	41.8	178	53	395	37	12	17

[1] Data for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 are included in this summary table but are not shown in Table VI-B for individual cities.

[2] The total number of cities with employees in the several affiliated organizations exceeds the total number of cities having one or more organizations because there are many cities having employees in two or more organizations. AFSCME indicates American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees; SCMWA, State, County and Municipal Workers of America; IAFF, International Association of Fire Fighters; NJCSA, New Jersey Civil Service Association; NYCSA, New York Civil Service Association.

TABLE VI-A

PERSONNEL DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1942

This table includes all urban places over 25,000 except two unincorporated municipalities. **Employment and monthly payroll** data were obtained from local officials in October, 1941, by the Division of State and Local Government of the United States Bureau of the Census. "Permanent employees" include those with permanent or indefinite tenure, and elective and other officials having a term of one year or more. "Full-time" includes those employees working the number of hours prescribed for a full-time week in their respective departments. "Part-time" includes those employees working fewer hours per week than full-time, officials also engaged in an outside profession or employment, and volunteer firemen. "Temporary and other" includes seasonal and emergency employees and those without permanent tenure. School employees, persons on work relief, and employees of contractors are excluded. Under "Public Service Enterprises" is shown the total number of employees in the water utility and in all other utilities, and the total payroll for all utilities. A dagger (†) indicates that the number of employees and corresponding payroll figures for that group of employees are taken from the quarterly report of the Bureau of the Census for July, 1941; a double dagger (‡) indicates figures from the report for April, 1941. A section mark (§) indicates that the figure in the permanent full-time column is the total number of permanent, temporary, and other employees for either general governmental or public-service functions. "N" in the employment and payroll data indicates "None." Under "Payrolls,""L" indicates less than $500. Data on **retirement systems** were reported by local officials to the Bureau of the Census early in 1942. This column shows the classes of employees covered by one or more local or state pension or retirement systems (see code below); letters following a dash (—) indicate groups covered by state-administered pension systems; other groups are covered by city pension systems. A dagger (†) in this column indicates data were reported to the YEAR BOOK. Information on **credit unions** was furnished by the Credit Union Section of the Farm Credit Administration and by the Credit Union National Association. **"F"** indicates federally chartered credit unions, **"S"** state-chartered credit unions; the number preceding the letters shows how many there are of each for city employees. Data on **"Employee Organizations"** refer to organizations primarily for governmental employees and were reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1942 by the executive officers of the several national organizations. Data on **civil service** were obtained from *Civil Service Agencies in the United States* (Civil Service Assembly, July, 1940) and were supplemented by information from the files of the Assembly. "None" in this column shows that a survey by the Civil Service Assembly indicated that no agency existed (see code below). For further explanation of all columns see preceding discussion. Leaders (. . .) indicate information unknown. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of Table VI-B.

RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

All—all classes
F—fire
N—none
O—other
P—police
U—utilities

EMPLOYEE ORGANIZATIONS

A—American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees
F—International Association of Fire Fighters
J—New Jersey Civil Service Association
S—State, County, and Municipal Workers of America
U—Unaffiliated
Y—New York Civil Service Association

CIVIL SERVICE

Legal Basis

C—by charter
N—by state constitution
O—by ordinance
S—by state law

Departments Included

F—fire
H—health
P—police

By Whom Appointed

A—manager
C—council
G—governor
J—judges
M—mayor
P—self-perpetuating
S—several persons or officials

y in 1942 were reported to the Year Book by city officials early in 1942. The letters indicate the groups of employees receiving salary or wage increases, and the numbers indicate the nature of the increases given (see code below); "None" indicates that no increase was given.

Groups of Employees Affected

A—all groups (excluding elective officials, and sometimes department heads)
C—clerical
D—selected administrative personnel, particularly department heads
E—engineers, or engineering department
F—firemen
H—hour, "prevailing rate," or daily wage employees
L—laborers
M—miscellaneous group or groups
P—policemen
S—salaried employees (including "weekly wage groups")
U—utility employees
X—all employees earning up to and including a certain monthly amount, which amount is:
  X^1—$100 or less
  X^2—between $101 and $150
  X^3—between $151 and $200
  X^4—between $201 and $250
  X^5—over $250

Nature of Salary Increases

1—5 cents or less per hour
2—over 5 cents per hour
3—$5 or less per month
4—over $5 per month
5—7½ per cent or less
6—over 7½ per cent
7—raises varied, but not all employees of the group or groups indicated were affected
8—raises varied, but affected all employees of the group or groups indicated
9—raises varied, but according to a formula, with higher percentages or relative amounts going to lower salaried workers
0—miscellaneous adjustments as a result of a salary survey or increments in salary schedule

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employment and Monthly Payroll: General Governmental Functions: Permanent: Full-Time	Permanent: Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Public Service Enterprises: Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Salary Increases 1941	Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	Civil Service: Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
Over 1,000,000															
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	28,098§	...	...	$5,147	3,447	32	$ 754	None	A	1F7S	AFSU	S–1895	All	3–M–3
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	16,513§	...	...	2,796	1,184	5,840	1,387	H2S7	A	2S	AFSU	C–1913	All	4–M–4
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	11,024	18	...	1,834	1,710	6,485	1,403	$X^2$3	A	3F2S	ASU	C–1903	All	5–M–5
New York, N. Y.	7,455	100,600§	...	...	17,339	4,016	28,324	5,371	None	A	2S	AFSU	N–1898	All	3–M–6
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	18,619§	...	...	2,774	893	110	118	$X^4$8	A	1F1S	AFS	S–1906	All	3–C–4
500,000 to 1,000,000															
Baltimore, Md.	859	9,841	200	155	1,241	786	114	95	A8	A	1S	S	C–1920	All	3–M–6
Boston, Mass.	771	12,098§*	...	...	1,620*	453	79*	81*	None	A	1S	AS	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	7,099	129	241	1,085	359	44	64	A8	–A	2F	AFSY	N–1885	All	3–M–6

Table VI-A—Municipal Personnel Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL: General Governmental Functions: Permanent: Full-Time	Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Public Service Enterprises: Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Salary Increases 1941	Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE: Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
500,000 to 1,000,000—continued															
Cleveland, Ohio	878	8,214	666	...	$1,342	1,042	1,006	$370	Mo	PF–OU	1F4S	AFSU	N–1910	All	3–M–6
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	4,987	82	837	937	434	28	74	L4$X^3$3	A	1S	AFU	S–1885	All	5–M–5
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	3,999	1,404	250	913	480	N	73	....	A	3F	AFS	S–1906	All	3–M–..
St. Louis, Mo.	816	9,801§	...	...	1,229	...	...	155	None	PF	3S	F	C–1941	All	3–M–6
San Francisco, Calif.	635	7,186	...	105	1,314	406	1,479	321	Ao	A	....	U	C–1900	All	3–M–6
Washington, D. C.	663	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Ao	PF–OU*	2F2S	AF	*	*	
250,000 to 500,000															
Atlanta, Ga.	302	2,472	99	25	305	211	18	26	A8	A	3S	AF	S–1939	All	3–M–6
Birmingham, Ala.	268	1,364	13	...	177	8	6	2	Ao	A	2S	FS	Jefferson Co. C. S. Board		
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	4,216	339	313	626	576	9	83	Ao	PF–OU	4F	AF	N–1910	All	3–S–6
Columbus, Ohio	306	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	A8	PF–OU	1F	F	N–1910	All	3–M–6
Dallas, Tex.	295	2,294	...	56	270	569	63	59	$X^2$5	PFO	1S	A	C–1931	All	3–C–2
Denver, Colo.	322	3,455	...	...	424	512	24	69	U8$X^1$3	A	2F2S	A	C–1904	FP	3–J–6
Houston, Tex.	385	2,415	76	28	332	361	36	51	None	F	2F1S	AF	C–1931	All	3–C–2
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	2,209‡	60	7	348	47§‡	...	69	A8	PF	1S	AFS	S–1935	FP	5–S–4
Jersey City, N. J.	301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	....	....	U	..–1911	State C. S.[1]	
Kansas City, Mo.	399	3,540	...	...	372	433	30	55	A8	PF	3S	F	C–1925	....	.–A–..
Louisville, Ky.	319	2,965	382	106	349	409	15	55	L1$X^4$6	PF	...	FS	S–1930	FP	5–M–4
Memphis, Tenn.	293	2,615§	...	...	243	266	1,227	180	LF7	PF	1F1S	....	S–1935	All	3–C–1
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	4,455§	...	...	693	559	N	68	....	A	1S	AFS	C–1913	All	3–M–3
Newark, N. J.	430	5,433§‡	...	...	978	651§‡	...	81	$X^3$8	PF†	3F	AFJS	..–1910	State C.S.[1]	
New Orleans, La.	495	316§*	...	...	37*	375	...	52*	None	PF	2F1S	F	S–1940	All	3–S–6
Oakland, Calif.	302	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	A†	1S	AFSU	C–1911	All	3–M–6
Portland, Ore.	305	1,915	7	213	357	289	392	85	$X^2$9	PF	1S	AF	C–1903	All	3–M–6
Providence, R. I.	254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	PF†	....	....	None		
Rochester, N. Y.	325	3,621	85	386	579	200	31	28	H1$X^4$9	–A	1F	Y	N–1900	All	3–A–6
St. Paul, Minn.	288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	PF–O*U	2S	AFU	C–1914	All	1–*–2
San Antonio, Tex.	254	1,683§	...	...	192	224	25	28	None	PF	1F	....	C–1931	FP	5–C–5
Seattle, Wash.	368	2,637†	51	192	453	265†	2,708	479	L7	A	2S	AFU	C–1896	All	3–M–3
Toledo, Ohio	282	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	X^3	PF–OU†	2F	AF	N–1916	All	3–M–6
100,000 to 250,000															
Akron, Ohio	245	1,143	17	122	191	189	20	30	A6	PF–OU	3S	AFS	N–1920	All	3–M–6
Albany, N. Y.	131	1,403	39	137	201	275	7	32	None	PF–OU	1F	....	N–1884	All	3–M–6
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	...	...	...	...	N	N	N	....	PF	....	A	C–1935	All	5–M–5
Cambridge, Mass.	111	1,533†	83	175	267	132†	N	21	None	A†	2F	F	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	

Camden, N. J	118	708	1	241	133	68	N	10	PF0	PF	....	J	..–1923	State C.S.[1]	
Canton, Ohio	108	601§†	...	...	82	150†	...	16	A6	PF–OU†	1S	FS	N–1913	All	3–M–6
Charlotte, N. C	101	582	51	22	77	81*	...*	8	None	F–P	1S	AF	S–1929	FP	3–C–3
Chattanooga, Tenn	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	PFO	1S	....	None		
Dayton, Ohio	211	1,376§	...	...	190	161	7	22	....	PF–OU	2F	AF	N–1914	All	3–C–6
Des Moines, Iowa	160	1,005†	20	...	151	...	8†	1	None	PF	3S	F	S–1908	All	3–M–6
Duluth, Minn	101	695	36	44	113	202*	13	30	A0*	PF–OU	3S	AF	C–1913	All	3–M–6
Elizabeth, N. J	110	795	39	20	137	49	2	10	None	PF	3F	J	..–1913	State C.S.[1]	
Erie, Pa	117	577	N	7	86	163	N	25	A8	PF	....	FS	S–1917	All	3–M–4
Fall River, Mass	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	A	....	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Flint, Mich	152	1,084	17	126	182	93	7	17	None	PF	....	ASU	C–1935	All	3–S–6
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	547‡	18	...	81	464§‡	...	75	A8	PFU	1S	F	None		
Fort Worth, Tex	178	1,249	...	82	169	123	17	17	X^{2}8	N	....	AF	C–1925	All	3–C–3
Gary, Ind	112	675†	9	...	96	...	...	...	None	PF	2F	FS	S–1939	P	3–S–3
Grand Rapids, Mich	164	1,008†	26	213	149	128†	...	16	A8	PFOU	2S	AF	C–1918	All	7–S–4
Hartford, Conn	166	1,884*	...	43*	295*	...	...	...	X^{5}8	A	....	....	None		
Jacksonville, Fla	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	A	1F4S	....	S–1935	All	3–C–3
Kansas City, Kan	121	439	34	...	68	164	429	103	....	A	1S	F	S–1910	All	3–M–4
Knoxville, Tenn	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	A	1S	....	C–1912	All	3–C–6
Long Beach, Calif	164	1,594	61	58	271	242	337	92	A7	PF	1F1S	AFU	C–1921	All	3–C–6
Lowell, Mass	101	832†	16	91	147	109†	...	19	A6	A	1F1S	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Miami, Fla	172	2,068	...	102	251	201	100	37	L7PF8	A	4F	F	C–1921	All	3–C–3
Nashville, Tenn	167	1,545§	...	...	180	140	65	27	L1	PFO	1S	....	S–1941	All	5–P
New Bedford, Mass	110	865	112	9	112	80	N	9	None	A	1S	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
New Haven, Conn	161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A6	A	1F	....	C–1911	All	3–M–6
Norfolk, Va	144	1,299	6	115	179	259	15	29	X^{5}9	PF†	2F	....	C–1918	FP	3–C–6
Oklahoma City, Okla	204	972	...	74	147	...	...	35	None	F	1S	....	C–1911	All	3–A–6
Omaha, Neb	224	1,007	39	17	142	217	520	...	None	PFO	2S	AF	C–1940	*	.....
Paterson, N. J	140	900	...	95	153	...	...	...	None	PFO	....	J	..–1912	State C.S.[1]	
Peoria, Ill	105	475	76	...	83	...	...	...	A7	PF	....	F	S–1903	FP	3–M–3
Reading, Pa	111	622	33	1	77	161	7	20	None	P	1F	F	S–1917	P	3–*–4
Richmond, Va	193	2,017	6	...	246	167	254	53	A9	N	2S	....	None		
Sacramento, Calif	106	923	62	62	168	72	5	13	None	A	1S	AF	C–1913	All	3–C–6
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	902†	180	104	144	182†	...	23	L1	P–F†	3S	....	S–1921	FP	3–M–6
San Diego, Calif	203	1,175	82	140	240	201	49	46	A6	PFO	1S	AFS	C–1915	All	3–M–5
Scranton, Pa	140	624	216	11	115	N	N	N	None	A	....	F	S–1907	FP	3–M–4
Somerville, Mass	102	766	78	11	112	47	N	6	None	A	2F	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
South Bend, Ind	101	453	10	N	69	116	N	16	A6	PF	....	F	None		
Spokane, Wash	122	612	212	84	120	156	24	23	None	PF*	2S	AF	C–1911	All	3–C–6
Springfield, Mass	150	1,668	17	203	330*	146	N	25*	H1S7	A	2S	F	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Syracuse, N. Y	206	1,937	170	781	320	173	20	25	None	PF–O	....	F	N–1894	All	3–M–6
Tacoma, Wash	109	717	...	42	113	161	547	120	None	A	1F1S	AFU	C–1907	All	3–*–6
Tampa, Fla	108	918	49	1	97	80	16	12	L1	PF	1F	....	S–1922	All	5–S–4
Trenton, N. J	125	987	7	211	187	192	15	27	....	PF–OU	1F	J	..–1911	State C.S.[1]	
Tulsa, Okla	142	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A7	PF	1S	AF	None		
Utica, N. Y	101	922	...	...	124	72	6	10	None	–A	3F	F	N–1884	All	3–M–6
Wichita, Kan	115	542	37	55	80	13	34	6	None	PF	1F	F	None		
Wilmington, Del	113	858†	...	85	116	151†	100	33	PFUM8	PF	....	....	None		

TABLE VI-A—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Salary Increases 1941	Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises									
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)					Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Full-Time	Part-Time												
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Worcester, Mass.	194	2,268	95	192	$411	175	6	$30	A7	A†	1S	....	..−1885	State C.S.[1]	
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	X^{2}7	−A	....	FSY	N−1884	All	3−M−6
Youngstown, Ohio	168	713	45	21	116	190	N	27	LU8	PF−OU	1S	AF	N−1934	All	3−M−6
50,000 to 100,000															
Allentown, Pa.	97	547	3	...	68.1	82	N	11.2	A8	A	....	F	S−1917	FP	3−C−4
Altoona, Pa.	80	188§‡	...	...	28.0	...	...	...	X^{4}4	PFO	1F	AF	S−1918	*	5−M−4
Amarillo, Tex.	52	225	13	17	31.5	30	N	3.8	X^{2}6	N	....	F	None		
Asheville, N. C.	51	359§	...	...	40.6	36	N	4.1	None	PF	1S	....	S−1931	FP	3−S−*
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	893	10	3	147.1	69	5	11.8	None	PFO	2F	AFJ	..−1939	State C.S.[1]	
Augusta, Ga.	66	482§	...	...	53.0	48	N	5.1	A7	A†	2S	AF	S−1914	FP	5−C−5
Austin, Tex.	88	754	18	158	94.7	60	187	29.9	None	A	....	....	None		
Bayonne, N. J.	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	PF	....	F	None		
Beaumont, Tex.	59	359	10	24	45.9	73	19	11.0	....	N†	1F	F	None		
Berkeley, Calif.	86	525	99	16	96.5	...	...	...	HS8	PFO	1F	S	None		
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	251	1	71	40.2	61	N	7.4	X^{3}8	PF	....	....	S−1918	*	3−C−5
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	994	67	...	122.2	76	N	9.3	....	PF−OU	....	Y	N−1894	All	3−M−6
Brockton, Mass.	62	775	50	12	100.2	79	N	10.0	M6	A†	1S	F	..−1885	State C.S.[1]	
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	284	1	28	46.2	49	N	7.2	FPH8	PF	2S	AF	S−1908	FP	3−M−6
Charleston, S. C.	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A8	P*F	....	F	None		
Charleston, W. Va.	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L	PF†	....	F	S−1937	P	3−S−6
Chester, Pa.	59	161†	5	18	23.2	N†	N	N	None	PO	....	....	S−1917	P	3−C−4
Cicero, Ill.	65	419†	4	...	58.4	33†	...	4.2	None	PF	....	....	None		
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	312§	...	...	52.9	19	N	2.8	L1	PF−OU	1S	F	N−1932	FP	3−C−6
Columbia, S. C.	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	PF†	1F	....	S−1910	FP	3−C−6
Columbus, Ga.	53	626§	...	...	54.3	50	N	4.6	A6	A	1F	F	None		
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	469	37	...	50.4	208	17	19.2	A8	N†	....	F	C−1939	All	3−C−2
Covington, Ky.	62	361	4	17	50.6	57	...	7.4	X^{1}6	PFO	1S	AF	S−1920	FP	3−A−4
Davenport, Iowa	66	277	2	2	42.9	...	...	...	None	PF	3S	AF	S−1907	FP	3−M−6
Dearborn, Mich.	64	624	76	16	121.4	34	...	6.0	X^{5}9	PF	1S	F	C−1937	All*	3−M−7
Decatur, Ill.	59	177	38	...	34.1	45	29	9.8	PF7	PF	2S	F	S−1935	FP	3−M−3
Durham, N. C.	60	473	34	40	56.0	73	...	8.3	PF3L1	F−P*	1S	AF	None		
East Chicago, Ind.	55	357†	37	71	59.7	40†	...	6.7	....	PF	1S	S	None		
East Orange, N. J.	69	499§	...	...	82.3	87	...	12.0	None	−A	....	....	..−1910	State C.S.[1]	
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	249*	4	5	38.4	N	N	N	PF8	PF	1S	F	None		
El Paso, Tex.	97	506	11	8	65.2	96	7	12.0	None	PF	1F	AF	C−1935	All	3−M−2
Evanston, Ill.	65	377	82	...	66.3	73	...	8.0	L1	PF−OU	1S	A	S−1895	All	3−M−3

Evansville, Ind.	97	583	20	...	73.3	120	7	15.6	L1	PF	1F	F	None		
Fresno, Calif.	61	484	15	42	87.4	64	5	9.7	M7	A	2S	....	O–1922	All	3–C..
Galveston, Tex.	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	F	....	F	None		
Glendale, Calif.	83	433	61	5	74.9	191	...	33.3	A0	N	1S	AU	C–1933	All	3–C–3
Greensboro, N. C.	59	412	41	...	54.1	42	...	4.3	None	–P	1S	....	S–1940	All	3–C–6
Hamilton, Ohio	51	246	20	4	35.0	42	103	22.8	None	PF–OU	....	AF	N–1928	All	....
Hammond, Ind.	70	381	36	7	62.4	67	...	9.6	None	PF	1S	FS	None		
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	375†	323	108	80.7	70†	5	11.0	X^{5}9	A†	1F	F	S–1913	*	3–M–5
Highland Park, Mich.	51	625‡	30	3	87.0	35§‡	...	6.0	X^{4}9	PF	....	FS	C–1938	All*	5–M–5
Hoboken, N. J.	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	PF	....	J	None		
Holyoke, Mass.	54	624	...	...	83.8	56	211	44.7	None	A	2S	F	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Huntington, W. Va.	79	294§	...	...	39.7	N	N	N	A8	PF	1F	F	S–...	FP	....
Irvington, N. J.	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	PF	....	FJ	..–1937	State C.S.[1]	
Jackson, Miss.	62	456	2	392	63.9	94	4	6.5	A0	PF	....	F	None		
Johnstown, Pa.	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L2X^{5}9	PF	....	FS	S–1933	*	3–M–4
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	238	50	136	51.3	50	29	9.3	X^{2}5	A	1F	AF	C–1937	All	3–C–6
Lakewood, Ohio	69	453	70	17	75.5	20	...	3.3	A5	PF–OU	1S	F	N–1912	All	3–M–3
Lancaster, Pa.	61	231	11	11	33.1	74	1	8.2	A8	PF	2F	....	S–1937	FHP*	3–M–4
Lansing, Mich.	79	709§	...	...	100.0	102	406	105.2	H1	A	1S	FS	None		
Lawrence, Mass.	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	A	....	F	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Lincoln, Neb.	82	543	45	41	65.0	62	49	13.7	PM7	F	1S	....	O–1938	All	3–C–3
Little Rock, Ark.	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	X^{2}	PF	1S	AF	S–1933	FP	3–P–6
Lynn, Mass.	98	875§	...	...	133.6	82	...	12.0	None	A	2F1S	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
McKeesport, Pa.	55	308‡	22	16	24.0	56§‡	...	4.0	....	PF†	1F	FS	S–1918	All	3–M–3
Macon, Ga.	58	530	34	22	31.6	...	...	...	S8	PF	....	F	None		
Madison, Wis.	67	637	34	4	90.2	66	N	10.8	A8	PFU	3S	AF	O–1937	All*	3–M–3
Malden, Mass.	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	A	....	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Manchester, N. H.	78	951§†	...	...	78.5	...	...	8.3†	L6	PFOU	....	....	None		
Medford, Mass.	63	511§‡	...	...	84.0	90§‡	...	16.0	None	A†	15	....	..–1892	State C.S.[1]	
Mobile, Ala.	79	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	None	A†	....	AF	Mobile Co. C. S.		
Montgomery, Ala.	78	733§	...	...	60.7	66	N	6.6	PF5	A	....	....	None		
Mount Vernon, N.Y.	67	645§	...	...	109.8	28	N	5.6	L2	–A	....	F	N–1900	All	3–M–6
New Britain, Conn.	69	701†	39	...	95.0	68†	N	14.2	None	PF	....	....	O–1930	All	5–M–2
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	X^{3}8	–A	....	FY	N–1899	All	3–M–6
Newton, Mass.	70	708	18	54	112.3	83	N	11.2	PFMo	PFO	1S	....	..–1855	State C.S.[1]	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	1,018	61	5	147.1	79	10	12.9	H5S4	–A	2F1S	Y	N–1898	All	3–C–6
Oak Park, Ill.	66	272	38	9	47.5	31	N	4.6	None	PF	1S	....	S–1933	FP	3–M–3
Pasadena, Calif.	82	691	81	40	118.9	101	289	66.3	A8	PF	1F	AU	None		
Passaic, N. J.	61	451	...	...	78.6	N	N	N	A5	PF	....	J	None		
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	715	56	...	73.0	78	N	8.1	X^{2}8	PF	....	....	None		
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	518	7	25	89.7	60	85	22.0	None	PF	1F	AF	C–1933	All	3–C–6
Pontiac, Mich.	67	494	...	...	61.9	50	11	9.6	A8	N	....	FS	S–1939	F	3–S–6
Portland, Me.	74	688	199	8	108.2	...	1*	0.1*	Mo	PF	2F	....	C–1924	All	3–A–3
Portsmouth, Va.	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A8	A	....	AF	C–1936	All	3–C–4
Pueblo, Colo.	52	216	34	...	35.0	...	4	0.5	None	PF	1F	AF	C–1911	All	3–*–6
Quincy, Mass.	76	1,141†	56	...	150.6	58†	N	7.3	None	A†	1S	....	..–1889	State C.S.[1]	
Racine, Wis.	67	448	...	...	60.5	59	N	8.4	PF4LC8	PFO	1S	AFS	C–1936	All*	5–C–5
Roanoke, Va.	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H1X^{4}9	PF	2F	....	None		

TABLE VI-A—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Salary Increases 1941	Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises									
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)					Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Full-Time	Part-Time												
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Rockford, Ill.	85	537	61	30	$80.3	70	N	$10.2	None	PFO-U	....	AF	S-1903	FP	3-M-3
Saginaw, Mich.	83	535	29	7	72.8	37	1	5.4	H1S3	PF	1S	FS	C-1936	All	3-S-ind.
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	426‡	14	12	53.0	7§‡	...	1.0	None	PF	1S	F	None		
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	936§	...	...	77.3	...	...	25.4	X^{2}9	PF	1S	....	S-1931	FP	3-M-3
San Jose, Calif.	68	280	11	6	50.3	...	...	...	None	A	1S	FU	C-1916	All	3-C-6
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	538	63	...	77.7	54	124*	25.6*	A8	N	1F	A	C-1937	All	5-C-6
Savannah, Ga.	96	893‡	...	...	91.0	65§‡	...	7.0	....	A	....	AF	None		
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	871	65	28	139.1	43	...	6.8	None	-A	1F	AF	N-1893	All	3-M-6
Shreveport, La.	98	537	58	23	68.7	153	11	22.4	F3L4	PF	1S	F	S-1940	All	3-S-6
Sioux City, Iowa	82	381	117	36	67.8	79	19	11.9	None	PF	2S	AF	S-1912	FP	3-M-6
Springfield, Ill.	76	400	44	...	60.6	110	180	40.8	....	PF	1S	AF	S-1908	FP	3-M-3
Springfield, Mo.	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	N	....	AF	S-1916	All	4-M-4
Springfield, Ohio	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PFL	PF-OU†	....	AF	N-1910	All	3-M-3
Stockton, Calif.	55	470§	...	...	71.8	...	...	...	PF5	PF	1S	....	..-1937	All	3-C-3
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	277	71	...	42.0	...	4	0.4	None	PF	1F	....	None		
Topeka, Kan.	68	357	19	1	44.9	86	1	10.4	None	PFo	1S	AF	S-1938	FP	3-C-4
Troy, N. Y.	70	733	31	...	113.7	60	6	7.4	None	PF-OU	....	F	N-1885	All	3-M-6
Union City, N. J.	56	471†	...	66	80.0	N†	N	N	None	PF	....	....	None		
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	224	...	...	34.2	...	...	...	H1S6	N	....	....	None		
Waco, Tex.	56	471	...	...	42.0	...	...	6.0	L6	PF	....	F	C-1936	All	3-C-3
Waterbury, Conn.	99	982	47	40	151.7	64	...	7.9	LU1M2	PF	2F	S	None		
Waterloo, Iowa	52	216	34	...	30.1	52	...	5.8	None	PF	1S	F	S-1912	FP	3-M-6
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	335	36	...	45.4	56	10	7.9	A8	PF	....	F	O-1922	All	5-S-5
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	350	249	...	67.7*	...	5	...*	None	PFO	....	F	None		
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A8	-PF	1S	F	None		
York, Pa.	57	163§‡	...	...	21.0	N‡	...	N	A8	P	....	AF	S-1914	PF*	4-M-4
25,000 to 50,000															
Abilene, Tex.	27	104	...	43	17.4*	30	3	...*	....	N	....	....	None		
Alameda, Calif.	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L8M7	PFOU	2S	F	O-1938	All	5-M-5
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	145	24	...	18.9	86	...	10.4	P7	N	....	....	None		
Alexandria, La.	27	175‡	...	...	20.0	147§‡	...	17.0	....	....	....	AF	S-1940	All	3-S-6
Alexandria, Va.	34	460	19	...	...	N	N	N	L8	N	....	....	None		
Alhambra, Calif.	39	200	47	3	25.2	46	N	4.4	A8	N	1F	....	C-1927	FP	5-A-4
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	386§	...	...	21.6	8	...	0.6	None	N	....	....	None		
Alton, Ill.	31	95§†	...	...	11.9	N†	N	N	None	PF	....	F	O-1926	All	3-M-3
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	212§	...	...	24.1	43	...	4.4	....	PF†	....	....	N-1900	All	3-M-6

				...	32.0	69	122	25.8	U5	PF	....	AS	None		
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	...	...	...	29.7	...	...	7.7	None	PF	....	F	None		
Anniston, Ala	26	99	4	17	12.9	...	...	...	A8	PF	....	F	S-1939	FP	3-G-3
Appleton, Wis	28	186	18	24	29.8	22	...	3.3	PFUL8	PF	....	F	S-1897	FP	5-M-5
Arlington t, Mass	40	383§	...	...	52.2	...	...	...	None	A	....	....	..-1911	State C.S.[1]	
Ashland, Ky	30	119§†	...	...	14.5	32†	...	3.0	None	PF†	1S	F	None		
Auburn, N. Y	36	404	60	...	57.4*	52	...	6.8*	PF4	-A	....	....	N-1921	All	3-C-6
Aurora, Ill	47	189	23	...	28.3	44	...	5.7	None	PF	2S	F	None		
Bakersfield, Calif	29	228	1	...	39.6	...	...	...	L1	F	1F	A	C-1931	All*	5-C-4
Bangor, Me	30	225	15	...	34.7	44	10	9.5	None	PFOU	....	....	C-1932	FP	3-C-..
Baton Rouge, La	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A8	PF	1F	F	S-1940	All	3-S-6
Battle Creek, Mich	43	270	14	46	51.8*	48	5	8.4*	A8	PF	1S	AF	None		
Bay City, Mich	48	525†	50	...	65.0	53†	46	15.0	L1S8	PF	....	FS	None		
Belleville, Ill	28	...	...	...	13.8	...	...	...	PF	PF	....	...	None		
Belleville, N. J	28	131‡	8	...	24.0	12§‡	...	2.0		PF	....	F	None		
Bellingham, Wash	29	168	7	...	24.5	34	...	5.6	A8	PF	1S	AF	C-1904	All	3-M-3
Belmont t, Mass	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	A	1F	....	..-1915	State C.S.[1]	
Beloit, Wis	25	242†	5	30	30.5	...	...	...	H1S8	PF	1S	F	S-1936	FP	5-A-5
Berwyn, Ill	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M4	PF	....	AF	None		
Beverly, Mass	26	352	22	6	39.9	24	...	2.2	None	PF	....	....	..-1894	State C.S.[1]	
Beverly Hills, Calif	27	317	29	12	51.0	33	...	5.2	L8	A	....	A	S-1937	All	3-C-3
Bloomfield, N. J	42	205†	44	...	42.3	10†	31	4.8	None	PF	....	J	..-1940	State C.S.[1]	
Bloomington, Ill	33	186†	30	9	22.9	63†	...	6.7	A8	PF	1S	F	S-1934	FP	3-M-3
Boise City, Idaho	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PF3L1	P	1S	F	None		
Bristol, Conn	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A5	PF	....	....	O-1936	F	3-M-1
Brookline t, Mass	50	676	18	12	98.3	84	11	14.5	E8	PF*-OU	1F	....	..-1894	State C.S.[1]	
Burbank, Calif	34	553§	...	...	62.6	62	200	37.8	A5	N	1F	A	O-1939	All	5-C-6
Burlington, Iowa	26	140	21	12	17.6	...	...	...	H1S4	PF	....	AF	S-1907	FP	3-M-6
Burlington, Vt	28	211	81	9	32.5	42	43	10.6	FM8	A	....	....	None		
Butte, Mont	37	147	...	25	28.2	...	...	...	D7	PF	....	F	None		
Central Falls, R. I	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	PF†	....	....	None		
Chelsea, Mass	41	346	21	19	66.9*	20	...	3.3	None	A	1F	....	..-1885	State C.S.[1]	
Chicopee, Mass	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	A	....	....	..-1891	State C.S.[1]	
Clarksburg, W. Va	31	145§	...	...	17.9	56	...	9.5	A8	PF†	....	AFS	S-1933	FP*	3-S-4
Clifton, N. J	49	208	...	...	35.4	3	...	0.5	....	PF	....	J	..-1933	State C.S.[1]	
Clinton, Iowa	26	107§	...	...	13.5	...	...	...	D7	PF	....	AF	S-1910	FP	3-M-6
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	201	26	40	32.8	33	130	21.2	None	PF	....	A	C-1910	All	3-C-6
Concord, N. H	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	PF	....	....	None		
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	163	26	6	23.1	66	...	8.0	M3	PF	....	AF	S-1908	FP	3-M-6
Cranston, R. I	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A8	P	....	....	None		
Cumberland, Md	39	173	9	21	23.1	32	...	3.2	P4UM1	PF	....	F	C-1916	FP	3-M-6
Danville, Ill	37	133	13	...	19.4	N	N	N	M3	PF	1S	F	S-1935	FP	3-M-3
Danville, Va	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	H8	N	....	....	None		
Dubuque, Iowa	44	215	6	8	27.5	29	2	4.2	M5	PF	2S	AF	S-1921	FP	3-C-6
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	136	55	...	29.7	N	N	N	L1	PF-OU	1S	F	N-1918	All	3-A-6
Easton, Pa	34	178	43	...	26.7	38	...	5.3	None	PF	....	....	S-1920	PF*	3-C-4
E. Providence t, R. I.	32	133	130	3	24.3	24	...	2.6	PF6	PF	....	....	None		
Eau Claire, Wis	31	196	3	67	35.8	35	...	3.5	M8	PF	1S	AF	S-1910	FP	6-M-5

TABLE VI-A—MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL DATA FOR ALL CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Salary Increases 1941	Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises									
		Permanent													
		Full-Time	Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)					Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Elgin, Ill.	38	131	11	39	$20.6	38	...	$4.5	None	PF	1S	F	S–1939	All*	3–M–3
Elkhart, Ind.	33	151†	4	...	20.3	N†	N	N	None	PF	....	F	None		
Elmira, N. Y.	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A5	–A	....	Y	N–1893	All	3–C–6
Elyria, Ohio	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	PF-OU	....	AF	N–1912	All	3–M–6
Enid, Okla.	28	92§	...	...	10.2	29	...	3.8	None	F	....	F	C–1937	P	5–M–5
Everett, Mass.	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	A	2S	....	..–1893	State C.S.[1]	
Everett, Wash.	30	...	...	...	23.8	...	...	7.3	A8	PF	1S	AF	C–1912	All	3–C–6
Fargo, N. D.	33	137‡	...	27	20.0	23§‡	...	3.0	None	PF	1F	AF	S–1937	FP	3–C–5
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	530	27	1	78.7	30	...	4.7	PF1	A	....	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	209§	...	...	25.3	43	...	3.0	None	PF	1S	AF	S–1897	FP	6–M–5
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	...	...	...	14.6†	...	...	2.7†	P5F6	PF	....	AF	S–1939	All*	3–C–3
Gadsden, Ala.	37	231	14	...	23.2	51	...	3.7	A8	PF	....	F	S–1932	FP	3–G–3
Galesburg, Ill.	29	139§	...	...	19.0	16	7	3.3	None	PF-O	....	F	None		
Garfield, N. J.	28	82	159	21	18.6	11	...	1.6	M5	P	....	....	None		
Great Falls, Mont.	30	303§	...	...	...	33	3	...	L2	PF	....	F	None		
Green Bay, Wis.	46	291	39	10	40.0	30	...	4.0	None	PF	2S	AF	S–1898	FP	6–M–5
Greenville, S. C.	35	254	19	6	26.9	...	...	...	A6	P*F	1F	....	S–1939	FP	3–C–6
Hackensack, N. J.	26	210	37	12	37.8	...	4	0.4	M6	PF	....	JS	None		
Hagerstown, Md.	32	169	19	13	19.7	22	47	10.3	LU7	PF	....	....	None		
Hamtramck, Mich.	50	409	40	...	76.3	21	...	3.0	H8S7	PF	....	S	None		
Haverford tp, Pa.	28	107	...	...	16.6	...	...	...	A5	P	....	....	None		
Haverhill, Mass.	47	498	14	71	58.9	41	N	5.8	None	A	....	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Hazleton, Pa.	38	167	...	...	15.7	...	...	...	S8	PF†	....	F	S–1917	All	3–M–4
High Point, N. C.	38	250	32	6	32.8	16	22	4.2	A0	PF	1S	F	C–1937	All	5–C–5
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	127	...	12	21.2	19	N	2.2	A6	N	....	....	O–1932	All	3–C–6
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	141	15	...	16.4	...	2	0.2	None	PF	....	F	S–1935	All	3–C–3
Inglewood, Calif.	30	140	11	22	22.5	57	N	6.9	A6	N	1F	....	O–1938	All	..–C–..
Jackson, Mich.	50	408	27	30	54.7	51	2	7.2	A0	PF	....	AFS	C–1935	All	5–M–5
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	439	35	1	50.5	36	84	19.4	A6	–A	1S	....	N–1916	All	3–M–2
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	62	10	1	7.0	11	7	1.2	L5	N	....	....	S–1929	All	3–C–6
Joliet, Ill.	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	PF	1S	F	S–1928	FP	3–M–3
Joplin, Mo.	37	214	217	165	25.3	...	2	0.2	L2	F	1S	AF	C–1914	All	4–M–4
Kearny, N. J.	39	287	11	12	64.7	31	...	5.5	M4	PF	....	J	..–1937	State C.S.[1]	
Kenosha, Wis.	49	346	20	3	54.7	44	...	6.9	H8	PF	2S	AF	S–1931	FP	5–A–5
Kingston, N. Y.	29	350†	19	2	40.4	29†	N	3.2	None	–A	....	FY	N–1918	All	3–M–6
Kokomo, Ind.	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	PFLM8	PF	....	AF	None		

La Crosse, Wis.	43	243	35	...	35.8	29	...	3.3	A5	PF	2S	A	S-1897	FP	5-M-5
Lafayette, Ind	29	135	25	...	17.6	32	N	4.2	None	PF	....	F	None		
Laredo, Tex.	39	175	47	...	15.2	N	N	N	None	N	....	....	None		
Lebanon, Pa.	27	94	14	1	11.7	10	N	1.2	P4	P	....	....	S-1918	P	3-C-4
Lewiston, Me.	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	M6	PF†	....	....	S-1917	P	3-G-6
Lexington, Ky	49	400	20	...	47.7	N	N	N	None	A	1S	F	S-1939	All*	3-C-3
Lima, Ohio	45	201	14	15	26.6	54	N	6.4	X^{2}8	PF-OU	1F	AF	N-1916	All	3-S-3
Lorain, Ohio	44	222†	95	6	32.5	40†	N	8.0	H2	PF-OU	....	AF	N-1916	All	3-M-6
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	314	13	...	46.2	N	N	N	....	P	....	....	None		
Lubbock, Tex.	32	188	...	3	23.2	55	50	12.1	X^{3}6	N	....	....	None		
Lynchburg, Va	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	N	1F	....	None		
Mansfield, Ohio	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L1S8	PF-OU	....	....	N-1910	All	3-M-6
Marion, Ind	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A4	PF	....	AF	None		
Marion, Ohio	31	197	13	8	23.4	N	N	N	M6	PF-OU	....	FS	N-1910	All	3-M-6
Mason City, Iowa	27	117	11	...	15.7	24	...	3.2	H8	PF	1S	F	S-1938	FP	3-C-3
Massillon, Ohio	27	149§	...	...	16.5	...	...	...	A5	PF-OU	....	F	N-1913	All	3-M-6
Maywood, Ill.	27	78	11	...	12.9	22	N	2.4	....	PF	....	F	None		
Melrose, Mass	25	230†	38	25	38.8	18†	...	2.9	None	-A	....	A	..-1900	State C.S.[1]	
Meriden, Conn	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	L8	F†	....	F	None		
Meridian, Miss	35	207§	...	...	18.0	37	5	4.0	None	PF	....	....	None		
Miami Beach, Fla	28	536	7	60	99.3	41	N	7.2	A8	A	1F	....	C-1938	All	5-C-4*
Michigan City, Ind	26	127	15	10	18.3	...	...	...	L	PF	....	F	None		
Middletown, Conn.	26	177†	29	35	30.8	11†	N	2.2	....	PF	....	....	None		
Middletown, Ohio	31	149	9	3	21.0	20	N	2.8	None	PF-OU	....	F	N-1896	All	3-C-6
Mishawaka, Ind	28	165§	...	...	22.2	30	29	7.2	A8	PF	....	F	None		
Moline, Ill	35	229	7	...	20.6	29	N	3.9	None	PF	1S	F	None		
Monroe, La	28	258§	...	...	26.9	31	104	14.2	None	PF	....	AF	S-1940	All	3-M-6
Montclair, N. J	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	HLo	PF†	....	....	None		
Muncie, Ind	50	215	...	...	30.1	N	N	N	L1	PF	....	S	None		
Muskegon, Mich	48	251	2	38	39.0	36	N	4.5	A8	PF	....	AF	C-1937	All	3-M-6
Muskogee, Okla	32	154	6	...	16.7	24	N	2.6	A9	PF	....	F	None		
Nashua, N. H.	33	247§	...	...	27.6	...	1	...	None	F-P*	....	....	None		
New Albany, Ind	25	...	...	...	15.0†	N†	N	N	L6	PF	....	F	None		
Newark, Ohio	31	150	27	...	20.5	34	N	4.5	None	PF-OU	....	AF	N-1932	All	3-M-6
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	285†	...	31	44.2	47†	N	6.0	....	PF	....	FJ	None		
Newburgh, N. Y	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	P-FOU	....	F	N-1885	All	3-C-6
New Castle, Pa	48	215	15	6	33.1	N	N	N	A8	PF	1F	F	S-*-..	....	3-C-4
New London, Conn	30	270	22	10	38.5	30	N	3.3	A8	PF	....	....	None		
Newport, Ky	31	188	16	3	26.5	39	N	4.5	A8	PFO	1S	AF	S-1939	All*	*
Newport, R. I	31	295	35	22	40.1	54	N	6.5	None	PF	....	....	None		
Newport News, Va	37	267‡	16	29	39.0	79§‡	...	8.0	X^{4}6	N	....	....	None		
Norristown, Pa	38	79	17	...	14.7	...	8	1.1	L1P	N	....	....	None		
North Bergen, N. J	40	241	2	...	22.4	N	N	N	None	PF	....	....	None		
Norwalk, Conn	40	280	1	9	34.9	N	N	N	M6	PF	....	....	S-1936	FP	3-M-6
Norwood, Ohio	34	142‡	25	...	24.0	29§‡	...	4.0	PF	PF-OU	1S	F	N-1910	FP	3-M-6
Ogden, Utah	44	201	10	25	27.9	24	1	3.4	PFM8	PF†	1S	AF	None		
Orange, N. J.	36	206	8	11	37.9	35	N	5.6	PF4	-PF	....	FJ	..-1937	State C.S.[1]	
Orlando, Fla	37	354	...	67	36.0	311*	4	24.1	....	F	2F	....	None		

Table VI-A—Municipal Personnel Data for All Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Salary Increases 1941	Retirement Systems	Credit Unions	Employee Organizations	CIVIL SERVICE		
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises									
		Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Water Supply	Other	Payroll (in thousands)					Legal Basis, Year Adopted	Departments Included	Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Oshkosh, Wis	39	326†	32	...	$35.9	22†	N	$2.9	PFL6	PF	1S	AF	S–1898	FP	5–M–5
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	109†	4	35	14.1	30†	N	4.8	PF3L1	PF	....	....	S–1908	FP	3–M–6
Owensboro, Ky	30	195§	...	...	19.5	27	62	11.5	....	A	....	A	S–1939	All*	3–M–3
Paducah, Ky	34	203§	...	...	19.8	43	N	3.8	D7	PF	1S	F	None		
Parkersburg, W. Va	30	178	9	...	14.7	30	N	3.6	PFL6	PFU	....	F	C–1911	All*	3–C–3
Pensacola, Fla	37	230	3	3	28.3	23	1	3.6	A9	A	....	F	S–1931	All	3–S–2
Perth Amboy, N. J	41	328	...	...	51.0	61	10	10.4	None	–PF	....	AFJ	None		
Petersburg, Va	31	235†	39	2	25.5	27†	...	2.5	None	PF	1F	....	None		
Pittsfield, Mass	50	344§‡	...	...	44.0	33§‡	...	3.0	None	A	....	....	..–1891	State C.S.[1]	
Plainfield, N. J	37	237	17	23	43.3	N	N	N	LC	PF	1F	J	..–1940	State C.S.[1]	
Port Arthur, Tex	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A8	F	....	AF	None		
Port Huron, Mich	33	190	51	21	33.6	47	N	5.7	A8	PF	....	AF	None		
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	PF–OU	....	F	N–1930	All	.....
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	40	355†	15	82	51.4	42†	N	5.6	L1	–A	....	FY	N–1909	All	3–M–6
Quincy, Ill	40	172	17	...	24.4	31	1	3.7	D7	PF	....	F	None		
Raleigh, N. C	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	–PF	1S	F	S–1939	All*	3–S–3
Revere, Mass	34	346	23	7	52.4	24	N	2.3	A6	A	....	....	..–1901	State C.S.[1]	
Richmond, Ind	35	152	24	...	21.2	128	N	16.3	PFD	PF	....	A	None		
Riverside, Calif	35	258	8	26	38.3	50	79	18.6	PF8M7	N	....	A	None		
Rochester, Minn	26	160	54	5	23.4	13	64	10.4	None	PF–OU	1S	AF	S–1931	PF*	3–M–3
Rock Island, Ill	43	158	3	1	16.4	37	N	4.2	PFM	PF	1S	F	S–1919	FP	3–M–3
Rocky Mount, N. C	26	214	...	...	20.3	25	61	11.7*	None	PFOU	....	....	None		
Rome, Ga	26	...	...	...	15.3	...	N	2.3	PF4	N	....	F	None		
Rome, N. Y	34	341	12	...	47.0	42	N	4.6	None	–A	1S	F	N–1893	All	3–M–6
Royal Oak, Mich	25	140	13	16	21.9	21	N	2.7	H2S8	N	....	F	C–1937	All	3–C–3
Salem, Mass	41	264	49	...	55.3	39†	N	5.0	M7	A	1F	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Salem, Ore	31	119	4	19	16.7	24	N	3.2	A6	N	....	AF	C–1932	FP	3–C–6
San Angelo, Tex	26	154	10	15	17.8	...	....	...	U4	F	1F	....	None		
San Bernardino, Calif	44	229	...	28	32.4	57	N	8.2	L1	N	....	A	O–1925	All	3–M–6
Santa Ana, Calif	32	207†	22	13	33.5	32†	N	4.8	A5	N	....	F	S–1937	FP	3–C–6
Santa Barbara, Calif	35	307	34	20	44.3	49	N	6.1	M7	PF	....	AF	C–1937	FP	5–M–5
Sharon, Pa	26	107§	...	...	14.0	...	...	...	None	N	....	F	S–1920	*	3–C–4
Sheboygan, Wis	41	398	30	...	45.2	40	N	5.3	None	PF	2S	F	O–1940	All	3–M–3
Sioux Falls, S.D	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A4	A	1F	....	S–1938	All	3–C–5
South Gate, Calif	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	N	....	....	S–1936	*	.....
Spartanburg, S. C	32	153	128	...	27.2	...	...	...	A4	PF	....	F	S–1916	All	3–M–Ind
Stamford, Conn	48	477	106	20	73.5	N	N	N	None	PF	....	....	None		

								5.1	X^{3}5	PF–OU	....	FS	N–1908	All	3–M–6
			9	16	38.1	N	N	N	PF5M6	PFO	1S	AF	S–1900	FP	6–M–5
Taunton, Mass.......	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	U7	A†	....	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Teaneck, N. J........	25	149	14	...	26.7	N	N	N	None	PF–O	....	J	..–1938	State C.S.[1]	
Torrington, Conn.....	27	163	30	1	27.2	N	N	N	A6	PF	....	....	None		
Tucson, Ariz.........	37	221§	...	...	35.2	41	N	3.4	None	PF	1F1S	AF	C–1931	All	3–M–6
Tuscaloosa, Ala......	27	111§†	...	...	11.0	43†	N	3.3	A8	N	....	AF	S–1931	FP	3–G–3
Tyler, Tex...........	28	110	66	5	19.3	57	4	4.6	A8	F	....	....	None		
University City, Mo..	33	162	18	...	24.3	N	N	N	A9	PF	....	....	None		
Waltham, Mass.......	40	336	59	1	45.1	62	N	8.9	C4F7	A	....	....	..–1885	State C.S.[1]	
Warren, Ohio........	43	174	12	...	29.3	53	N	8.0	A8	–A	....	F	N–1916	All	3–M–6
Warwick, R. I........	29	145†	8	28	22.0	22†	N	2.0	None	N	....	....	None		
Washington, Pa......	26	...	...	...	10.6	N	N	N	None	PF	....	F	S–1924	FP	3–M–4
Watertown, Mass....	35	336	13	6	48.0	27	N	3.2	None	A	1S	....	..–1912	State C.S.[1]	
Watertown, N. Y.....	33	231	23	12	31.8	45	8	6.4	A8	–A	....	F	N–1900	All	3–M–6
Waukegan, Ill........	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	PF	....	F	S–1910	All	3–M–3
Wausau, Wis........	27	218§	...	...	22.2	23	1	2.8	A5	A†	1S	AFS	S–1897	FP	5–M–5
Wauwatosa, Wis......	28	182	49	48	36.2	12	2	3.5	L3	PF	....	A	C–1936	All*	3–M–3
West Allis, Wis......	36	251	24	53	45.0	11	N	1.6	PF3X^{4}4	PF	1S	....	O–1939	All*	3–M–3
West Hartford, Conn.	34	204	50	18	39.1	N	N	N	P7L1	N	....	....	None		
West Haven, Conn...	30	232	43	153	33.5	N	N	N	....	PF	....	....	S–1913	PF*	3–S–6
West New York, N.J..	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	PF†	....	F	None		
West Orange, N. J....	26	178	2	...	33.6	N	N	N	None	PF	....	FJ	..–1938	State	C.S.[1]
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	F3L2	PF	1S	....	S–1939	All	5–S–2
White Plains, N. Y...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	PF–OU	....	F	N–1916	All	3–C–6
Wichita Falls, Tex....	45	252	...	5	28.6	34	N	3.9	X^{3}5	N	1F	F	None		
Wilkinsburg, Pa......	30	75	...	...	12.7	N	N	N	A4	F	....	....	None		
Williamsport, Pa.....	44	188§	...	...	22.7	N	N	N	None	PF	....	....	S–1917	*	3–C–4
Wilmington, N. C....	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	A8	PF	....	F	S–1911	FP	3–M–6
Woodbridge, N. J....	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	–P	....	F	None		
Woonsocket, R. I.....	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	....	PF†	....	....	None		
Wyandotte, Mich.....	31	218§	...	...	29.1	72*	...	13.2	A9	N†	....	F	C–1936	F	3–S–6
Yakima, Wash.......	27	194§‡	...	...	23.0	75§‡	...	7.0	None	PF	....	F	S–1935	FP	3–C–6
Zanesville, Ohio.....	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	None	–A	....	F	N–1913	All	3–M–3

See page 258 for footnote 1 and other notes.

TABLE VI-B

PERSONNEL DATA FOR 564 CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1942

For an explanation of the data in this table see the beginning of Table VI-A. This table shows for all utilities combined the total number of permanent full-time and of temporary and other employees, as well as the total payroll of all utilities. Credit union and employee organization data are not reported in this table because they are found in comparatively few cities under 25,000, as shown in the summary table preceding Table VI-A. Reasonably complete data were not available for 101 urban places in this population group.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Salary Increases 1941	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)			
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	116	30	..	$12.9	22	1	$2.1	F*	None	None
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	94	15	..	13.3	22	..	3.2	PF†	A4	C32—A—3M2
Abington tp, Pa.	21	64	..	..	10.1	..	..	..	P	....	......
Ada, Okla	15	44	3	..	5.3	12	..	1.3	F	None	None
Adams t, Mass.	13	87	26	24	11.1	4	4	0.5	A	....	..39—..—SCS[1]
Adrian, Mich.	14	88§	..	..	9.6	..	..	..	N	M8	S37—A—3C5
Albany, Calif.	11	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	PF†	PFL	C35—FP—3S
Albany, Ga.	19	156‡	1	..	13.0	..	..	..	N†	A9	......
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	44	28	..	7.4	3	..	0.4	N	None	None
Alpena, Mich.	13	86	47	36	15.0	16	8	2.4	N	A8	None
Ambridge, Pa.	19	57	35	9	9.9	15	13	3.8	N	H2S4	None
Ames, Iowa	13	78	15	27	11.5	50	27	9.4	PF	M7	S32—FP—3M6
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	71	14	74	16.7*	6	1	1.0	A	A8	..38—..—SCS[1]
Anaconda, Mont.	11	54	1	4	6.8	N	N	N	PF†	None	None
Anaheim, Calif.	11	101	21	3	13.6	22	2	3.3	N	H1S3	None
Anderson, S. C.	19	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	PFO	PFLC6	None
Andover t, Mass.	11	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	A	None	S35—..—SCS[1]
Annapolis, Md.	13	62†	..	..	5.0	32†	..	2.0	PF	PFLUD4	None
Ardmore, Okla.	17	70	10	..	7.8	14	2	1.6	PF	None	None
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	67	14	4	8.0	12	..	1.6	F	None	None
Arnold, Pa.	11	19	6	..	3.0	..	..	..	P	PFLD4	S40—FP—3C4
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	PF	PLC	..40—..—SCS[1]
Ashland, Wis.	11	61	31	..	7.9	20	5	2.5	PF	A5	S97—FP—5M5
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	97	5	..	15.5	16	2	2.4	PF-OU	U6	N16—A—3C3
Astoria, Ore.	10	55	31	..	9.0	4	17	1.6	N	A8	C37—F—3C6
Atchison, Kan.	13	59	2	2	6.4	..	..	..	F	P4D7	None
Athens, Ga.	21	81§	..	..	5.9	..	..	...	F	L1D8	S18—A—3M6
Athol t, Mass.	11	50	19	42	7.9	13	5	1.9	A	M8	..16—..—SCS[1]
Attleboro, Mass.	22	172	21	..	26.3*	13	..	2.0*	A	None	..15—..—SCS[1]
Augusta, Me.	19	..	..	..	....	..	..	..	F†	X[5]6	S38—P—3M3
Austin, Minn.	18	107	1	3	13.5	52	11	9.0	N	CL4	S39—FP—3*3
Barberton, Ohio	24	105†	..	..	14.0	35†	..	5.0	PF-OU	A6	N14—A—3M6
Barre, Vt.	11	102†	46	..	12.0	13†	..	1.0	N	PFLU5	None
Batavia, N. Y.	17	...	..	..	....	..	..	...	—A†	PFL8	N15—A—3M6
Bath, Me.	10	76	..	10	9.0	N	N	N	N	A6	None
Beacon, N. Y.	13	45‡	17	30	9.0	6‡	..	3.0	—A†	None	S13—A—3M6
Beatrice, Neb.	11	199§	..	..	5.0	10§	..	0.9	N	UL5	None
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	57	36	11	6.3	4	6	0.8	P	None	S10—FP—5M5
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	57	37	2	8.9	..	..	..	PF	H256	S30—FHP—3C4
Beckley, W. Va.	13	26	19	..	3.9	N	N	N	PF	None	S37—P—3S6
Bedford, Ind.	13	36	15	1	5.6	11	..	1.4	PF†	None	....
Bell, Calif.	11	34	3	4	4.5	..	..	..	N	PFL6	S38*—..—..
Bellaire, Ohio	14	35	37	..	4.6	12	15	1.6	F-POU	A6	N10—A—3M6

Table VI-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Employment and Monthly Payroll							Retirement Systems	Salary Increases 1941	Civil Service
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)			
Bellevue, Pa.	10	23	7	..	$3.6	..	..	$..	N†	PL6	None
Bend, Ore.	10	20	19	7	4.7	6	16	1.6	N	L6	None
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	74†	11	..	8.0	15†	..	2.0	PF	A8	C32—A—3M1
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	41‡	9	5	7.0	..	..	..	PF	None	......
Berlin, N. H.	19	135	43	1	16.0	8	..	1.0	PF	None	None
Bessemer, Ala.	23	65§	..	..	8.8	17§	..	2.1	N	A6	Jefferson Co.CSC
Biddeford, Me.	20	121†	86	..	11.0	N†	N	N	..	PFL6	......
Big Spring, Tex.	13	51†	26	..	7.0	10†	9	2.0	A	X[3]8	None
Birmingham, Mich.	11	80	42	2	15.6	4	..	0.5	N	A	None
Bismarck, N. D.	15	47	23	3	7.1	11	10	2.3	F†	PFCL8	S40—A—3C5
Bloomington, Ind.	21	66‡	9	..	8.0	26‡	..	3.0	PF	PF8U4	None
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	83	6	..	10.2	..	..	..	PF	L1PF	S37—P—3S6
Blue Island, Ill.	17	71§	..	..	6.4	..	..	1.2	PF	C4	None
Bogalusa, La.	15	76	..	..	7.7	3	..	0.2	A	L1	None
Boone, Iowa	12	42†	20	21	6.0	16†	16	3.0	PF	None	S18—FP—3M6
Borger, Tex.	10	18	10	7	3.1	..	..	..	N	PF4	None
Boulder, Colo.	13	51	8	15	7.3	14	12	1.8	PF	None	None
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	N	M4	S39—A—..M3
Braddock, Pa.	18	111	..	..	13.9	15	..	1.8	N	A6	None
Bradford, Pa.	18	110	..	9	14.5	13	10	2.5	PFO	A6	S17—FP—3M4
Brainerd, Minn.	12	40	72	9	6.8	31*	3*	4.4*	—A	UL8	S30—FP—3M3
Braintree t, Mass.	16	135	..	60	23.5	55	18	12.2	A	None	..24—..—SCS[1]
Brawley, Calif.	12	43	19	..	7.7	9	1	1.7	N	A8	None
Bremerton, Wash.	15	94‡	22	1	14.0	38‡	43	9.0	F	A7	S35—FP—3C6
Bristol t, R. I.	11	29	30	19	4.2	..	..	..	P	....	None
Bristol, Tenn.	14	27	44	..	4.7	9	3	1.0	N	None	......
Brownsville, Tex.	22	214§	..	..	13.8	55§	..	5.1	N	FL8	None
Brownwood, Tex.	13	55	9	..	7.8	8	10	0.7	N	....	......
Brunswick, Ga.	15	104§	..	..	10.3	..	..	..	N	L6	None
Bryan, Tex.	12	86	8	1	7.7	31	..	3.0	N	LD5	None
Burlingame, Calif.	16	71†	15	25	14.0	7†	..	1.0	—PFOU	P4F3	O36—A—3C3
Burlington, N. J.	11	40	20	8	5.0	9	2	1.5	P	L8	None
Butler, Pa.	24	93†	6	..	11.0	N†	N	N	PF	A8	S18—A—3C4
Calumet City, Ill.	13	...	..	..	5.0	..	..	0.8	PF	None	......
Cambridge, Md.	10	...	..	..	...	..	..	..	N	PL	None
Cambridge, Ohio	15	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	PF-OU	None	N13—A—3M6
Campbell, Ohio	14	42	..	50	6.7	6	..	0.9	PF-OU	PFUM6	N22—A—3M5
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	29§	..	..	3.1	..	..	..	N	P7DC4	None
Canton, Ill.	12	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	F	U	None
Carbondale, Pa.	19	51	22	..	7.1	..	..	..	N	None	S21—FP—3M4
Carlisle, Pa.	14	16	27	18	5.0	11§	..	0.4	N	L6	None
Carnegie, Pa.	13	35	..	..	4.9	..	..	..	F	L1	None
Carteret, N. J.	12	62†	17	..	10.0	..	..	..	PF	L6	None
Carthage, Mo.	11	91	..	..	5.9	40	10	6.0	N	PFLD4	......
Casper, Wyo.	18	80‡	10	..	12.0	31‡	10	6.0	F†	PF8	S33—FP*—3M3
Centralia, Ill.	16	...	..	..	....	...	..	..	N	None	None
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	69	3	3	9.3	25	7	4.1	N	A6	None
Chanute, Kan.	10	35‡	55	..	5.0	40‡	9	4.0	N	None	None
Charleroi, Pa.	11	30	3	1	4.1	..	..	..	N	A8	None
Cheltenham tp, Pa.	19	74	30	..	13.7	..	..	..	P	A4	None
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	103	11	..	15.6	35	..	4.0	A	None	S33—FP—3M3
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	79†	..	..	13.0	16†	..	3.0	PF	PFLUC8	......
Chickasha, Okla.	14	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	F†	PFMD6	None
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	87	15	..	10.4	17	..	1.7	PF-OU	None	N12—A—3S6
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	112§‡	..	..	9.0	7§‡	..	1.0	PF†	L5S3	S10—FP—5M5

TABLE VI-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Salary Increases 1941	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					
		Permanent Full-Time	Permanent Part-Time	Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)			Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
Clairton, Pa.	16	101	..	4	$15.1	..	..	$..	PF	H2S4	S34—F—3C6
Claremont t, N. H.	12	41	1	..	5.3	..	..	..	PF	....	......
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	32	19	..	3.1	26	..	3.5	N	A9	None
Clayton, Mo.	13	72	38	..	12.0	N	N	N	PF	PF3M7	None
Clearwater, Fla.	10	94§	..	..	10.5	39	1	5.0	F	P8F3M7	S41—A—5S3
Cleburne, Tex.	11	23	2	..	2.7	..	..	..	F	None	None
Clinton t, Mass.	12	...	..	..	....	..	..	..	A†	None	..14—..SCS[1]
Clovis, N. M.	10	39	17	..	3.3	..	..	..	N	PC6	None
Coatesville, Pa.	14	65§	..	..	7.1	6§	..	0.7	P	P4L5	S17—P—3C4
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	30	18	13	3.8	N	N	N	N	None	......
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	95§	..	..	12.2	74§	..	9.8	FU†	UM	None
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	161§	..	..	18.3	34	..	3.6	—A	None	N09—A—3M6
Collingswood, N. J.	13	63†	17	..	9.0	19†	1	2.0	P	....	None
Columbia, Mo.	18	13	5	..	1.4	..	..	..	N†	None	......
Columbia, Pa.	12	13†	1	16	2.0	..	..	..	N	A8	None
Compton, Calif.	16	67	1	12	12.6	15	1	2.2	N	A8	None
Concord, N. C.	16	59*	8	..	7.3	31	7	3.8	—P	E6	None
Connellsville, Pa.	14	41	9	7	5.4	..	..	..	PF	A4	S..—A—3C3
Connersville, Ind.	13	62	..	3	6.3	16	8	2.5	N	PFUL8	None
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	31	4	..	4.5	10	33	4.9	N	None	......
Corning, N. Y.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—PFU	None	N07—A—3M6
Corsicana, Tex.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F†	A8	None
Cortland, N. Y.	16	41	15	..	6.5	..	..	..	—PFO	None	N01—A—3M
Coshocton, Ohio	12	108	..	9	8.9	12	..	1.7	PF-OU	....	N07—A—3M6
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	75§	..	..	8.4	45	..	6.2	PF	A8	None
Cudahy, Wis.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PFO	PFL6	S33—FP—5M5
Dalton, Ga.	10	53	36	2	5.4	26	19	3.2	N	None	None
Danbury, Conn.	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	None	None
Darby, Pa.	10	18	4	2	2.9	..	..	..	N	PL6	......
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	X[1]8	None
Decatur, Ala.	17	51†	7	2	5.0	30†	12	4.0	N	A9	......
Dedham t, Mass.	16	115‡	45	8	17.0	..	..	..	A	None	..11—..—SCS[1]
Del Rio, Tex.	13	41	..	..	3.6	8	..	0.7	N	....	......
Denison, Tex.	16	55‡	3	..	6.0	11‡	..	1.0	..	....	......
Denton, Tex.	11	43	32	..	6.1	29	39	5.9	F	A6	None
Derby, Conn.	10	41	34	1	6.4	N	N	N	N	P5	None
Dickson City, Pa.	12	21	4	..	2.2	..	..	..	N	None	......
Dixon, Ill.	11	20	7	..	2.9	..	..	..	PF	L2	None
Donora, Pa.	13	37	46	..	6.9	..	..	..	N	A6	None
Dormont, Pa.	13	27	7	..	4.7	..	..	..	N	PD4	None
Dothan, Ala.	17	87	..	7	9.2	30	9	4.3	N	A8	None
Dover, N. H.	15	122	39	..	13.2	18	..	2.1	PF	None	None
Du Bois, Pa.	12	27	14	..	4.4	9	6	1.0	P	L6	S25—P—3C4
Dunkirk, N. Y.	18	101‡	18	21	15.0	..	..	..	—A	PF5M	N12—A—3M6
Dunmore, Pa.	23	41†	39	..	9.0	N†	N	N	N	None	None
Duquesne, Pa.	21	76	14	..	13.6	11	2	2.2	PF	....	S20—A—3C4
Durant, Okla.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	None	None
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	59	32	4	7.6	10	1	1.3	A	L	..11—..—SCS[1]
East Hartford t, Conn.	19	87†	89	18	15.0	N†	N	N	A	A8	None
East Liverpool, Ohio.	24	103§†	..	..	11.0	35§†	..	3.0	PF-OU†	....	N13—A—3M6
Ecorse, Mich.	13	120	51	..	18.1*	6	5	1.1	PF	....	None
El Centro, Calif.	10	65‡	10	3	10.0	10‡	6	2.0	N	A8	None
El Dorado, Ark.	16	50	9	7	6.3	..	..	..	N†	None	S33—A—3M6
El Dorado, Kan.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	A6	None
Elizabeth City, N. C.	12	49	9	..	5.2	29	6	3.1	N	A5	None

TABLE VI-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Salarys Increase 1941	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)			
		Full-Time	Part-Time								
Ellwood City, Pa....	12	39	3	..	$7.8	6	..	$1.1	N	A2	None
Elmhurst, Ill........	15	68	25	..	8.9	23	..	4.0	N	....	None
Elmwood Park, Ill...	14	54	11	7	7.3	7	1	1.5*	PF	....	None
El Reno, Okla.......	10	33	3	12	3.8	9	1	1.1	PF	P3	None
Endicott, N. Y......	18	170	6	60	21.8	16	..	1.8	—A	X[3]9	..37—P—SCS[1]
Englewood, N. J.....	19	185	24	..	31.8	..	..	..	PF	....	None
Escanaba, Mich.....	15	108	11	51	13.1	35	2	4.5	N	A8	C40—A—3C6
Euclid, Ohio........	18	130	3	..	19.3	9	2	1.4	PF-OU	A8	N31—A—3M6
Eugene, Ore.........	21	71	6	..	9.8	114	30	21.8	N	M7	O36—FP—3M6
Eureka, Calif........	17	100	4	..	13.0	29	..	1.9	N	L8	None
Fairfield, Ala........	12	34	13	..	3.6	..	..	..	N	A5	S39—Co.CSBoard
Fairhaven t, Mass...	11	68	75	34	6.9	..	..	..	A	None	..38—..—SCS
Fairmont, W. Va....	23	70§	..	..	9.4	70§	..	9.1	PF†	A4	S37—P—3S4
Faribault, Minn.....	15	65	13	..	7.8	6	4	1.0	N	PFM	None
Farrell, Pa..........	14	57	10	..	6.9	..	..	..	PF	A6	S32—FHP—3C4
Fergus Falls, Minn...	11	42	73	..	6.5	25	..	2.0	N†	None	......
Ferndale, Mich......	23	131	2	..	20.9	10	..	1.2	PF	A5	None
Findlay, Ohio.......	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF-OU	A8	N14—A—3M6
Floral Park, N. Y....	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—A	P7	..37—P—SCS[1]
Florence, Ala........	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	PFU4	None
Florence, S. C.......	16	108§	..	..	8.5	12§	..	1.0	P†	L1S4	None
Forest Park, Ill......	15	57†	10	11	10.0	10†	..	1.0	PF	....	None
Fort Collins, Colo....	12	42	36	..	7.3	52	12	6.9	PF	None	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa...	23	108	16	5	14.9	31	2	4.4	PF	A3	S17—FP—3M6
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	A8	C41—A—3S6
Fort Scott, Kan.....	11	42‡	8	23	5.0	16‡	17	2.0	F	None	None
Fort Thomas, Ky....	11	28	40	1	5.0	..	..	..	N	A	None
Fostoria, Ohio......	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF-OU	M7	N13—A—3M6
Framingham t, Mass.	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	A6	..08—..—SCS[1]
Frankfort, Ind.......	14	59	17	1	7.8	48	4	6.4	PF	....	None
Frankfort, Ky.......	11	106§†	..	..	7.0	N†	N	N	PF	....	None
Frederick, Md.......	16	89	27	..	9.3	12	4	1.8	N	....	None
Fredericksburg, Va...	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	None	None
Freeport, Ill.........	22	117†	6	22	16.0	20†	2	3.0	PF†	M7	......
Freeport, N. Y......	20	124	2	..	20.2	67	5	12.0	—A	P	..37—P—SCS[1]
Fremont, Neb.......	12	43	11	..	4.7	48	2	6.4	N	None	None
Fremont, Ohio	15	61	9	..	6.5	16	3	1.9	PF-OU	PFUM8	N14—A—3M6
Fullerton, Calif......	10	68	38	2	7.7	10	..	1.0	N	A8	None
Fulton, N. Y........	13	183	15	12	17.7	21	..	1.8	F-PU	L1	N13—A—3M6
Gainesville, Fla......	14	105	15	37	14.8	54	5	7.0	F	L1	None
Garden City, N. Y...	11	148	2	..	25.3	11	4	2.1	—P	A8	..37—..—SCS[1]
Gardner, Mass......	20	110	214	9	17.2	21	6	2.5	A	PFM8	..12—..—SCS[1]
Garfield Hgts., Ohio.	17	51	37	..	4.6	..	..	..	PF-OU	L1S8	N32—FP—3M3
Gastonia, N. C......	21	118	12	38	16.0	35	1	4.3	—PF	H6S5	None
Geneva, N. Y.......	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—PF	None	N21—A—3M6
Glen Cove, N. Y.....	12	95†	..	..	14.0	..	..	..	—A	P8	N18—A—3C6
Gloucester, Mass....	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	None	..85—..—SCS[1]
Gloucester City, N.J.	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF	A6	..33—A—SCS[1]
Gloversville, N. Y....	23	125	12	..	18.2	20	7	2.7	—A	None	N00—A—3C6
Grand Forks, N. D...	20	90	27	..	13.3	16	4	2.2	A	M4	S37—A—3C5
Grand Island, Neb...	19	95	11	..	11.1	62	..	7.1	F	None	None
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF	None	None
Granite City, Ill.....	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF	PFL8	None
Greeley, Colo........	16	75	29	27	11.4	17	50	5.6	PF	None	S40—FP—3C6
Greenfield t, Mass...	16	147†	..	4	19.0	16†	7	2.0	PF	None	..17—..—SCS[1]

Table VI-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Salary Increases 1941	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)			
		Full-Time	Part-Time								
Greensburg, Pa.	17	48	20	..	$8.5	..	..	$..	P	None	S28—..—3C4
Greenville, Miss.	21	87	8	..	10.7	16	..	1.7	PF	None	None
Greenville, Tex.	14	65†	6	0	8.0	..	..	..	F	A8	None
Greenwood, S. C.	13	57‡	33	2	6.0	..	..	..	PF	PF4L8	None
Gretna, La.	11	12	16	2	1.6	9	4	0.9	N	None	None
Griffin, Ga.	13	90†	8	2	8.0	35†	..	3.0	A	A8	......
Grosse Pt. Pk., Mich.	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	S4	S37—F—3S6
Gulfport, Miss.	15	76	5	16	8.4	6	..	0.6	PF	PFC7	None
Guthrie, Okla.	10	50‡	..	86	5.0	5‡	25	1.0	F†	None	None
Hanover, Pa.	13	27	14	..	3.6	..	..	..	N	None	None
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	15	6	..	2.2	..	..	..	N†	PF4	......
Harrison, N. J.	14	149	3	..	35.2	..	..	..	P	None	None
Harrison tp, Pa.	13	14	7	1	2.7	N	N	N	N	A6	......
Harvey, Ill.	18	58	..	4	7.5	20	5	3.2	PF	None	None
Hastings, Neb.	15	69	39	..	9.3	73	21	9.6	N†	PF6	O37—FP—3M3
Hattiesburg, Miss.	21	138	2	..	12.5	22	..	2.1	PF	A8	None
Hawthorne, N. J.	13	29†	23	22	7.0	8†	3	1.0	P	M3	None
Helena, Mont.	15	72†	72	1	15.0	30†	25	5.0	PF	None	S16—A—3C6
Hempstead, N. Y.	21	155	17	..	26.5	31	5	4.3	—A	HL8	..37—..SCS[1]
Henderson, Ky.	13	118	22	10	12.5	47	9	5.8	N	LD7	S22—FP—..*..
Hibbing, Minn.	16	186	103	176	41.7	100	..	14.5	PF†	PF8	S29—FP—3*3
Highland Park, Ill.	14	59	6	7	10.0	12	..	2.2	PF	None	S31—A—3C3
Highland Park, Tex.	10	69	5	..	9.2	7	3	1.5	F	None	None
Hillside tp, N. J.	19	78	10	..	15.8	..	..	..	PF	....	None
Holland, Mich.	15	118*	74	..	18.8*	54	8	8.2	N	....	......
Homestead, Pa.	19	82†	0	0	12.0	14†	..	2.0	N	None	None
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	60‡	10	..	8.0	14‡	2	2.0	F	A8	S35—FP—3M6
Hornell, N. Y.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—A	None	N21—A—3M6
Hudson, N. Y.	12	49	24	..	6.8	3	25	0.8	—PO	None	N91—A—3M6
Huntington, Ind.	14	71§	..	..	7.4	28§	..	2.8	PF	PF4	None
Huron, S. D.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	A3	None
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	74	60	..	13.5	34	1	5.5	N	None	None
Independence, Kan.	12	43	13	9	6.2	10	45	1.3	N	L6	None
Independence, Mo.	16	58	13	..	8.3	32	8	6.0	N	A4	None
Indiana, Pa.	10	21	7	1	2.6	..	..	..	N	None	None
Iowa City, Iowa	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF	U8	S19—FP—3M6
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	76	12	N	6.6	11	16	1.4	PF	A6	None
Ironton, Ohio	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF-OU	PF3L1M7	N10—FP—3C6
Ironwood, Mich.	13	107	67	..	14.1	27	9	3.1	PF	A5	None
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	125	6	48	23.5	36	9	5.3	—A	L5	N88—A—3M6
Jackson, Tenn.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	A8	None
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	52	9	17	9.7	37	1	5.0	PF	None	None
Janesville, Wis.	23	144	24	..	21.6	8	..	1.2	PF	CL8	S36—FP—5A5
Jeannette, Pa.	16	33‡	9	6	5.0	..	..	..	PF	UL6	S38—A—3C4
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	88	3	..	9.2	..	..	..	N	F7	None
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	51‡	7	..	5.0	..	..	..	N†	PL6	None
Johnston, t, R. I.	11	..	..	..	2.0†	N†	N	N	N	....	......
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	53	24	65*	9.5	7	6	1.0	—A	None	N10—A—3M6
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	28	20	..	2.9	..	..	..	F	PFL6	None
Kankakee, Ill.	22	75	20	16	9.9	..	..	..	PF†	....	S28—FP—3M3
Keene, N. H.	14	78	17	11	11.3	10	2	1.6	PF	M8	None
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	84	9	..	13.0	..	..	..	—PFO	PDL8	..37—P—SCS[1]
Keokuk, Iowa	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF	PF4L2	S10—FP—3C6
Kewanee, Ill.	17	47	14	3	7.5	11	4	2.0	N	A6	None
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	68	32	10	8.9	25	16	3.4	N	....	None

TABLE VI-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Salary Increases 1941	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)			
		Full-Time	Part-Time								
Kinston, N.C.	15	92	8	..	$9.6	29	..	$2.1	—P	None	None
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	70	11	..	9.2	17	21	3.9	N	X^{2}8	None
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	76	12	1	9.8	..	..	..	N	PFL3	C28—FP—3M6
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—A†	None	N09—A—3M6
Laconia, N. H.	13	82	134	..	10.2	..	..	..	PF	M6F	None
Lafayette, La.	19	143§	..	..	12.2	61§	..	5.9	PF	None	S40—A—3S6
La Grange, Ga.	22	98†	6	..	9.0	32†	..	3.0	N	US	None
La Grange, Ill.	10	37	13	..	6.7	9	1	1.4	..	....	None
Lake Charles, La.	21	94§	..	..	8.0	..	..	..	N	A6	S40—A—3S6
Lakeland, Fla.	22	307§	..	..	27.0	65§	..	8.4	F	A7	None
Lancaster, Ohio	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF-OU†	None	N15—A—3M6
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	33	2	..	4.5	..	..	..	N	L1P4	......
La Porte, Ind.	16	87	48	..	13.6	10	..	1.5	PF†	None	None
Laramie, Wyo.	11	33‡	41	..	6.0	..	..	..	—F	None	S36—F—3M3
Latrobe, Pa.	11	25	4	..	3.1	..	..	..	N	....	None
Lawrence, Kan.	14	99	16	..	10.4	21	..	1.9	F	None	None
Lawton, Okla.	18	97	31	13	10.2	..	..	..	F	LU6	None
Leavenworth, Kan.	19	93†	3	12	10.0	18†	1	2.0	PF	None	None
Leominster, Mass.	22	145	39	..	24.4	19	2	3.2	A	LU8	..15—..—SCS^1
Lewiston, Idaho	11	42	57	..	8.7	5*	28*	3.3*	N	A8	None
Lewistown, Pa.	13	34§†	..	..	3.0	..	..	..	N†	....	None
Lexington t, Mass.	13	127‡	39	52	18.0	21‡	12	4.0	A	L7	..11—..—SCS
Lincoln, Ill.	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	None	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	15	68	..	5	12.8	6	4	1.8	N	H2S6	C39—..—3M6
Linden, N. J.	24	211	72	17	43.0	..	..	..	PF	None	None
Little Falls, N. Y.	10	37	26	6	6.1	11	14	2.1	—A	LM8	N90—A—3M6
Lock Haven, Pa.	11	53	8	..	4.3	..	..	0.3	N	None	None
Lockport, N. Y.	24	343§	..	..	37.4	28§	..	4.4	—A	L5	N99—A—3M6
Lodi, Calif.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	L8	None
Lodi, N. J.	12	51	17	..	9.2	11	..	1.5	..	....	None
Logan, Utah	12	52	18	11	8.2	21	27	3.9	P-F	A6	S32—FP—3M6
Logansport, Ind.	20	132	45	..	17.5	84	13	11.6	PF	None	None
Long Branch, N. J.	17	103	13	4	17.3	..	..	..	P	None	None
Longview, Tex.	14	74†	..	..	6.0	10†	..	1.0	F	A8	None
Longview, Wash.	12	45	9	6	6.3	..	..	..	F	A3	S37—FP—3M6
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	75	16	..	14.0	N	N	N	—A	None	..37—P—SCS^1
Lynwood, Calif.	11	48	7	..	6.8	7	..	1.0	N†	A6	O34—FP—3C6
McAlester, Okla.	12	46	14	2	5.1	11	..	1.2	F	L4	None
McAllen, Tex.	12	..	..	..	3.0‡	..	..	..	N	LM8D7	......
McKees Rocks, Pa.	17	68†	..	30	10.0	..	..	..	N	None	None
Mahanoy City, Pa.	13	15‡	6	6	2.0	..	..	..	N	None	......
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P-OU	None	..13—P—SCS^1
Manhattan, Kan.	12	38	9	..	4.1	11	..	1.1	N	A8	None
Manitowoc, Wis.	24	219	13	43	34.1	...	..	..	PF	L8	S01—FP—5M5
Mankato, Minn.	16	73	33	..	12.3	7	4	1.2	N	E6	S32—FP*—3C3
Maplewood, Mo.	13	50†	10	32	7.0	N†	N	N	N	....	......
Maplewood tp, N. J.	23	140	1	..	25.3	..	..	..	PF	....	None
Marblehead t, Mass.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	None	..30—..—SCS^1
Marietta, Ohio	15	70‡	6	21	12.0	30‡	9	3.0	PF-OU	L1	N12—A—3M6
Marinette, Wis.	14	80	32	4	10.7	..	..	..	PF	PFLM5	S96—FP—5M5
Marlborough, Mass.	15	115	..	..	15.5	19*	..	2.4*	A	None	..91—..—SCS
Marquette, Mich.	16	119	48	..	17.2	54	4	6.9	N	A8	None
Marshall, Tex.	18	74	10	..	7.8*	29	5	2.3*	F	A	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	64	19	10	9.3*	..	..	..	PF	PFLU8	S22—FP—3M6
Marshfield, Wis.	10	73	4	..	8.3	..	..	..	N	P	S10—FP—5M5

TABLE VI-B.—PERSONNEL DATA FOR CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Salary Increases 1941	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)			
		Full-Time	Part-Time								
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	52	10	..	$5.2	10	1	$1.2	PF†	L1	......
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	58‡	9	3	6.0	55‡	..	7.0	P-OU†	UL6	......
Martinsville, Va.	10	68	31	1	8.0	16	..	1.7	N	A5	None
Massena, N. Y.	11	45	4	15	6.3*	10	4	1.4	—P	A8	None
Mattoon, Ill.	16	54	3	..	7.0	17	5	2.4	F	None	None
Maywood, Calif.	11	27	15	1	5.1	..	..	..	N	PFLD8	S36—A—......
Meadville, Pa.	19	80§†	..	..	10.0	26§†	..	3.0	PF	None	S13—FHP—3C4
Medford, Ore.	11	48	5	8	6.9	15	13	3.3	N	None	C36—F—3M6
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	55	19	..	5.7	4	6	1.1	N	....	None
Menasha, Wis.	10	97	6	N	13.2	33	..	5.4	PF	A8	S33—FP—5M5
Menominee, Mich.	10	61	35	46	11.2	9	13	1.5	N	PFL8	None
Merced, Calif.	10	59§	..	..	6.8	1	..	0.1	N	None	None
Methuen t, Mass.	22	148	14	20	19.8	13	6	1.1	PFU	None	..11—..SCS[1]
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	32§	..	..	2.5	..	..	..	PF	None	None
Middletown, N. Y.	22	101	35	25	16.6	11	15	2.7	—A	None	N99—A—3M6
Milford t, Mass.	15	57	83	5	9.7	..	..	..	A	PD	..25—..—SCS[1]
Millburn tp, N. J.	12	91	24	5	16.9	..	..	..	PF	None	..38—..—SCS[1]
Millville, N. J.	15	35	57	..	4.7	6	1	0.9	—P	A	None
Milton t, Mass.	19	175	25	3	33.5	14	13	4.3	A	....	..00—..SCS[1]
Mineola, N. Y.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—A	A8	None
Minot, N. D.	17	59	19	3	8.3	8	..	0.8	N	None	S38—A—3C5
Missoula, Mont.	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF	LE6	S11—FP—3C5
Mitchell, S. D.	11	68	9	..	6.8	12	5	1.3	N	None	None
Moberly, Mo.	13	76	6	1	6.0	14	7	2.0	N	L6	None
Modesto, Calif.	16	155‡	..	..	19.0	..	..	3.0‡	PF	A0	None
Monessen, Pa.	20	55	12	4	9.2	..	..	..	N	A8	None
Monroe, Mich.	18	117	9	..	16.1	24	..	3.3	N	H1S4	S37—A—3M6
Monrovia, Calif.	13	64	16	6	12.0	13	3	1.9	N	A8	None
Monterey, Calif.	10	63	20	..	11.4	1	1	0.2	N	L8	None
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	73	10	24	9.6	..	..	..	PF	A8	S*—FP—3S*
Morristown, N. J.	15	80	5	10	13.3	23	23	3.0	PF	None	..37—..—SCS[1]
Moultrie, Ga.	10	79	7	..	6.5	18	..	1.2	N	L5C8	None
Moundsville, W.Va.	14	..	..	..	3.0	..	..	1.0†	N	PFLD6	S37—P—3S6
Mount Carmel, Pa.	18	25§	..	..	2.0	..	..	..	N	D6	......
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	60	7	..	9.6	12	9	2.5	PF	....	None
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	56	23	2	9.1	..	..	..	A	M7	None
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	None	S39—FP—3M3
Mount Vernon, Ohio.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF-OU	P8F3U4	N31—A—3M6
Munhall, Pa.	14	78	..	..	11.7	1	..	0.2	N	....	None
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	A8	None
Nampa, Idaho	12	48	22	..	7.4	9*	1*	1.2*	N	A8	None
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF†	None	S31—P—3C4
Natick t, Mass.	14	106	20	3	14.1	18	1	1.9	A	A9	..23—..—SCS[1]
National City, Calif.	10	48	..	7	6.0	N	N	N	N	A8	None
Needham t, Mass.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	None	..26—..—SCS[1]
Neenah, Wis.	11	87	16	22	12.4	11	..	1.5	PF	H1S4	S10—FP—5M5
Neptune tp, N. J.	10	44‡	9	3	8.0	..	..	..	P	None	None
New Bern, N. C.	12	61‡	..	..	5.0	35‡	..	4.0	..	....	None
Newburyport, Mass.	14	102	72	..	15.4*	15	6	2.9*	—A	None	..85—..—SCS[1]
New Castle, Ind.	17	69	10	..	9.4	14	..	1.6	PF	U6	None
New Iberia, La.	14	61†	..	22	6.0	N†	N	N	N	A6	None
New Kensington, Pa.	24	107§	..	..	14.2	..	..	..	P	None	S34—FHP—3C4
New Philadelphia, O.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF-OU	LU	N11—A—3M6
Newton, Iowa	10	28	..	..	3.3	15	9	2.6	PF	....	S31—FP—3M6
Newton, Kan.	11	48	16	..	6.1	10	5	1.3	F†	A6	None

Table VI-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Salary Increases 1941	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)			
		Full-Time	Part-Time								
Niles, Mich.	11	45‡	13	26	$9.0	37‡	16	$6.0	N	X[3]8	None
Niles, Ohio	16	51	11	13	9.9	30	..	6.8	PF-OU	A6	N13—A—3M6
Norfolk, Neb.	10	51	20	7	4.8	5	2	0.7	N	L1	None
Norman, Okla.	11	37	31	..	4.5	..	..	..	F†	None	None
Northampton, Mass.	25	197	31	8	30.3	20	7	3.5	A	A8	..85—..—SCS[1]
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10	49	83	13	8.8*	19	..	3.4*	A	L1	..37—..—SCS[1]
North Braddock, Pa.	16	113§	..	..	10.0	..	..	..	..	....	None
North Plainfield, N.J.	11	34	37	..	5.7	..	..	..	PF	None	None
North Platte, Neb.	12	57	3	..	5.3	39	1	4.6	N	U8	None
N. Providence t, R.I.	12	..	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	N†	....	None
N. Tonawanda, N.Y.	20	167	24	48	24.1	21	10	3.2	—A	A5	N98—A—3M6
Norwich, Conn.	24	189	34	..	30.6	133	2	22.4	PF	A	None
Norwood t, Mass.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	L8	..05—..—SCS[1]
Nutley, N. J.	22	152§*	..	..	22.1*	..	..	..	PF†	....	..37—..—SCS[1]
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—A	None	N13—A—3M6
Oil City, Pa.	20	97	6	..	12.6	33	..	4.0	PF	H1S3	S17—A—3C4
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	59	..	..	6.3	10	2	1.3	F	None	None
Old Forge, Pa.	12	5	6	..	1.1	..	..	..	N	None	None
Olean, N. Y.	22	109	24	..	13.7	27	..	3.8	—PFU	None	N99—A—3M6
Olympia, Wash.	13	89†	16	..	12.0	24†	..	3.0	F	None	S35—FP—3M6
Oneida, N. Y.	10	132	38	..	12.6	7	3	1.0	—A	None	N14—A—3M6
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	85	..	..	9.2	9	..	1.0	—A	None	N09—A—3M6
Ontario, Calif.	14	119§	..	..	11.0	7§	..	1.1	N	A8	None
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	92†	27	5	9.0	15†	2	2.0	P†	A	None
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	27‡	17	10	5.0	..	..	..	PF	None	S17—FP—3M6
Ossining, N. Y.	16	62	48	..	10.9	12	5	2.3	—PU	None	..13—..—SCS[1]
Oswego, N. Y.	22	218†	10	1	26.0	19†	..	3.0	—A	None	N00—A—3M6
Ottawa, Ill.	16	116	1	73	11.9	11	14	3.2	N	None	None
Owosso, Mich.	14	83‡	..	..	8.0	15‡	2	2.0	N	A8	None
Painesville, Ohio	12	85	20	..	11.2	43	..	10.5	PF-OU	A8	N17—A—3C6
Palestine, Tex.	12	65	..	..	6.7	9	..	0.9	N†	....	None
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	162	49	2	28.0	57	4	8.3	N	X[3]3	None
Pampa, Tex.	13	43	17	..	7.6	9	4	1.3	N†	PL5	......
Panama City, Fla.	12	44†	25	1	3.0	7†	3	0.5	F	A8	None
Paris, Tex.	19	116	6	9	9.4	14	2	1.2	F	L1	None
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	45	40	4	6.9	13	1	1.5	PF	CUL7	None
Parma, Ohio	16	51	38	1	9.0	N	N	N	PF-OU†	M6	N32—FP—3M6
Parsons, Kan.	14	60	6	15	7.7	15	5	1.9	FU	P4	S*—FP—3*4
Peabody, Mass.	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	PFULM8	..10—..—SCS[1]
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	111	16	..	16.5	..	..	..	—PFO	None	..13—A—SCS[1]
Pekin, Ill.	19	42	6	12	6.3	13	3	2.0	N	PFU6	None
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	48	2	..	5.7	..	..	..	P†	None	None
Peru, Ind.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF	H2S4	None
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	66	4	..	8.4	..	..	..	P	None	None
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	32	5	..	4.4	3	..	0.4	N	P6L8	None
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	109	..	..	7.6	..	..	..	PFO	None	None
Piqua, Ohio	16	60	16	4	10.0	50	4	8.5	PF-OU	PFU8	N35—FP—3M6
Pittston, Pa.	18	77	34	..	11.5	..	..	..	N	....	S26—A—4M4
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16	81	12	1	10.0	44	4	8.2	—A	None	N02—A—3M6
Pleasantville, N. J.	11	58†	22	..	9.0	..	..	..	PF	....	None
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	116	29	32	19.9	11	4	2.0	A	L6	..17—A—SCS[1]
Plymouth, Pa.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	None	None
Pomona, Calif.	24	117	27	15	16.3	30	42	4.8	N	L6	None
Ponca City, Okla.	17	76	49	..	13.1	23	10	4.4	P-F	None	None
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N†	None	None

Table VI-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Salary Increases 1941	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)			
		Full-Time	Part-Time								
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	141	..	11	$20.5	..	..	$..	—A	None	..13—..—SCS[1]
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	FLUC7	None
Pottstown, Pa.	20	39†	32	42	9.0	..	..	..	N†	A8	None
Pottsville, Pa.	25	74§†	..	..	9.0	..	..	..	P	C	S14—P—3CIndef.
Provo, Utah	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—F	None	S37—FP—3C6
Rahway, N. J.	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF	None	..36—..—SCS[1]
Rapid City, S. D.	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	None	None
Red Bank, N. J.	11	66†	4	10	9.0	13†	..	2.0	P	None	None
Redlands, Calif.	14	87	18	19	12.5	16	7	2.3	N†	L8	None
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	88	24	..	11.6	..	..	..	N	A5	S39—A—..*..
Redwood City, Calif.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—A	A8	..40—A—3C6
Reidsville, N. C.	10	46	..	..	5.1	12	..	1.0	—P	A8	None
Reno, Nev.	21	170	15	..	27.4	..	..	..	A	None	S39—FP—3C4
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	107§	..	..	12.0	..	..	..	—PFO	None	N00—A—3M6
Richmond, Calif.	24	191	37	24	39.8	..	..	..	A	A8	None
Richmond Hts., Mo.	13	36	52	..	7.7	N	N	N	N	A8	None
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	11	46	20	..	7.6	..	..	..	P	None	None
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	93	15	5	18.1	26	7	5.3	PF	None	..40—..—SCS[1]
River Rouge, Mich.	17	116	30	3	23.0*	3	2	..*	PF	L2PFC6	None
Rochester, N. H.	12	70	42	..	7.7	20	17	2.4	PF	A8	None
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	A8	None
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	19	147	..	..	24.2	73	..	14.0	—A†	None	..37—..—SCS[1]
Roselle, N. J.	14	61§	..	..	8.6	..	..	..	PF	None	None
Rutherford, N. J.	15	78	19	1	12.8	..	..	..	—P	L8	..38—.. —SCS[1]
Rutland, Vt.	17	89	53	..	12.9	15	10	2.1	A	A8	None
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	86§	..	..	8.2	8§	..	0.8	F	A5	S38—FP—5S*
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	43	31	..	7.7	11	..	1.6	N	A6	None
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	144	10	..	19.1*	24	..	..*	-PFOU	X[2]3	S35—FP—3M3
Salem, Ohio	12	37	24	1	6.0	25	2	3.7	PF-OU	None	N13—A—3M6
Salina, Kan.	21	106§	..	..	11.2	18§	..	1.7	F	None	None
Salinas, Calif.	12	96‡	16	..	16.0	..	..	..	N	L8	None
Salisbury, Md.	13	117§	..	..	11.3	13§	..	1.7	N	None	......
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	84	28	4	13.9	22	15	4.3	N	M7	None
Sandusky, Ohio	25	152	2	2	21.0	29	3	4.5	PF-OU	A8	N10—A—..*..
Sanford, Fla.	10	58	10	..	5.2	6	..	0.8	F	M7	None
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	46	20	..	7.3	..	..	.	N	A5	S38—FP—5M4
San Leandro, Calif.	15	58	20	4	9.8	..	..	..	N	A5	C39—A—3C6
San Mateo, Calif.	19	109	27	..	18.4	..	..	..	—A	L3	None
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	121	26	..	14.1	33	3	4.4	N	PF3	None
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	42†	1	1	5.0	..	..	..	..	....	......
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	70	10	5	10.5	27*	35*	5.6*	N	A8	None
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	43	16	1	5.2	8	5	1.0	P-F	A6	None
Sarasota, Fla.	11	148§	..	..	12.1	12§	..	1.0	PF	L8	None
Saratoga Sprgs., N.Y.	14	155	76	..	20.9	19	65	5.8	PF-O	....	N15—A—3C6
Saugus t, Mass.	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	L4	..10—..—SCS[1]
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	L8	None
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—A	None	..13—..—SCS[1]
Sedalia, Mo.	20	86	7	..	7.8	N	N	N	N	None	None
Selma, Ala.	20	110	13	1	10.9	10	6	1.5	N	A8	None
Seminole, Okla.	12	36†	22	..	4.0	5†	3	1.0	F†	UL5	None
Shaker Hts., Ohio	23	164	14	..	29.4	..	..	..	PF-OU	CL8	N32—A—3M6
Shawnee, Okla.	22	112	11	..	11.7	21	..	2.2	PF	None	None
Shelby, N. C.	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N†	LU6	None
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	..	..	..	7.0†	..	..	..	PF	L1	None
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	43*	..	..	5.9*	..	..	..	N	None	None

Table VI-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Salary Increases 1941	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payrol (in thousands)			
		Full-Time	Part-Time								
Sheridan, Wyo......	11	29	2	..	$5.5*	7	..	$..*	F	None	S33—F—3M3
Sherman, Tex.......	17	96	..	..	9.7	24	..	2.3	F	X[2]8	None
Shorewood, Wis......	15	102	14	..	16.2	4	..	0.6	PF	A4	O39*—..—5M5
Southbridge t, Mass..	17	73†	12	8	11.0	..	..	..	PFO	CD	..39—..—SCS[1]
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	10	51§	..	..	7.9	..	..	..	N	A8	S37—P—3S6
S. Milwaukee, Wis...	11	55	34	..	9.9	13	..	1.9	PF	LCD6	S10—FP—5M5
South Orange, N. J...	14	87	20	..	20.7	11	..	1.9	PFO	None	..11—..—SCS[1]
S. Pasadena, Calif....	14	83	27	13	12.8	15	7	2.6	N	M7	None
S. Portland, Me.....	16	82	22	45	16.3	..	..	..	N	....	S35—FP—5A3
South St. Paul, Minn.	12	80	108	..	12.9	4	5	1.1	—A	L1	S36—P—3C3
Statesville, N. C.....	11	63§	..	..	5.2	31	..	3.1	PF	A8	None
Staunton, Va........	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N†	None	None
Steelton, Pa.........	13	56	..	..	6.0	14	3	2.1	N	A6	None
Sterling, Ill.........	11	48	6	..	8.0	..	..	..	PF	PF4	None
Stevens Point, Wis...	16	85†	36	..	11.0	12†	10	2.0	PF	L2	S33—FP—5M5
Stillwater, Okla......	10	41	37	..	9.7*	21	7	..*	N	A8	None
Stoneham t, Mass....	11	69	40	44	13.6	9	26	2.4	A	....	..10—..—SCS[1]
Stowe tp, Pa........	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	None	None
Stratford t, Conn....	23	107	6	..	16.0	N	N	N	PF	A8	......
Streator, Ill.........	15	38	8	117	7.4	..	..	..	PF	L2	S10—FP—3M3
Struthers, Ohio......	12	29	17	..	5.2	..	..	..	PF-OU	L6	N22—FP—3M5
Suffolk, Va..........	11	83	34	6	12.3	N	N	N	N	PF3L8	None
Sumter, S. C........	16	85	27	..	8.9	9	..	0.5	P	A9	None
Sunbury, Pa.........	15	22	30	18	4.1	..	..	..	P	P3	None
Swampscott t, Mass..	11	100	35	9	19.5	5	3	1.3	A	L6	..20—..—SCS[1]
Swissvale, Pa........	16	42	15	1	6.8	..	..	..	N	H1X[3]4	None
Tallahassee, Fla.....	16	421	1	15	28.0	75	..	6.0	POU-F	A7	......
Terrell, Tex.........	10	27	6	31	2.6	20	24	1.1	N	None	None
Texarkana, Ark......	12	41	18	..	5.3	..	..	..	PF	A6	S33—FP—3P6
Texarkana, Tex......	17	94	12	1	9.5	..	..	..	N	A8	None
Thomasville, Ga.....	13	44	17	..	4.2	7	1	0.8	N	A6	......
Thomasville, N. C...	11	50†	15	..	4.0	7†	2	1.0	PF†	A7	None
Tiffin, Ohio.........	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF-OU	PF3L1	N14—A—3M6
Tonawanda, N. Y....	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	UL8	N03—A—3M6
Traverse City, Mich..	14	84	..	..	8.6	52	..	6.3	N	None	None
Trinidad, Colo.......	13	32	32	6	5.7	13	14	2.2	PF	LD7	None
Twin Falls, Idaho...	12	44	35	..	7.2	14	28	2.1	N	PF3L1	None
Two Rivers, Wis.....	10	102	16	39	14.0	21	1	2.9	PF	A0	S34—FP—5A5
Union tp, N. J......	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	P	A8	..29—A—SCS[1]
Uniontown, Pa......	22	116	20	..	15.5	..	..	..	PF	A7	S17—FP—3C4
University Park, Tex.	14	106§	..	..	13.3	27§	..	3.1	N	A6	None
Urbana, Ill..........	14	52§	..	..	5.6	..	..	..	PF	None	C32—A—3M3
Valdosta, Ga........	16	107	10	..	9.5	9	5	1.5	A	A8	None
Vallejo, Calif........	20	168	3	1	25.5	50	..	6.7	A	PF8	None
Valley Stream, N.Y..	17	91	..	..	12.0	..	..	..	—A	None	None
Vancouver, Wash....	19	93	9	17	12.8	19	7	2.8	F†	PFL6	S36—FP—3M6
Vandergrift, Pa......	11	20	1	14	3.1	..	..	..	N	A6	None
Vicksburg, Miss.....	24	130	10	7	14.2	43	43	5.3	PF†	None	None
Vincennes, Ind......	18	88	1	7	9.0	12	8	2.2	PF	None	None
Virginia, Minn......	12	219	177	146	52.3	80	12	13.8	PF-O	None	None
Wakefield t, Mass....	16	95	138	..	15.3	66	5	9.7	PFOU	None	..08—..—SCS[1]
Walla Walla, Wash...	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	A4	S*—FP—3M6
Warren, Pa.........	15	52	..	2	6.8	..	..	..	PF	FL3	None
Watertown, S. D.....	11	56	16	13	6.9	26	20	4.1	F	None	None
Watertown, Wis.....	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF	None	S97—FP—5M5

Table VI-B.—Personnel Data for Cities of 10,000 to 25,000: 1942—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	EMPLOYMENT AND MONTHLY PAYROLL							Retirement Systems	Salary Increases 1941	CIVIL SERVICE
		General Governmental Functions				Public Service Enterprises					Legal Basis, Year Adopted; Departments Included; Number on Board, by Whom Appointed, Term
		Permanent		Temp and Other	Payroll (in thousands)	Perm. Full-Time	Part-Time, Temp. and Other	Payroll (in thousands)			
		Full-Time	Part-Time								
Waterville, Me.	17	62	84	1	$7.0	..	..	$..	PF	PLC6	......
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—A	None	N99—A—3C6
Waukesha, Wis.	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF	M6	S10—FP—5M5
Waycross, Ga.	17	89†	6	4	8.0	7†	3	1.0	N†	None	None
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	29	6	..	2.9	6	..	0.6	N	None	None
Webster t, Mass.	13	66	112	31	8.4	8	4	1.0	A	None	..37—..—SCS[1]
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	59	13	2	10.0	8	..	1.4	N	PF3	None
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	53	..	..	7.4*	17	..	0.1*	F	None	None
Westbrook, Me.	11	51	24	..	5.6	..	..	..	PF	FL1	None
West Chester, Pa.	13	49§	..	..	5.2	2§	..	0.3	N	A8	None
Westerly t, R. I.	11	53	17	..	6.8	12	19	3.1	P	None	None
Westfield, Mass.	19	126†	71	6	18.0	73†	14	9.0	A	A8	..09—..—SCS[1]
West Warwick t, R.I.	18	38	20	2	5.2	..	..	..	N	None	None
Wewoka, Okla.	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	F	DC7	None
Weymouth t, Mass.	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	F8	..12—..—SCS[1]
Whittier, Calif.	16	164§	..	..	18.6	24§	..	4.0	N	None	None
Willimantic, Conn.	12	51	58	..	9.6	16	..	2.4	PF	A6	None
Wilmette, Ill.	17	93	38	2	16.6	11	1	1.9	PF	F4	None
Winchester t, Mass.	15	168	19	7	23.3	18	..	2.0	A	None	..11—..—SCS[1]
Winnetka, Ill.	12	80	12	13	16.9	34	3	6.5	PF	None	None
Winona, Minn.	22	121	16	..	16.4	12	..	1.6	PF-OU	PF5	None
Winthrop t, Mass.	17	86	67	..	13.7	8	4	1.5	A	None	..10—..—SCS[1]
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	93	23	..	13.2	..	..	..	PF	L1	S21—FP—5M5
Wooster, Ohio	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	PF-OU	A8	N03—A—3M6
Xenia, Ohio	11	38†	28	..	5.0	8†	1	1.0	PF-OU	PFLU8	N18—FP—3C6
Ypsilanti, Mich.	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	N	A6	C36—F—3*6

[1] In Massachusetts and New Jersey the personnel functions for cities and towns are performed by the state civil service agency. In Massachusetts any town may accept civil service for the police or fire department, or both, or for all their employees. In New Jersey cities decide by referendum to accept the provisions of the state law and the services of the state commission.

Notes on Personnel Data, Tables VI-A and VI-B

Aberdeen, South Dakota: City pension system for all employees is pending.

Abilene, Texas: Total payroll for "general governmental functions" includes compensation of 33 "public-service enterprise" employees.

Altoona, Pennsylvania: Civil service covers fire, police, engineering, electrical, health, and building inspection employees.

Amesbury, Massachusetts: Information for general governmental functions does not include pay for one health employee.

Arlington County, Virginia: Information for "general governmental functions" does not include payrolls or employees of several elective officers paid in part by the state.

Asheville, North Carolina: One member of the civil service board has a two-year term, two have indefinite terms.

Attleboro, Massachusetts: Payroll is for 34 days.

Auburn, New York: Payroll for three city hall employees and two parking meter employees is included in data for "public-service enterprises."

Bakersfield, California: There are two separate civil service boards for fire and police employees, both established by state law in 1931 and both having three members appointed by the council for six-year terms.

Battle Creek, Michigan: Payrolls shown are for a five-week period.

Bethlehem, Pennsylvania: Civil service covers fire, police, and engineering employees.

Boston, Massachusetts: Payrolls are reported for a five-week period. Airport employees included under "general governmental functions."

Brainerd, Minnesota: Data for public-service enterprises include information for sewage disposal plant.

Brookline t, Massachusetts: State law requires metropolitan district to pension policemen and firemen.

Charleston, South Carolina: Police receive pensions under police pension and relief fund and from state police annuity fund.

Charlotte, North Carolina: Information for "public-service enterprises" does not include data for airport which reported four employees earning $380, in July, 1941.

Chelsea, Massachusetts: Payrolls shown are for a five-week period.

Clarksburg, West Virginia: There is a separate civil service board for police established by state law in 1937 having three members, one appointed by the governor, one by the chamber of commerce, and one by the fraternal order of police, for six-year terms.

Concord, North Carolina: Information for general governmental functions does not include an unknown number of fire employees who earned $1,019 in October, 1941.

Dearborn, Michigan: There is a separate civil service board for fire established by charter in 1937 having three members, two of whom are appointed by the mayor and the third by paid members of the fire department, for six-year terms.

Duluth, Minnesota: "Water supply" data include employees of gas department. All employees except firemen and policemen, receiving not over $175 per month, are now covered by a cost-of-living pay adjustment plan based on the Bureau of Labor Statistics index for Minneapolis.

Durham, North Carolina: Part of police under city and part under state.

Easton, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for fire, established by state law in 1932, having three members appointed by the mayor for four-year terms.

East St. Louis, Illinois: Information for "general governmental functions" includes 61 employees whose status was not reported, classified here as permanent full-time.

Ecorse, Michigan: Information for "general governmental functions" does not include salary of one engineer.

Elgin, Illinois: There is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees established by state law in 1903 having three members appointed by the mayor for three-year terms.

Elmwood Park, Illinois: Payroll of public-service enterprises includes pay for one janitor and three lighting employees included with "general governmental functions" employees.

Fort Smith, Arkansas: There is a separate civil service board for fire, police, water, and street employees established by state law in 1933 and having a self-perpetuating board of three with six-year terms.

Greenville, South Carolina: Police receive pensions under police pension and relief fund and from state police annuity fund.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania: Civil service covers fire, police, electrical, health, and engineering employees.

Hartford, Connecticut: Airport data are included in those shown for "general governmental functions."

Highland Park, Michigan: There is a separate civil service board for fire, established by state law in 1936, having three members, two of whom are appointed by the mayor and the third by the fire department, for six-year terms.

Holland, Michigan: Information for "general governmental functions" does not include an unknown number of employees in other general functions earning $2,003 in October, 1941.

Johnstown, New York: Information for general governmental functions includes 42 temporary employees who were election officers.

Johnstown, Pennsylvania: The civil service information shown applies to three identical but separate boards for police employees, fire employees, and electrical and engineering employees.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for police employees established by state law in 1934, having three members appointed by the council for four-year terms.

Lewiston, Idaho: Information for public-service enterprises includes sewerage system.

Lexington, Kentucky: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees, established by ordinance in 1930, having three members appointed by the city manager for indefinite terms.

Madison, Wisconsin: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees established by state law in 1897, having five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms.

Marlborough, Massachusetts: Information for public-service enterprises includes sewage department.

Marshall, Texas: Payroll is for five-week period.

Marshalltown, Iowa: Information for "general governmental functions" does not include salaries of eight councilmen paid quarterly.

Massena, New York: Information for "general governmental functions" does not include data for village council which is paid annually.

Miami Beach, Florida: The director of the civil service board has an indefinite term.

Nampa, Idaho: Sewer employees and payrolls included in "public-service enterprises" data. "Public-service enterprises" data exclusive of information for airport.

Nashua, New Hampshire: City official reports that a "state board of retirement is new this year." The Bureau of the Census had not yet determined whether this is properly a state system.

Newburyport, Massachusetts: Payroll is for a five-week period.

New Castle, Pennsylvania: There are three separate civil service boards. A board for electrical and engineering employees was established in 1934 by state law consisting of three members appointed by the council for four-year terms. An identical board was established in the same year for firemen and sanitary police. A board for policemen was established by state law in 1935 having three members appointed for four-year terms by the council.

New Orleans, Louisiana: Partial data. Included only information for "health," "water," and "sewerage" department.

Newport, Kentucky: All civil service duties and powers for general governmental employees are vested in the city manager. There is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees, established by state law in 1920, having three members appointed by the city manager for two-year terms.

North Attleboro, Massachusetts: Payroll is for a five-week period.

Nutley, New Jersey: Information for "general governmental functions" includes data for water department.

Omaha, Nebraska: Civil service covers all employees except police, fire, and a few other classes.

Orlando, Florida: "Electric light and power" employees and payroll are included with data shown for "water-supply."

Owensboro, Kentucky: There is a separate civil service board for police and fire employees, established by state law in 1928, having four members appointed by the mayor for a one-year term.

Parkersburg, West Virginia: A separate civil service board for police employees was established in 1937 by state law, and has three members with six-year terms, appointed by the governor, the chamber of commerce, and the fraternal order of the police.

Portland, Maine: Information for "public-service enterprises" does not include data for "water department." In July, 1941, 141 "water department" employees earned $14,447.

Racine, Wisconsin: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees established by state law in 1937, having five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms.

Raleigh, North Carolina: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police, established by state law in 1935, having five members appointed by the fire department, the police department, and three civic organizations, for three-year terms.

Reading, Pennsylvania: The members of the civil service board are appointed by the director of the department of public affairs.

River Rouge, Michigan: Payroll for public-service enterprises is included with payroll shown for general governmental functions. Pay period is for 34 days.

Rochester, Minnesota: There is a separate civil service board for firemen, established by state law in 1939, having three members appointed by the council for three-year terms.

Rocky Mount, North Carolina: "Sewer" employees and payrolls are included in totals shown for "public-service enterprises."

St. Cloud, Minnesota: Payroll for public-service enterprises is included with payroll shown for general governmental functions.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Police, fire, and health employees are under city pension system; all others under state. The members of the civil service board are appointed by the city comptroller.

Santa Monica, California: "Other public-service enterprises" include data for an unknown number of cemetery and golf course employees.

Santa Rosa, California: Data for public-service enterprises include data for sewer and street employees.

Sharon, Pennsylvania: Civil service covers police, fire, engineering, and health employees.

Shenandoah, Pennsylvania: Information for general governmental functions does not include an unknown number of sanitation and waste removal employees earning $950 in October, 1941.

Sheridan, Wyoming: Payroll for public-service enterprises is included with payroll shown for general governmental functions.

South Gate, California: This city has a contract for personnel services with Los Angeles County Civil Service Commission.

Spokane, Washington: A pension system has to be adopted for all employees beginning July 1, 1942.

Springfield, Massachusetts: October, 1941, payrolls are for a five-week period.

Stillwater, Oklahoma: Payroll for public-service enterprises is included with payroll shown for general governmental functions.

Tacoma, Washington: Members of the civil service board are elected.

Washington, D. C.: The "O" and "U" groups are covered by the federal civil service retirement system. Certain personnel functions are performed by the United States Civil Service Commission.

Wauwatosa, Wisconsin: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees, established by state law in 1922, having five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms.

Wenatchee, Washington: Information for public-service enterprises does not include pay of 16 water-supply employees. Only partial data are shown for general governmental functions.

West Allis, Wisconsin: There is a separate civil service board for fire and police employees, established by state law in 1906, having five members appointed by the mayor for five-year terms.

West Haven, Connecticut: The civil service data shown are for the separate police board. There is also a fire civil service board established by state law in 1937; additional information about this latter board was not reported.

Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania: Payroll for "public-service enterprises" is included with payroll for "general governmental functions."

Williamsport, Pennsylvania: Civil service covers fire, police, engineering, and health employees.

Wyandotte, Michigan: "Electric light and power" employees and payroll included with data shown for "water-supply."

York, Pennsylvania: There is a separate civil service board for fire employees, established by state law in 1940, having four members appointed by the mayor for four-year terms.

Professional Organization: Personnel

Civil Service Assembly

The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada is an association of public agencies and officials engaged in public personnel administration, together with other organizations and individuals similarly interested in maintaining and improving the standards of public personnel administration. The Assembly was organized in 1906. Its present constituent public agencies are civil service commissions, boards, or personnel offices serving an entire governmental jurisdiction, as well as personnel offices serving a particular governmental department or division. At the close of 1941, the Civil Service Assembly included 896 members; two-thirds of these are agencies and individuals engaged in public personnel administration.

The purposes of the Assembly are to assist public personnel agencies in the administration of merit system programs; to foster and develop interest in, and a wider application of, sound personnel administration in the public service based upon principles of the merit system; to promote the study, development, and use of scientific methods of administration and research in the field of public personnel administration; to determine, formulate, and declare the fundamental principles involved in such administration, and to standardize its terminology and definition; to furnish a forum for the interchange of sound and practical information relating to personnel problems; and to serve as a clearinghouse for the collection and distribution of knowledge concerning prevailing policies, methods, and tools of administration in the public personnel field.

In 1941 the Assembly published 12 issues of its monthly *News Letter,* together with the second volume of the quarterly, *Public Personnel Review.* Consulting services on drafting and revising personnel legislation and administrative regulations were made available to national, state, and local personnel agencies, as well as to other governmental organizations and officials and to interested civic groups. The Civil Service Assembly conducted an annual meeting at Jacksonville, Florida, and regional conferences at Washington, D. C.; Chicago, Illinois; and Los Angeles, California. Staff members of the Assembly's headquarters office participated in approximately 25 meetings and conferences of civic, professional, and employee groups interested in the establishment, extension, and strengthening of the merit system in government. The Assembly, through its headquarters office, continued to carry forward a joint study with the United States Civil Service Commission, seeking to develop means whereby the federal civil service commission and personnel agencies at other governmental levels might participate in the joint recruitment of personnel.

The year 1941 also marked the publication by the Assembly of three of the committee reports in the series, "Policies and Practices in Public Personnel Administration." The undertaking, launched in 1937, contemplates the eventual publication of a comprehensive series of volumes embracing each of the major functional activities in this field. The three reports already published are entitled, *Employee Training in the Public Service, Public Relations of Public Personnel Agencies,* and *Position-Classification in the Public Service.* Five additional committee reports were completed in final draft form during 1941, and the work of preparing them for publication was begun.—James M. Mitchell, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Personnel

Sources of Statistics: Personnel

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada. Civil Service Agencies in the United States, a 1940 Census. 1940. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Roster of civil service agencies showing name, legal basis, composition of commission or board, title and method of selection of executive officer (city agencies).

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Monthly Labor Review. Government Printing Office, Washington. Changes in cost of living in 32 cities; trend of employment and payrolls in 13 metropolitan areas; index of retail food costs in 51 cities.

United States Bureau of the Census. Financial Statistics of Cities. Annual. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Number of municipal employees in cities over 100,000 population as of April 1 of previous years.

—Quarterly Employment Survey. Results of first survey published in five parts in March and April, 1940, based on questionnaire sent to all cities over 5,000 by Division of State and Local Government of the Bureau of the Census. Issued each quarter are separate reports for counties over 50,000, for counties under 50,000, for townships, for cities of 5,000 to 10,000, for cities of 10,000 to 25,000, for cities of 2,500 to 5,000, for cities over 25,000, for small incorporated places under 2,500. February 1942 issue is entitled: Public Employment and the War; a Functional Analysis with Special Attention to State and Local Government. 90pp.

International City Managers' Association. Government in Small Council-Manager Cities. 1937. Government in Small American Cities. 1938. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Former gives number of full-time, regular officials and employees in 80 council-manager cities of less than 5,000 population; and the latter gives similar information for 382 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population, regardless of form of government.

—The Municipal Year Book, 1938. "Municipal Retirement Systems," pp. 310-38. Gives data on retirement systems in 819 cities over 10,000 population in 1937, covering such points as date established, extent of coverage, 1937 contributions by city and by employees, and cost of administration in 1937.

Selected Standard References: Personnel

ELEMENTS OF A COMPREHENSIVE PERSONNEL PROGRAM. By Henry F. Hubbard. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 17pp. 35 cents.

MERIT SYSTEM INSTALLATION. By Members of the Public Administration Service Staff. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 58pp. $1.50.

MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 457pp. $7.50.

PERSONNEL PROGRAMS FOR SMALLER CITIES, AS EXEMPLIFIED BY INSTALLATIONS IN VARIOUS CITIES IN MICHIGAN. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 46pp. 75 cents.

POLICIES AND PRACTICES IN PUBLIC PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION: (1) EMPLOYEE TRAINING IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. Milton Hall, chairman. 172pp. $2.50. (2) PUBLIC RELATIONS OF PUBLIC PERSONNEL AGENCIES. William E. Mosher, chairman. 259pp. $2.50. (3) POSITION-CLASSIFICATION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. Ismar Baruch, chairman. 404pp. $4.50. (4) EMPLOYEE RELATIONS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE. Gordon R. Clapp, chairman. 246pp. $2.50. Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941-42.

PROBLEMS OF THE AMERICAN PUBLIC SERVICE; (1) BETTER GOVERNMENT PERSONNEL. 182pp. $2. (2) GOVERNMENT BY MERIT. By Lucius Wilmerding, Jr. 294pp. $3. (3) FIVE MONOGRAPHS ON SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION. 433pp. $4. By C. J. Friedrich, W. C. Beyer, S. D. Spero, J. F. Miller, and G. A. Graham. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1935.

Public Personnel Administration. By William E. Mosher and J. Donald Kingsley. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York City. 1941. 671pp. $5.

Retirement Systems for Public Employees. Municipal Finance Officers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 16pp. 25 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: Personnel

Current Research in the Field of Public Personnel Administration. Compiled by the Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 13pp.

Determining Training Needs in Local Communities. United States Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 1941. 61pp.

Development of Administrators. Office of Personnel, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 1941. 14pp.

(1) Emergency Salary Administration. By Murray S. Chism and others. 32pp. (2) Interchanging Ideas Between Management and Employees. By Harold B. Bergen and others. 24pp. (3) Office Organization and Personnel Problems; Centralization—Testing—Attitude Surveys. By John Mitchell and others. 39pp. (4) Selection and Training Procedures in Expanding the Working Force. By Guy B. Arthur, Jr., and others. 31pp. (5) Stepping Up Office Production. By Henry E. Niles and others. 48pp. (6) Wage Adjustment and Grievance Policies. By C. Canby Balderston and others. 24pp. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1941.

Employee Relations in the Public Service. A Committee Report, Gordon R. Clapp, chairman. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 300pp. $2.50.

Employee Training in the Public Service. A Committee Report, Milton Hall, chairman. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, 1941. 172pp. $2.50.

Employer and Employee Relationships in Government. Report of a Special Committee of the National Civil Service Reform League, 67 West 44 Street, New York. 1941. 7pp.

Employment and Earnings in the Engineering Profession, 1929 to 1934. United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941. 235pp. 25 cents.

(1) Extension of Old Age and Survivors Insurance Provisions of the Federal Social Security Act to Employees of States and Local Governments. 3pp. 15 cents. (2) Extension of the Social Security Act to State, County, and Municipal Employees. 8pp. 15 cents. Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941.

Fields of Personnel Work. By John G. Darley and Ralph F. Berdie. Science Research Associates, 1700 Prairie Avenue, Chicago. 1941. 48pp. 50 cents.

Governmental Personnel in New Hampshire; Summary of the Proceedings of the Fourth Institute of Public Affairs. Edited by Thorsten Kalijarvi. University of New Hampshire, Durham. 1941. 55pp.

Hourly Earnings of Employees in Large and Small Enterprises. Temporary National Economic Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 94pp. 15 cents.

How to Interview. Walter Van Dyke Bingham and Bruce Victor Moore. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1941. 263pp. $3.

How to Select and Direct the Office Staff. By Edward A. Richards and Edward B. Rubin. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1941. 179pp. $2.50.

How to Supervise People. By Alfred M. Cooper. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1941. 150pp. $1.75.

Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund. Illinois Municipal Retirement Fund, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago. 1942. 16pp.

Job Evaluation and Merit Rating; a Manual of Procedures. By Eugene J. Benge. National Foremen's Institute, Inc., Deep River, Connecticut. 1941. 73pp. $7.50.

Labor Relations in the Civil Service. By Ellis Ranen. Conference on Civil Service Legislation, Committee on Labor Relations in the Public Service, 393 Central Park West, New York. 1941. 9pp.

Manual for Occupational Classifiers. Work Projects Administration, Washington, D.C. 1940. 64pp.

Manual of Procedure for Municipal Civil Service Commissions. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany, New York. 1941. 111pp. $1.50.

Memorandum on Wage Policy and Cost of Living. Boston Municipal Research Bureau, One Court Street, Boston. 1941. 18pp.

Merit System Installation: Problems and Procedures in Establishing a Public Personnel Agency. By the Staff of Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 58pp. $1.50.

Municipal Personnel in Massachusetts. Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, Inc., 11 Beacon Street, Boston. 1942. 34pp.

North Carolina Local Governmental Employees Retirement System. North Carolina League of Municipalities, Raleigh. 1941. 31pp. 25 cents.

Personnel Management; Principles, Practices, and Point of View. Walter Dill Scott and others. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1941. 589pp. $4.

Police Relief and Firemen's Pension Funds.

Report prepared for Council Committee on Public Welfare and Safety. Chamber of Commerce, Akron, Ohio, 1941. 94pp.

Position-Classification in the Public Service. A Committee Report, Ismar Baruch, chairman. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 404pp. $4.50.

Power of Municipalities to Enter into Labor Union Contracts: A Survey of Law and Experience. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1941. 78pp. $2.

Problems and Policies in Industrial Relations in a War Economy. Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J. 1941. 14pp. 10 cents.

Proceedings of the 1940 Louisiana Personnel Conference. College of Commerce, Louisiana State University, University, Louisiana. 1940. 55pp.

Public Employment and the War: A Functional Analysis. By C. E. Rightor. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1942. 90pp.

Public Employment in the United States: 1941. United States Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1941. 78pp.

Public Personnel Administration. By William E. Mosher and J. Donald Kingsley. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. Revised edition, 1941. 671pp. $5.

Public Relations of Public Personnel Agencies. A Committee Report, William E. Mosher, chairman. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 259pp. $2.50.

Report of the President's Committee on Civil Service Improvement. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941. 128pp.

Report on Salary and Wage Trends in Various Cities. By Norman N. Gill. Municipal Reference Library, city hall, Milwaukee. October 15, 1941. 17pp. 12 cents.

Rules for the Administration of Limited Civil Service or Merit System of Civil Service Commission as Established under Santa Clara County Ordinance No. 154. Civil Service Commission, San Jose, California. 1941. 16pp.

Salary and Wage Increases by 384 United States Cities During 1941. By Carl H. Chatters and Margorie Leonard. Municipal Finance Officers Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 4pp. 15 cents.

Second Report of the New York State Commission on Extension of the Civil Service. New York State Civil Service Commission, Albany, 1941. 36pp.

Selected Bibliography in Public Personnel Administration. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 5pp.

Selection and Development of Prospective Foremen. By John W. Riegel. University of Michigan, Bureau of Industrial Relations, Ann Arbor. 1941. 69pp. $2.

Selection Procedures. Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey. 1941. 8pp. 20 cents.

Standards of Professional Relations and Conduct. By Daniel W. Mead. American Society of Civil Engineers, 33 West 39 Street, New York. 1941. 31pp. 50 cents.

Teacher Salaries. Civic Research Institute, 711 Waltower Building, Kansas City, Missouri. 1942. 12pp.

Telling Stockholders About Employee Relations. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Avenue, New York. 1941. 43pp.

Training Municipal Employees. By John J. Furia. Bureau of Training, Civil Service Commission, New York. 1940-41. 96pp.

(1) Training Program for Assistants in Public Management. 3pp. 10 cents. (2) Training Program for Assistants in the Personnel Department. 22pp. 20 cents. Personnel Department, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville. 1941.

Trends in Industrial Pensions. Industrial Relations Counselors, Inc., 1270 Sixth Avenue, New York. 1940. 88pp. $1.

Selected Periodicals: Personnel

Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada News Letter. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5; free to members.

Journal of State and Local Government Employees. (Monthly except September.) American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees, 448 West Washington Avenue, Madison, Wisconsin. $1.

Personnel. (Quarterly.) American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $2.

Personnel Administration. (Monthly, September to June.) Society for Personnel Administration, P. O. Box 266, Washington, D. C. $3.

Personnel Journal. (Monthly, September to June.) The Personnel Research Foundation, 60 East 42 Street, New York. $5.

Public Personnel Quarterly. (Quarterly.) Civil Service Commission of the City of New York, Municipal Building, New York. $1.

Public Personnel Review. (Quarterly.) Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5.

Public Personnel Studies. (Monthly.) Bureau of Public Personnel Administration, 4728 Fourteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. $5.

PART THREE

MUNICIPAL FINANCE

Finance Administration

Budgeting
Purchasing

Assessment
Debt Trends

Financial Data for Cities Over 30,000

Municipal Finance

Summary of 1941 developments in:

FINANCE ADMINISTRATION

BUDGETING PURCHASING

ASSESSMENT DEBT TRENDS

Finance Administration

By Carl H. Chatters*

Executive Director, Municipal Finance Officers Association, Chicago

During 1941 the finances of American cities were greatly disturbed by the impact of the defense program. New types of expenditures were necessary, some revenues increased, other revenues slipped away, but there was a continuing tendency toward the improvement of accounting and financial procedures.

Effect of Defense and War. The direct results of the defense program were spotty. In the defense areas where war industries or camps were located, expenditures were greatly increased without compensating local revenues. Higher price levels caused local governments generally to increase salaries or wages or both. The changing pay schedules caused many cities to become interested in classification and pay plans. Prices of commodities and equipment increased. Federal aid to some communities was extensive, while others were seriously and adversely affected by the location of camps, the relocation of industry, or the construction of housing projects.

To help finance the war many municipalities invested surplus or investment funds in defense bonds. Other communities drafted salary deduction plans so that employees would regularly purchase defense bonds and stamps. The question of the taxation of defense plants reached a climax when the federal government tried unsuccessfully to exclude British owned plants from American taxation by a treaty, which was not ratified. The amount of property withdrawn from local taxation through transfer of title to the federal government caused some cities to sustain embarrassing losses in revenue. The United States Supreme Court upheld the right of the state of Alabama to impose its 2 per cent sales and use taxes on materials bought for government defense projects by contractors holding "cost plus fixed fee" agreements.

Accounting. Many large cities, including Minneapolis, Minnesota; Hartford, Connecticut; and Kansas City, Missouri, completely overhauled or improved their accounting systems. Smaller cities in Michigan and Wisconsin and other states undertook similar activities. The movement toward better classifications of accounts also made progress, with specific developments in New York City; Hartford, Connecticut; and Arlington County, Virginia. Cost accounting progressed with new installations in Saginaw, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Montreal, Quebec; and Menasha, Wisconsin. Menasha demonstrated that a comparatively small city can use a cost system successfully for administrative purposes.

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*In the preparation of this material the author had the assistance of Nestor V. Wahlberg.

The development of accounting manuals was one of the features of the year's activity. Louisville, Kentucky; Rayne, Louisiana; Kalamazoo, Michigan; and Portland, Oregon, among others, developed manuals for internal use. The Portland manual, prepared by the city auditor, was of such quality that it won the first annual Louisville Award given by the Municipal Finance Officers Association for the outstanding accomplishment of a finance officer during the year. The Portland manual was in detail and stressed internal operating procedures as well as outlining classifications of accounts and methods to be followed with each major type of bookkeeping unit.

There was increasing interest in the matter of uniform fiscal years for states and local governments. In Oregon widespread changes were made, and the state of Massachusetts changed its fiscal year to conform to 39 other states and the federal government. The federal Bureau of the Census published a report showing the fiscal year ends of 162,524 units of government. It is apparent that June 30 is the outstanding fiscal year ending date and that December 31 is the next most common. Most school districts observe the June 30 fiscal year closing, and 40 states and the federal government now close their fiscal years on that date. A still more complete uniformity is needed with the increased use of grants-in-aid and the desire for more complete statistics.

In the field of municipal accounting publications the important event was the publication in revised form of three of the important books of the National Committee on Municipal Accounting: *Municipal Accounting Statements, Municipal Accounting Terminology,* and *Governmental Accounting Bibliography.*

There may be a tendency during the coming year to abandon some accounting work because of the difficulties in obtaining personnel. Nevertheless, many new responsibilities will be placed on accounting officers, and they need to make every effort to maintain the rate of progress which has been going on for several years.

Auditing. No unusual events during the year took place with respect to municipal auditing. The city of Port Arthur, Texas, abandoned its policy of requesting competitive bids for its municipal audit and decided to select the best auditor based on his qualifications. The Tennessee Valley Authority published a pamphlet outlining a minimum program for audits by independent accountants who examine the books of municipalities under contract with the TVA. New Hampshire made some progress by permitting towns which had their books audited by certified public accountants or the municipal accounting division of the State Tax Commission to refrain from electing citizen auditors. Connecticut took a somewhat similar step, and in addition to that reduced the requirement for printing audits from the entire report to the printing of the recommendations only.

Reporting. American cities continue to make rapid progress in the improvement of their complete financial statements. These statements are tending to conform to the recommendations of the National Committee on Municipal Accounting as outlined in its book, *Municipal Accounting Statements.* Scores of reports indicate that they are following such standards. During the latter part of the year 82 municipalities submitted their annual reports for review by the Municipal Finance Officers Association, which gave them a detailed statement of their extent of conformity with the recommendations of the Association and the National Committee on Municipal Accounting. They were advised exactly how to bring their reports into conformity with such standards.

State supervision of local finance and its relation to local statistics on a national basis were recognized. Representatives of 24 states met in Washington, D.C., in December, 1941, to discuss the various phases of state supervision and a tentative plan for uniform state reporting to the Bureau of the Census. A preliminary report had been prepared by seven state officials who met in Washington some weeks earlier at the invitation of the Bureau. The first complete picture of the field of state supervision was obtained by publication of Wylie Kilpatrick's monograph, *State Supervision of Local Finance,* in November, 1941.

In-Service Training. At least 10 states carried on some kind of in-service training program for municipal finance officers on a statewide basis. Texas had a full-time itinerant instructor with a long series of schools. Illinois conducted 12 regional schools for a period of eight weeks with an attendance of about three hundred. Colorado conducted its first training school at the University of Colorado for two days. Florida, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Wisconsin had short institutes or schools, all conducted in cooperation with educational institutions. New Jersey continued its schools in cooperation with Princeton University, holding sessions over a long period of weeks at two different locations.

The short institutes or schools for finance officers usually ran for two days. The course consisted of lectures and problems carefully worked out in advance so that the students had the same type of training they would have received in well-conducted college or university work. In Illinois a manual consisting of several chapters with problems and questions was prepared especially for the course, the entire manual being written particularly for small Illinois municipalities. The classes were conducted by regular university instructors on leave. It has been found that finance officers are more interested in carefully prepared subject matter presented in regular instruction style than they are in the hit-and-miss type of school.

Other important training activities were the Institute of Government at the University of Southern California; a finance officers' training course, lasting 16 weeks, conducted in Massachusetts by the city auditor of Boston through the state department of education; and informal training classes held by employees of Seattle, Washington. New York City has conducted several in-service training courses for municipal finance officers. Other states were interested in such programs but were awaiting the development of adequate literature and the availability of competent instructors.

Revenues. There were no definite over-all trends in municipal revenue matters during 1941. Real estate tax collections seem to have been better and to have approached or surpassed predepression standards. The foreclosure and sale of tax-delinquent lands continued to be an outstanding problem which was receiving greater attention. No new drastic tax limitation laws were passed, nor were any homestead tax exemption measures written into statutes or constitutions. The movement for installment payment of taxes was extended in Wisconsin for current taxes, and in Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota for delinquent taxes.

Several states for the first time granted shares of some taxes to their localities. Arizona will return 45 per cent of the automobile license tax collection to cities. The state of Indiana increased the allocation of gas taxes to cities from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, and North Carolina increased the same distribution from half a million to a million dollars. South Dakota will return all local liquor license fees to the municipalities instead of the 50 per cent formerly returned.

The city of New Orleans adopted a 2 per cent sales and use tax effective January 1, 1941, which was later sustained by the state's supreme court. This replaced former sales and gasoline taxes.

There was a growing tendency toward the use of service charges for the financing of some services. This trend was particularly noticeable in the states affected by tax limitations. Miami, Florida, for instance, makes an annual charge for the collection of garbage. Many cities had previously done this. The use of sewage disposal charges continued to grow, and parking meters continued to spread and become less of a controversial issue.

Several cities, including Pompano, Florida, and Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tennessee, imposed minor local taxes or license fees on motor vehicles. In Virginia there was a tendency to lighten the burden of automobile taxation because of the extended use of parking meters and the accompanying revenue.

Intergovernmental Fiscal Matters. The subject of federal, state, and local fiscal relations continued to be talked about a great deal, but little action was taken. In Canada a conference was called in Ottawa to discuss the Rowell-Sirois report in January, 1941. The conference disbanded without taking action. In the United States, on June 12, the Secretary of the Treasury announced the appointment of several consultants, under the direction of Luther Gulick, to examine the subject of federal, state, and local fiscal relations. Several national organizations appointed committees to deal with the same subject.

Other Administrative Matters. Long-term financial programming received an impetus through the establishment of the Public Work Reserve, whose purpose is to plan public works for the postwar period. Some cities where statutes permit it went ahead with plans of their own along these lines. The city manager of Rochester, New York, submitted a long-term financial plan to the city council in November, 1941. Milwaukee created a special technical committee of employees to develop a long-term plan. New York cities, villages, and first-class towns were authorized to create reserve funds for capital improvements. Washington cities were authorized to establish reserve funds for any municipal purpose. California and Oregon cities previously had statutory authority for the establishment of reserve funds for public works. Departments of finance were created in Superior and Two Rivers, Wisconsin, by the new city managers. Activities formerly carried on in several agencies were combined in the new finance departments.

Municipal Budgeting

By A. E. Buck

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The expansion of the national defense program during 1941, plus America's entry into the second World War, has had an important bearing on municipal budgeting which may not yet be apparent to many local authorities. While the United States was still engaged in furthering the defense program, it was asserted by federal budget officials that the greatly increased spending of the national government would produce added income in the form of taxes, licenses, fees, and so on for the state and local governments. Although most of this new income would go directly to the state governments, they in turn would divide it with the local units under the various subsidy and shared-tax arrangements in the several states. But recently it begins to appear that, as a result of the active participation by the United States in the war, various restrictions must be imposed upon the sale and use of certain products, such as gasoline and rubber, in order to meet the requirements of the country's increased war efforts. This will mean a very considerable reduction in sales and other taxes for most of the state governments, and consequently a reduction in the amount of money which they will have available to share with the local governments. Some municipalities, too, will be directly affected in their revenue collections by these federal restrictions. At the same time, they will have added expenses to meet, especially in defense areas, for police and fire protection, traffic regulation, public health and recreational facilities, sanitary controls, readjustment of schools, and municipal utility services. Rising prices will also compel cities to spend more to maintain current levels of service, and to meet the growing pressure for wage and salary increases. Of course the cities should have less unemployment to take care of, at least so long as the present national war effort keeps going.

But on the whole this situation seems to add up to very little if any extra revenue income for the cities. The possibility of most cities' accumulating and putting aside surplus funds to tide them over the postwar depression, as some authorities have suggested, is therefore not very promising. It is apparent, however, that city governments should cease to borrow in competition with the federal government during the war period, and should reserve whatever borrowing margin and fund resources they may have, or can accumulate, for the postwar period. All municipal budgeting should be rigidly held on this course until the war is over.

It is evident that some state officials do not appreciate at this time the desirability of encouraging or assisting municipalities to put aside surplus funds to help meet the needs of a postwar depression. In Connecticut, for example, the state attorney general interpreted a state law which had been on the statute books for a great many years to mean that local governments could not accumulate surpluses except in sinking funds definitely set up to retire bond issues. Several towns, as a result of this opinion, were required to appropriate surpluses which they had accumulated in recent years. One town levied no tax in 1941, its accumulated surplus being sufficient to meet all of its expenditures.

After years of effort, many municipal researchers are somewhat discouraged over the progress that has been made in municipal budgeting. This was the consensus of those who gathered at the annual conference of the Governmental Research Association, which met at Princeton, New Jersey, in September, 1941. It was agreed at this conference that a special committee of the Association would study some of the more important problems of municipal budgeting with the idea of ascertaining what practical steps could be taken to vitalize budgetary methods and practices. Such a study was believed to be very appropriate at this time in view of the war emergency and its ultimate effect upon the municipalities of the country.

Comprehensive budget plans, long-term financial planning, citizen participation in municipal budget making, and state supervision of local budgeting have been some of the more important aspects which have been emphasized during 1941. The Buffalo, New York, city budget, for example, was severely criticized by the local Municipal Research Bureau for not being a comprehensive financial plan. "For four months at the beginning of each year," wrote the Bureau in its weekly leaflet, "the department heads, the mayor and the council compile what we commonly call the 'budget' for the following year. It covers debt service, operating expenses, and the revenues with which to meet these prospective obligations. But nobody expects that this budget sets forth 'the complete monetary requirements' of the year. There is still the open door to the 'borrowing margin,' if there be any. So, during the next 12 months interested groups propose bond issues for this, that, or the other 'permanent improvement.' Such proposals are then considered under the lure of federal aid." As a remedy, the Bureau proposed that the annual city budget include all expenditures from bond issues, setting forth a plan for capital as well as current purposes, and that the projects in the capital part of the budget should be based upon a continuous five-year program which includes all desirable improvements in the order of their urgency. This is good advice, not only for Buffalo but for many other cities which follow equally undesirable budgetary practice when it comes to comprehensive planning.

Here and there over the country efforts have been made to stimulate citizen interest and participation in municipal budget making. Perhaps the citizens of Providence, Rhode Island, succeeded during 1941 as well as those of any other American city. Through their research agency, the Providence Governmental Research Bureau, they succeeded in getting on the inside of the processes of that city's budget making; they actually saw the wheels go around in the formulation of the city's spending and tax plans. This was a new experience for them, and one that appealed particularly to those who pay the city's taxes and are interested in the character and quality of its services.

In extending its program to afford taxpayers an opportunity to object to higher taxes and expenditures, the Iowa Taxpayers' Association secured the passage of an act in the 1941 legislature permitting a public appeal to the state budget appeal board, consisting of the state comptroller, state auditor, and state treasurer, in all public construction projects costing over $5,000. This provision, formerly in the Iowa Code, was stricken out about 10 years ago. The new law not only permits taxpayers to appeal, but it gives the state board additional jurisdiction over public contracts.

There was very little change during 1941 in the legislation governing state supervision of local budgeting. Kansas revised its local budget law to permit greater flexibility within statutory funds. The state accountant assumes responsibility for the form of the local budgets. In case of emergencies, additional expenditures beyond the budget must be approved by the state commission of revenue and taxation. Emergency warrants, instead of being drawn on the local treasurer, are drawn on the county treasurer. Provision must be made to levy additional taxes at the next tax-levying period to take up the emergency warrants. A new budget law, applicable to the cities of the state, was enacted in Montana and became effective on July 1. This law enables taxpayers in the cities to play a stronger role in budgeting.

State supervision of local budgeting is now required by law in more than two-thirds of the states. To be exact, 37 states supervise budget making in their counties, while 28 of these same states extend this supervision to their cities as well. Budget making by other local units (exclusive of school districts) is prescribed by 21 states. Too many of the existing state acts, however, are faulty in that their requirements for local budgeting apply only to one class of local governments. Semi-independent boards, agencies, districts, or funds are often omitted from supervision. The early restriction of local budgeting provisions to current operations only is now considered ill-advised, and is gradually being corrected by the requirement that capital outlays and the proceeds from borrowings must also be included in the annual budget of each local unit.

Further data on state supervision of local budgeting and other financial functions are to be found in an up-to-the-minute monograph by Wylie Kilpatrick, entitled, *State Supervision of Local Finance* (Public Administration

Service, No. 79), which appeared in December, 1941. This monograph gives a lucid and comprehensive review of the subject in the very minimum of space—65 pages. Besides, it is written by one who has devoted years to the careful study and analysis of the data under consideration.

Assessment Administration

By Albert W. Noonan

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Nineteen forty-one can be recorded as another year of progress so far as the field of assessment administration is concerned. This is not to say there were no setbacks; these took place, as usual, but on balance the gains reported outweighed them.

For some time it has been apparent that organization and personnel are the Siamese twins who are the main culprits or heroes in the struggle for efficient public administration. Emphasis on more competent personnel became deeper and more widespread during 1941, while there were also a few significant changes in organization.

In-service training received much encouragement and gained much ground. Some form of in-service training for assessing officers is now the rule in all but a few states. Schools, district meetings, and state conferences are organized by heads of local offices for departmental personnel, by leagues of municipalities, by state tax departments, by state associations of assessors, by state universities, acting individually and jointly. Obviously these meetings varied greatly in instructional value, but all of them possessed some merit.

The most advanced was the Texas program. The planning and organization of this program was described in the 1941 Municipal Year Book (p. 175). Early in the year the first of a series of schools was held. Attendance was small but each additional school showed a marked increase. The seventh, and last held in 1941, was organized at San Antonio, where the number of students enrolled was 114. The total enrollment for all schools was 289, of which 170 received official certificates from the University of Texas. Basic instructional material for the course consisted of an assessors' manual which has now been issued in printed form. Texas is the only state where a competent person (Aldro Jenks, now acting director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of the University of Texas) is devoting full time to this work, but the results that have been obtained clearly show how much can be accomplished when this can be done. The Pennsylvania program had the benefit of a part-time instructor in the person of Elmer W. Osenbach, city assessor of Allentown, who contributed much to its effectiveness. Several county schools were assembled with good attendance and results.

The variety of programs undertaken and the many questions concerning them which remain unanswered led to the appointment of an official committee on in-service training by the National Association of Assessing Officers. This committee was commissioned to investigate the programs now in operation to discover the main virtues each possessed so that it could prepare a set of recommendations or guides for those who will be organizing training programs in the future. The committee is still engaged in its study.

There were also other evidences of pressure for more competent personnel. Des Moines installed a unique plan for selecting its city assessor. Under it an examining board was created, consisting of three persons, representing the county, city, and school district. This board conducted an examination of candidates and certified the names of all who received a passing grade of 70 per cent. From this list the assessor is chosen and appointed to a six-year term. A similar method is used to select the deputy assessor, but the city assessor is free to choose additional staff members. Two cities in Wisconsin, New London and Reedsburg, adopted a similar selection procedure. In Illinois the Governor's Advisory Committee on Taxation recommended the creation of the office of property tax supervisor in all counties over 40,000 population, except Cook County, and the transfer to this office of all assessment duties now distributed among county treasurers, clerks, collectors, and township assessors. It recommended that the holder of this office be appointed from a certified list of qualified candidates prepared by the state tax department. In Nebraska the research director prepared a report for the legislative council, recommending the abolition of the numerous (1,754) "precinct" assessors and the transfer of their present duties to county assessors.

In the field of techniques, the news was scarce but good. The Work Projects Administration reported the approval of more than 40 projects having to do with the improvement of some phase of assessment work, such as correcting property descriptions, preparing tax maps, or complete reassessments. These projects were both local and statewide, with federal contributions ranging from very small amounts up to more than two million dollars. Without doubt this program of assistance has been of tremendous value.

Maryland further projected the trend toward exemption of household furnishings when it enacted a law permitting counties and the city of Baltimore to grant the exemption if they wish. Most, if not all, will soon wish.

Florida employed a unique device to minimize the effect of its homestead exemption law. This law exempts homesteads up to $5,000 in value, but the value meant is the assessed value. Evidence was abundant that assessment ratios were very low, and, as the governor pointed out, this had the result of granting complete exemption to many homes with market values as high as $25,000. So the legislature adopted a law requiring full value assessments (already the law but not followed) and then implemented it by giving the state comptroller power to withhold certification unless the full value mandate was complied with. Fears of an increased aggregate tax burden were disposed of by freezing the levy at the previous year's level until 1943. Reports indicate that the result will be a tremendous increase in assessed values and will eliminate many exemptions on homesteads to which the owners were not legally entitled.

Many years ago Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon, installed a classified property tax plan which was clearly not permitted by the laws of the state. Under this plan, vacant land was assessed at 75 per cent of value, residence buildings at 30 per cent, business buildings at 55 per cent, wholesalers' inventories at 60 per cent, and retailers' inventories at 50 per cent. Although this plan was quite satisfactory to the majority of Portland taxpayers, one of them decided to bring the matter to the attention of the state tax commission, which was forced to declare the scheme invalid and order all property to be assessed on a uniform basis.

The national defense program gave rise to a number of problems, most of which were concerned with exemption or valuation. Perhaps the most interesting controversy was that which centered around the attempt of the British Government to secure an exemption from taxes on property owned by the British Purchasing Commission and used in the production of munitions. Immunity was claimed because it was the property of a foreign sovereign, but this claim was rejected in California, Connecticut, and Michigan. Later a treaty was signed between the United States and Great Britain providing for reciprocal exemption, but at the close of the year it had not been ratified by the Senate.

The national defense program raised two important problems in valuation, neither of which was settled in any clear-cut manner. The first was the amount of depreciation which should be granted to industries temporarily engaged in the production of defense materials, or to machinery and equipment ordinarily used in peacetime industry but now idle because of material shortages or shifts to war production.

Government financing of war industries was the second source of concern. Under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, real estate owned by the RFC or any one of its numerous subsidiaries is clearly taxable, but personal property is exempt, and in many instances it was difficult to determine with exactness whether a particular item of property was real or personal. These problems are too technical to present a detailed description in this summary, but they have an important bearing on the financial structure of local governments.

Only a few judicial decisions were of sufficient significance to warrant special notice. In one case the United States Supreme Court[1] gave full support to the doctrine of administrative discretion and responsibility. In this case an oil company did not like the oil proration plan which the railroad commission had adopted and sought an injunction against its enforcement, which was granted by a federal district court. In holding that the injunction should not have been granted, Mr. Justice Frankfurter said: "For its own good reasons, Texas vested authority over these difficult problems (oil proration) in the railroad commission. Presumably, that body . . . possesses an insight and aptitude which can hardly be matched by judges called upon to intervene at fitful intervals . . . When we consider the limiting conditions of litigation . . . it

[1] *Railroad Commission of Texas* v. *Rowan & Nicols Oil Co.,* January, 1941.

is clear that the due process clause does not require the feel of the expert be supplanted by an independent view of judges on the conflicting testimony, prophesies and impressions of expert witnesses."

In another case the United States Supreme Court[2] held that the determination of the value of taxable property was not a judicial function. Several state courts again ruled that mere overvaluation, without a showing of discrimination, is not sufficient to invalidate an assessment.

As the year closed America was at war. In the words of our President, it will be a long war, a hard war, and a bloody war. Tremendous dislocation of the normal course of events lies ahead. Anything that happened in 1941 seems relatively useless on which to make predictions concerning 1942. Nevertheless, the events in the assessment field during 1941 indicate an ever increasing interest in the improvement of assessment practice on the part of both the public and assessing officers. Membership in the National Association of Assessing Officers reached an all-time high of 680. State meetings of assessors were better planned and more constructive and instructive. In Oregon and Texas, for example, several of the principal speakers were assessing officers from outside the state boundaries. Even in the territory of Puerto Rico, desire for improvement rose to a new peak and resulted in the organization of an official chapter of the NAAO, making the fourth to which a charter has been issued.

Municipal Purchasing

By Harry W. Knight

City Manager, Two Rivers, Wisconsin; Member, Governmental Purchasers Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents

With the nation at war, the function of the public buyer becomes at once more vital than ever to management and deeply significant in terms of the national effort. To assure procurement of materials for the operation and maintenance of municipal services, and at the same time to fulfill his responsibility to the country, the buyer must perform an immense new volume of work resulting from federal regulations and war emergency measures. He must exercise unusual ingenuity in utilizing substitute materials. He must be able to assume continued operations, yet not carry excessive inventories. The emphasis in his function shifts from the task of obtaining the best quality at the lowest price to the task of channelizing his requisitions in a manner consistent with national needs.

Several developments may result from these new aspects of the buyer's job. He may logically be designated as the receiving center of all government orders affecting municipal operations and thus become a source of information to management on problems of federal-local relations. He may be requested to

[2] *Arkansas Corporation Commission* v. *Thompson, Trustee,* April, 1941.

participate more directly in the planning of operations and maintenance projects which depend on the procurement of materials for their performance. He may be given new responsibilities for the direction of efforts to utilize, if possible, or to salvage apparent waste materials. More than ever, the buyer's job becomes a vital part of management.

Washington and the Public Buyer. During the year a Governmental Requirements Branch was established in the Office of Production Management (now the War Production Board) to aid state and local governments, public schools, and other tax-supported institutions to obtain essential operating and maintenance materials during the period of the war and to assist in conserving critical materials needed by the armed forces. These objectives are in line with one of the early orders issued by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, which provided that priorities for new construction by any level of government would not be granted unless it could be conclusively shown that the construction is necessary in the interest of public health or safety, or as a direct aid to the war program.

The Governmental Requirements Branch will transmit to state and local government units any important information affecting purchasing released by the various offices of the War Production Board, and Maury Maverick, chief of the Governmental Requirements Branch, in an early release urged municipalities to designate one officer to receive and transmit data in connection with materials.

During the year, buyers for municipally owned utilities were informed that express permission from OPM would be required for any substantial expansion of property or equipment. Such permission also became necessary for municipal utilities to withdraw materials even from their own stores or inventories for expansion projects costing over $500, or over $1,500 in the case of underground connections.

Centralized Purchasing. Cities which adopted centralized purchasing during the year included Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Port Huron, Michigan; and Two Rivers, Wisconsin. The centralized purchasing system at Two Rivers included not only the general city departments, but also the hospital, recreation department, and library and was installed with the assistance of Public Administration Service of Chicago in connection with a new accounting system. Considerable interest in a centralized purchasing plan for the city of Chicago was evidenced by the Cook County League of Women Voters and the Civic Federation. A resolution was introduced in the city council calling for the creation of a centralized purchasing department. There are also indications of an effort to centralize the purchasing system of St. Louis County, Minnesota.

Cooperative Purchasing. The movement for cooperative purchasing among various levels of government moved ahead with considerable momentum. It was estimated that pooling of the buying power of governmental units in Milwaukee County, Wisconsin, effected direct savings of $100,000 in 1941. A coordinated purchasing board of Milwaukee County consists of the representatives of Milwaukee County and of all municipalities and school boards within the county. The membership is voluntary. In addition to the work of standardizing commodities and materials purchased, the representatives of the board obtain very valuable information on buying at the periodic meetings which are held. Eventually the board intends to purchase jointly such important items as fuel oil, gravel, stone, tar, asphalt, cement, pipe fittings, and fire hydrants. This board was set up under a provision in the Wisconsin statutes which legalizes this type of purchasing. The statute reads as follows: "Any city, village, town, county, or school district, may, by action of the governing board thereof, enter into an agreement with any other such governmental unit for the joint or cooperative exercise of any power or duty required or authorized by statute, and as part of such agreement may provide a plan for prorating any expenditures involved."

In Los Angeles County, where centralized procurement is in effect for 200 separate jurisdictions, the indefinite quantity contract is supplemented with two special clauses that make for greater economies. One clause provides that the county receive the benefit of any price decline during the life of the contract, while the other clause stipulates that the county shall be entitled to a price equally as low as that charged the state or any of its political subdivisions. The Bureau of Governmental Research of the University of California at Los Angeles released an exhaustive study entitled, *Governmental Purchasing in the Los Angeles Metropolitan Area,* covering the possibilities of cooperative governmental purchasing in that area. The subject was discussed before the public buying group at the Institute of Government sponsored by the University of Southern California in Los Angeles in June.

Publications. Three revised pamphlets on governmental purchasing, all written by Russell Forbes, formerly commissioner of purchases for New York City, were issued by the National Association of Purchasing Agents. The first is a revision of *Centralized Purchasing; A Sentry at the Tax Exit Gate* and sets forth the arguments for centralized purchasing in governmental agencies. Nine advantages of centralized purchasing are explained with up-to-date examples for various cities and states in *Purchasing Laws for State, County and City Government* (1941 edition); in 35 pages it sets forth seven essentials of good legislation on purchasing and contains the text of model laws and ordinances which incorporate these essentials. The third pamphlet makes suggestions as to purchasing procedure and organization of a purchasing department.

Municipal Debt Trends

BY CARL H. CHATTERS AND A. M. HILLHOUSE[1]

1941 DEVELOPMENTS

THE BOND MARKET. Municipal bond prices, except during January, February, and December, followed in 1941 the general upward trend characteristic of the preceding year. At the close of 1940 prices were at a record high. *The Bond Buyer's* monthly index of bond yields (based on the long-term bonds of 20 cities) showed a yield of 2.14 per cent on January 1, 1941. But January brought a price recession. A series of recommendations to Congress by the chairman of the board of governors of the Federal Reserve System, aimed at preventing inflation, had depressive effects upon the market. Weakness in municipals continued almost to the end of February. On March 1 *The Bond Buyer's* index stood at 2.43 per cent, the highest yield for the year. Then improvement set in. Among the forces which combined to strengthen the market were: an easing of the fear that Congress would remove the tax-exempt status of outstanding bonds (Congress did not even bring the Administration bill to the floor), and the RFC purchase of the state of Arkansas refunding issue of $136 millions. With old bonds called for payment and no immediate prospect that new securities would be offered on the market, other municipals in the high-yield brackets were immediately bid up. Once the market tightened, the movement upward began, which was continued with few breaks until December 7. *The Bond Buyer's* index stood in August at 2.07 per cent and on November 1 at 1.90 per cent, an all-time record low yield. Throughout the year, until Pearl Harbor, the municipal market was little affected by war news. Reactions depended rather upon domestic factors. The investment market, however, was particularly tax conscious. The spread between the first fully taxable United States government bonds issued in February and those only partially exempt was a matter of keen interest to the bond trade. Moves by the Treasury to reach the income from authority bonds attracted wide attention and weakened the market for such bonds. Other revenue bond issues, dependent for payment on automobile traffic, also suffered, beginning in June with the oil shortage scare in the East. By fall the proposed new federal tax legislation added further strength to the tax-exempt market. Elections in November had little effect. The increase of Federal Reserve requirements on November 1 had only a moderate depressive effect, but the markets weakened a little in November and continued so on into the first week of December.

Then came Pearl Harbor. Prices sagged in the wave of pessimism that swept the financial community. The municipal market dropped about 50 basis points, the greatest disturbance since the beginning of war in September, 1939. But there was no great selling pressure. The lower price figures occurred on small volume. Some small new issues offered on December 8, or shortly thereafter, received no bids. Several cities wisely rejected all bids received and waited for better rates. The market staged some recovery within a few days, but failed to regain its former strength. Official announcement of tire rationing some days later was a severe blow to many outstanding revenue bonds. The year closed with an uncertain and a lower market. On January 1, 1942, *The Bond Buyer's* index stood at 2.24 per cent, a higher rate (that is, a lower price level) than at the year's beginning.

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[1] Mr. Chatters is executive director of the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada. Mr. Hillhouse is associate professor of public administration, University of Cincinnati.

The Bond Buyer attributed the general rising trend in prices during most of the year to three major factors: (1) dealers were satisfied that the federal government would continue the policy of extremely easy money; (2) the value of immunity from federal income taxation under new rates imposed on 1941 incomes, and possibly higher rates for subsequent years, had not yet been fully discounted by market quotations; and (3) a belief that the federal government would be successful eventually in its campaign to tax future issues of state and municipal bonds, thus giving tax-exempts already outstanding, or being issued, a scarcity value. Other factors were: the probability that the stream of new state and municipal issues would be lessened as national defense efforts increased; the downward trend of state and municipal debt; and the contracting supply of federal tax-exempt issues.

Net Changes in Debt. Sales of new long-term issues in 1941 amounted to $1,209 million as compared with $1,497 million in 1940. During December, 1941, financing totaled $67 million as against $202 million during the same month of 1940. Long-term issues in 1941 were less by about $289 million, while short-term issues declined by approximately $237 million. Nevertheless the long-term loans for 1941 were greater than any years since 1932 with the exception of 1938 and 1940, while short-term loans of 1941 were the largest in 10 years except during 1940.

The year 1941 saw many important refunding operations successfully executed since market conditions were unusually favorable. Among the large refunding operations were those of Philadelphia, Detroit, and the state of Arkansas. By the end of the year Philadelphia had exchanged $80 million of a total refunding issue of $131 million. Many cities, counties, and other districts with callable or optional bonds outstanding effected substantial interest savings by calling and refunding at much lower interest rates. This activity was one of the earmarks of 1942. Pontiac refunded $750,000 of 4½ per cent optional bonds with new bonds averaging 2.472 per cent, saving $202,897 in interest over the life of the issue. Other large cities making similar savings through the optional feature were St. Louis, Missouri; Lincoln, Nebraska; Detroit; and Philadelphia. Kansas City, Missouri, successfully refunded $11 million water term bonds for which the city had not made adequate sinking fund provisions over a long period of years.

The moderate upward trend in recent years of combined state and local government debt was reversed. State debt decreased $135 million; county debt by $110 million. Municipal, school district, and township debt remained relatively stationary. Partially offsetting these two decreases was an increase of $216 million in the new obligations of local housing authorities. The first bonds of this type were issued in February, 1940. By 1941 the number of such authorities had grown to over 570, and activity in their notes and bonds had become an outstanding feature of the municipal market. Temporary financing approached the billion dollar mark, but by December more than two-thirds of these notes had been retired. The net change in combined state and local government debt for the year was a decline of only $42 million. The latest per capita figures available on cities over 30,000 in population were released in June, 1941, by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research. Per capita gross debt declined from $146.37 to $142.59 from 1940 to 1941, and per capita net debt (exclusive of utilities) from $93.45 to $90.40. It seems fairly certain that this trend continued through 1941.

Debt Administration. A few developments in debt administration are of sufficient interest to warrant comment. Many municipalities are buying defense bonds with sinking fund and other investment moneys.

New York state made public housing authority obligations legal investments in that state. The legal investment status of many municipal bonds was affected by the official release of the final 1940 population census figures.

Newark adopted an unusual approach to refunding. The city published an advertisement inviting bond houses and interested persons to submit to the city a plan for refunding its outstanding debt. "Proposals must state the terms of employment and the compensation to be paid by the city, and must describe the plan of readjustment proposed." The result was the submission of some 15 plans, and subsequently an unsolicited one from the state local government commissioner. The city did not refund.

About a score of new municipal bankruptcy petitions appeared in 1941, from small units mostly in Florida, North Carolina, and Texas. These are vestigial difficulties carried over from the Great Depression.

As mentioned above, a number of cities made use of the optional feature in their bonds. In at least one important instance, Philadelphia, bondholders accepted new bonds in exchange for their old ones in advance of the call dates. The new bonds bore the old rates of interest to the call dates, and lower rates thereafter. Lincoln, Nebraska, in order to take advantage of low interest rates in 1941, called in advance of the call date (January 1, 1942) some $500,000 bonds to be refunded by a new issue, offering of course to pay full interest to that date. The bondholders cooperated.

The year 1941 also saw some developments in long-term improvement and financial planning. The federal government created a new organization, Public Work Reserve, within the Federal Works Agency.

Milwaukee created a special long-term improvement program technical committee of five city administrators to study and report upon the desirability of the city's adopting a long-term improvement plan. The Milwaukee Municipal Reference Library prepared and published for this committee a survey of the long-term programs of 30 cities. Sacramento announced the use of a lease-purchase plan for financing a number of new buildings for city purposes. Several structures have been erected by private capital according to city-drawn plans. The city occupies them under lease-purchase agreements, amortized over a short term and financed out of tax moneys. This plan offers a compromise between a pay-as-you-go basis and long-term borrowing for capital outlays. The use for capital improvements of reserves accumulated over a period of years was denied Connecticut towns and cities by an attorney-general ruling. The states of Washington and New York, on the other hand, specifically authorized by statute in 1941 the establishment of such cumulative reserve funds.

Court Decisions. The legal action which attracted the widest attention was that brought by the United States Treasury against holders of bonds of the Port of New York Authority, the Triborough Bridge Authority, and the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission for failure to include income from such bonds in their income tax returns. These are test cases with the announced purpose of securing a reversal of precedents and of thus establishing full federal power to tax the income from state and municipal securities. The cases have not yet been heard by the United States Board of Tax Appeals or the higher courts.

In *Miller* v. *Head,* 189 Ga. 473 (1941), the Georgia Supreme Court ruled that revenue bonds issued for the expansion of a waterworks system could not pledge the revenues derived from the entire system, but only that portion of the revenue derived from the extension. A Kentucky case, *Pulaski County* v. *Ben Hur Life Association,* 286 Ky. 119 (1941), upheld the negotiable character of municipal bonds even though they were paid from a limited tax rate. The Pulaski County case removes a legal cloud from some $18 million of Kentucky county road and bridge bonds. Courts in several states have ruled to the contrary, requiring legislative action to make such bonds negotiable instruments. Another Kentucky case, *Holt* v. *City of Covington,* 286 Ky. 727 (1941), controls the timing of a refunding operation. The court held that new bonds sold in advance of the maturity date of the bonds being refunded cannot be taken up and paid for until just before the maturity date of the old bonds. The exception is where the proceeds of new bonds are held in escrow, and the depositary will contract to pay interest on the deposit equal to the interest accruing on the bonds prior to the date of retirement of the old issue.

Impairment by state statutes of the obligations of bond contracts was involved in two decisions. The Michigan Supreme Court in June ruled in *Municipal Investors Association* v. *City of Birmingham,* 298 Mich. 314, that sales of lots under the Scavenger Sale laws for nonpayment of taxes and special assessments cancelled past due and special assessments not then due against such lots, and that if the special assessment bondholder had not protected his interests at the tax sales, he was not subsequently entitled to a writ of mandamus which would require the levying on his behalf of deficiency special assessments. The New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals in September upheld in *Faitoute Iron and Steel Company et al.* v. *City of Asbury Park,* 127 N. J. L. 239, the constitutionality of the state municipal insolvency act. The court ruled that the act did not violate the obligation of contracts made prior thereto, but rather provided an equitable means for the collection of municipal obligations under the supervision of a commission and the court. It is understood that both of these state court decisions have been appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

New Legislation. The legislatures of 43 states were in session during 1941. A few of the new laws affecting municipals can be mentioned here. Ohio's general refunding law expired December 31, 1940. The legislature by Senate Bill No. 7 made general provision for refunding, the new act to expire December 31, 1943. Michigan by Public Act No. 9 provided for the issuance of refunding bonds beyond the maturity date or dates of the present refunded obligations, but not beyond the longest maturity of the outstanding indebtedness of the municipality.

Two states were concerned with tax equivalents. Public Act No. 318 in Michigan authorizes political subdivisions to enter into agreements with the federal government for payments in lieu of taxes for services usually furnished by these local governments. The Tennessee legislature failed to pass a general statute, which was before it, which would govern the tax-equivalent situations created by the TVA. The TVA and certain of the city distribution systems make tax-equivalent payments to the other units. A new type of secured obligation has been created as counties and cities have begun to pledge these revenues to bond issues, getting in return a lower rate of interest. In general, issues so secured have met with good reception from investors, despite the fact that it is possible for the Norris-Sparkman Act, providing for the TVA payments, to be repealed or amended by a subsequent United States Congress. At the present time a special act of the state legislature is necessary in each case to pledge these tax equivalent payments. A general act giving this authority to all subdivisions needs to be passed.

Two states made certain bonds negotiable instruments. Ohio's Senate Bill No. 30 provides that state and municipal securities payable solely from specific earnings, revenues, special assessments or charges, or from a limited tax rate, shall pass as negotiable instruments and possess all the attributes thereof. California passed a Sanitation and Sewer Revenue Bond Act (Chapter 965, Laws of 1941) which made these bonds negotiable instruments. This is a broadening of the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law.

North Carolina by Chapter 191, Laws of 1941, extends the Local Government Act to all units having power to levy and collect ad valorem taxes. The Florida legislature adopted a resolution providing for an amendment to the constitution for submission to the people at the general election in November, 1942. The amendment provides for the earmarking for a period of 50 years from January 1, 1943, of the two cents per gallon gasoline and other motor fuel taxes, to be distributed to the counties; and for the state board administering such taxes and acting as bond trustee for all county road and road district bonds issued prior to July 1, 1931.

Two states broadened their legal investment laws. New York (Chapter

352, Laws of 1941) made obligations of public housing authorities and agencies legal investments in that state, provided they are secured by a pledge of the revenues of the housing project or projects for which they are issued, and by a pledge of the annual contributions to be paid by the government or any federal agency. Massachusetts made extensive changes in its law governing savings bank investments. Only a few of these changes can be mentioned. The percentage limitation of net indebtedness to assessed valuation has been increased from 3 per cent to 4 per cent for counties and towns, from 5 per cent to 6 per cent for cities from 30,000 to 100,000 population, and from 7 per cent to 8 per cent for cities with a population of over 100,000. Municipalities in New York state have been placed on the same footing with those of the New England states, other than Massachusetts. There is also a provision that property valuation shall be the actual assessed valuation of the taxable real property. This is applicable throughout and eliminates any consideration formerly given to estimated true value.

An outstanding piece of legislation is the new Pennsylvania Municipal Borrowing Law (Act No. 87) which became effective January 1, 1942. This new

TABLE 1

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT GROSS DEBT LESS SINKING-FUND ASSETS, BY TYPE OF GOVERNMENTAL UNIT: SELECTED YEARS 1902 TO 1941

(Amounts expressed in thousands)

Year	Total	State	County	Municipal*	Townships	School Districts	Special Districts
902	$ 1,865,035	$ 234,965	$ 196,565	$1,327,962	$ 54,035	$ 46,188	$ 5,320
912	3,821,896	345,942	371,600	2,871,622	78,109	118,900	35,723
922	8,689,740	935,544	1,273,276	4,679,352	122,975	1,052,935	625,658
932	17,698,176	2,482,295	2,390,830	8,842,189	343,879	2,039,852	1,599,131
940	18,182,790	2,949,231	2,011,512	8,737,900	274,233	1,705,237	2,504,677
941	18,149,534	2,834,330	1,883,133	8,742,568	276,998	1,691,385	2,721,120
			PER CENT OF TOTAL				
902	100.0	12.6	10.5	71.2	2.9	2.5	.3
912	100.0	9.1	9.7	75.1	2.1	3.1	.9
922	100.0	10.8	14.7	53.8	1.4	12.1	7.2
932	100.0	14.0	13.5	50.0	2.0	11.5	9.0
940	100.0	16.2	11.1	48.0	1.5	9.4	13.0
941	100.0	15.6	10.4	48.2	1.5	9.3	15.8
			PER CENT CHANGE				
902–12	104.9	47.2	89.1	116.2	44.6	157.4	571.5
912–22	127.4	170.4	242.7	63.0	57.4	785.6	1,651.4
922–32	103.7	165.3	87.8	89.0	179.6	93.7	155.6
932–41	2.6	14.2	—21.2	—1.1	—19.4	—17.1	70.2
940–41	— .2	— 3.9	— 6.4	.1	1.0	— .8	8.6

Source: *State and Local Government Debt: 1941 (Preliminary Report)*, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, December, 1941.

*Municipal debt includes indebtedness of all agencies and instrumentalities of municipal corporations, including hose independently administered. Indebtedness of overlapping governmental units is excluded. City debt, for xample, includes debt incurred by a city corporation for school purposes, but does not include debt incurred by school district.

law is largely a codification and restatement of the already existing statutory law in the light of the multitude of court decisions. The act specifically repeals some 40 statutes from 1874 on. It is the result of two years' work by a committee appointed in 1939 by the Secretary of Internal Affairs. Complete review and restatement naturally suggested a number of necessary changes. Among the more important changes made are: a provision for annual serial bonds with certain limited exceptions; an amended method for the determination of net debt; a provision that all future special assessment bonds be general obligations; a simplification of the publication of bond ordinances or resolutions; an authorization of optional bonds, callable at par or at a premium; a provision to make uniform the requirements as to legal investments for sinking funds; and finally some new provisions governing funding, refunding, and revenue bonds. A pamphlet with the text of this law and with helpful comments upon certain sections has been made available by the Pennsylvania Economy League, an organization represented on the codification committee.

Publications. Several publications appeared during the year which deal with municipal bonds and debt administration. Four are of particular interest to administrators: Frederick L. Bird, *Revenue Bonds;* B. U. Ratchford, *American State Debts;* Bureau of the Census, *State and Local Government Debt: 1941 (Preliminary Report),* and Committee on Municipal Obligations, National Association of Supervisors of State Banks, *Municipals,* Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. In addition the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration brought out a thoroughly revised edition of *Municipal Finance Administration,* which contains chapters on long-term financial planning, debt administration, and financial reporting.

LONG-TERM TRENDS

In Tables 1, 2, and 3 and Figures 1 and 2 are summarized some of the principal recent trends in municipal debt and borrowing. On the whole they tell their own story, but there are several points that deserve some elaboration.

Outstanding Indebtedness. Table 1 depicts the trend in state and municipal debt since the turn of the century. It should be noted that the figures shown are for gross debt less sinking fund assets. The Bureau of the Census estimates that the total *gross* indebtedness of state and local governments on June 30, 1941, was $20,183 million, but this amount was offset by sinking fund assets of more than two billion dollars, bringing the "net total debt" to $18,150 million. Although the net total for 1941 was only $33 million lower than that for 1940, this slight downward movement reversed the moderate upward trend which characterized the predefense period. This is in sharp contrast to the behavior of federal debt, which is being rapidly increased by the war program. As a result, federal debt comprised 70.8 per cent of the aggregate public debt—federal, state, and local—on June 30, 1941. It will be noticed that the percentage decrease during 1941 would have been greater had it not been for the debt of special districts, which increased 8.6 per cent. The bulk of this increase in special district debt was accounted for by a rise of $216 million in the debt of local housing authorities. Attention may also be called to the fact that the

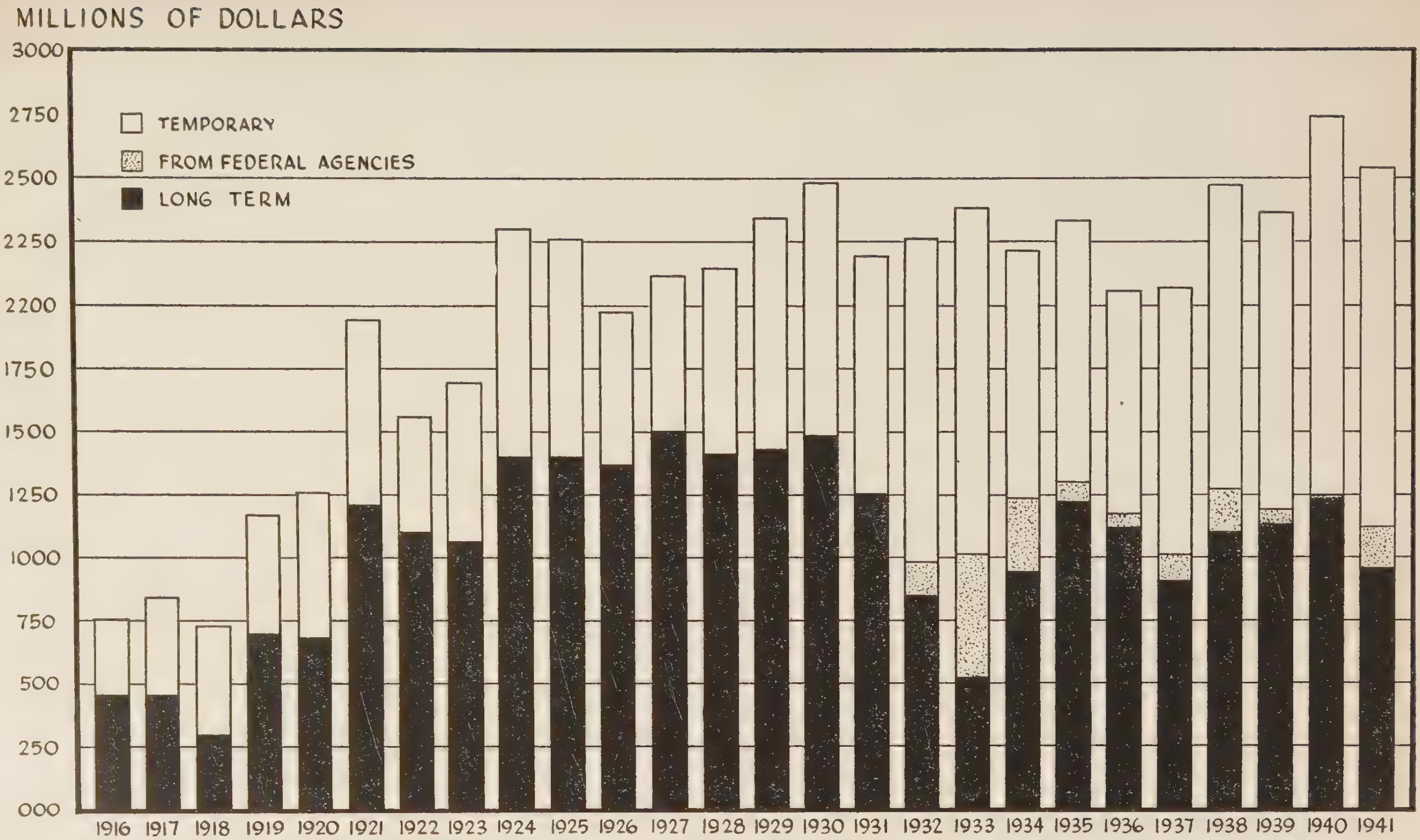

Fig. 1.—State and Municipal Borrowing, 1916-41, in Millions of Dollars (see Table 2)

slight increase in municipal debt was caused by the flotation of large bond issues by a few cities to finance public-service enterprises. New York City alone expanded its debt by $93 million for the improvement of its water supply and for the acquisition of subways.

Volume of Borrowing. Table 2 and Figure 1 show the volume of municipal borrowing from 1916 to 1941. The 1941 figures have already been commented upon.

The Bond Market. Table 3 and Figure 2 show municipal bond market trends from January 1, 1917, to January 1, 1942. In conformity with our approach to the market from the point of view of municipalities, the graph of *The Bond Buyer's* Index is presented with the "yield" prices arranged in inverse order. Thus a low index or "yield" is shown as a high point in the graph,

TABLE 2

STATE AND MUNICIPAL BORROWING, 1916-41 [1]

In Thousands of Dollars

Year	Long-Term	Bonds Purchased by Federal Agencies	Temporary Loans	Tota
1916	$ 457,141	....	$ 300,796	$ 757,937
1917	451,279	....	395,327	846,606
1918	296,520	....	438,421	734,941
1919	691,519	....	475,833	1,167,352
1920	683,188	....	577,513	1,260,701
1921	1,208,768	....	730,597	1,939,365
1922	1,101,917	......	453,432	1,555,349
1923	1,063,120	....	625,820	1,688,940
1924	1,398,953	....	902,032	2,300,985
1925	1,399,638	....	857,169	2,256,807
1926	1,365,057	....	608,634	1,973,691
1927	1,509,583	....	602,178	2,111,761
1928	1,414,785	....	734,540	2,149,325
1929	1,430,651	....	908,468	2,339,119
1930	1,487,313	....	996,066	2,483,379
1931	1,256,255	....	935,828	2,192,083
1932	849,480	$130,268	1,287,339	2,267,087
1933	520,478	484,363	1,374,132	2,378,973
1934	939,453	288,410	987,590	2,215,453
1935	1,220,150	79,181	1,035,338	2,329,424
1936	1,117,352	55,773	884,298	2,057,423
1937	902,307	108,548	1,060,408	2,071,263
1938	1,099,758	164,079	1,210,296	2,474,133
1939	1,125,901	55,910	1,181,238	2,363,049
1940	1,233,707	14,037	1,495,510	2,743,254
1941	957,754	160,409	1,424,106	2,542,269

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[1] Data for "Long-Term" and "Temporary Loans" for 1916-41 are from the *State and Municipal Compendium,* June, 1941; the figures for 1941 are preliminary estimates from the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle.* Data for "Bonds Purchased by Federal Agencies" are from *The Bond Buyer.*

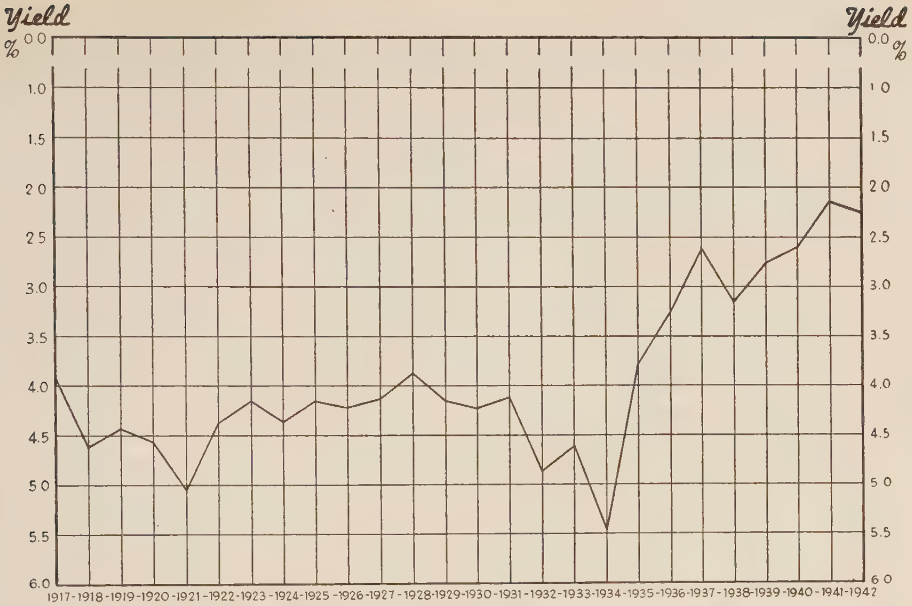

Fig. 2.—The Bond Buyer's Index, 1917-42, for 20 Municipals (see Table 3)

Table 3

Bond Buyer's Index of Municipal Bond Values[1]

January 1, 1917-42

Date	Yield (%)	Date	Yield (%)	Date	Yield (%)
Jan. 1, 1917	3.92	Jan. 1, 1926	4.23	Jan. 1, 1935	3.81
Jan. 1, 1918	4.62	Jan. 1, 1927	4.13	Jan. 1, 1936	3.25
Jan. 1, 1919	4.44	Jan. 1, 1928	3.87	Jan. 1, 1937	2.62
Jan. 1, 1920	4.56	Jan. 1, 1929	4.17	Jan. 1, 1938	3.16
Jan. 1, 1921	5.06	Jan. 1, 1930	4.23	Jan. 1, 1939	2.77
Jan. 1, 1922	4.38	Jan. 1, 1931	4.12	Jan. 1, 1940	2.59
Jan. 1, 1923	4.16	Jan. 1, 1932	4.87	Jan. 1, 1941	2.14
Jan. 1, 1924	4.37	Jan. 1, 1933	4.61	Jan. 1, 1942	2.24
Jan. 1, 1925	4.16	Jan. 1, 1934	5.48		

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[1] This index is the result of averaging the market value as expressed in "basis" or "yield" of bonds of the following 20 large cities: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, Buffalo, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Newark, New Orleans, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Seattle, and Jersey City. Several substitutions were made in the calculation of the January 1, 1940, average. These substitutions were state of West Virginia bonds, Port of New York Authority long 3s, and Metropolitan Water District of Southern California long 3½s for securities of Milwaukee, New Orleans, and Seattle. Specific issues are not used in compiling these averages. In ascertaining the market for bonds of a given city, bonds of extremely short or extremely long maturity are disregarded, as well as bonds selling at abnormal premiums or discounts. Inasmuch as the data are as of January 1 of each year, the period chosen was 1917-42 rather than 1916-41, as in the other trend tables, since the figures for the other tables are as of December 31 of each year.

and vice versa. In presenting the data with respect to trends in the bond market, there are several limitations which must be considered. In the first place, the market itself is neither a self-contained entity nor an accurate reflector of the condition of municipal finances. The municipal bond market is only a part of the larger security market, and its variations are more dependent upon general economic and financial factors than upon changing municipal conditions. For example, a favorable market may be the result of limited private borrowing rather than of the supply and demand relationship within the municipal field itself. Conversely, a poor municipal market may be caused by active financing in private securities which provide a higher yield. Hence one must not measure the soundness of municipal finance solely by bond prices. Another qualification must be kept in mind while interpreting *The Bond Buyer's* index, namely, that the 20 large cities whose securities form the basis of the index have a better credit standing than the average of all local governments. Hence it must not be assumed that every municipality may borrow at the rates shown by the index. The index, does, however, reflect fairly accurately the *trend* of prices in the bond market. The reader should always bear in mind that *The Bond Buyer's* index represents the actual basis or "yield" prevailing in the market rather than the coupon rates of the bonds.

Ownership of Public Securities. During 1941 the RFC and PWA issued official figures on their holdings of municipals as of December 31, 1940. The data have been rearranged in tabular form:

Agency	Number of Units Whose Bonds are Held	Number of States in Which Units are Located	Amounts
PWA	202	29	$ 80,770,800
RFC (purchased from PWA)	781	40	132,525,266
RFC (direct loans to drainage, irrigation, and levee districts)	370	23	47,416,101
RFC (purchased from project sponsors)	94	26	43,430,562
RFC (loans to school districts)	...	2	270,500
Total	...	..	$304,413,229

During the entire calendar year 1941, PWA loans totaled only $1,300,000 and RFC loans $159,109,057 including the Arkansas refunding bonds.

A special compilation by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation published in 1941 showed that commercial banks insured by the FDIC have a larger investment in obligations of states and their political subdivisions than in any other class of security except United States Government obligations. On December 31, 1940, this investment of $3.6 billion was equal to 5 per cent of their total assets, 8 per cent of total loans and securities, 15 per cent of total securities, and 50 per cent of securities other than United States Governments. Some $4½ billion of state and municipal debt are held by governmental funds such as federal, state, and local sinking funds, and trust and investment funds. The insured banks hold 23 per cent of the remaining $15½ billion available for private investment.

The Outlook. Realizing the dangers of prediction, nevertheless there are certain important changes in the municipal debt field which can reasonably be expected:

1. Capital expenditures will be greatly curtailed. Cities and states are being advised, or compelled by circumstances, to mark time in making capital improvements in order to avoid competition with the federal government for men, materials, and money; and also to build up a reservoir of projects and debt-incurring power for the postwar period.

2. Federal restrictions on state and municipal borrowing seem imminent. A Capital Issues Committee functioned in World War I. Restrictions in World War II will probably be more drastic. If the federal government is to borrow $35 billion or more this year, it must have the complete right of way. The emergency period will probably be one of rigorous borrowing curtailment for states and municipalities.

3. Cities will probably reduce their total indebtedness. As bonds mature and are paid off, and with little new debt being incurred, the total debt of cities should decline. This uninvested capital will be needed in the federal coffers. The chairman of the Federal Reserve System in January, 1942, urged cities not to reduce their taxes but to use any excess revenue for retirement of debts or investment in federal securities. If cities reduce taxes, he explained, this will partly nullify the efforts of the federal government to forestall inflation by increasing federal taxes. *The Bond Buyer,* noting this advice, commented:

> Is it possible that the head of the Federal Reserve System is serious about this? Does he really believe our cities, large or small, are going to be embarrassed by riches during the dark days of World War II? We suggest he take a look at the situation any time after next March 15 when the first instalment of the 1941 federal income tax must be paid and see how many owners of homes and other real property let their local tax bills wait in order to meet the more insistent demands of Uncle Sam's tax collector. Mr. Eccles must have been wearing his rose-tinted glasses, the day he talked to the Mayors' Conference.

4. Some types of revenue bonds may suffer a severe "loss of face" during the drastic changes which lie ahead in our economic life.

5. The short-term loans that are permitted will probably be at higher rates of interest. Large corporations which have customarily supplied some short-term money will be buying federal tax-prepayment notes instead, and banks will be making commercial loans or answering the short-term money demands of the federal government.

6. The reduced supply of municipals will probably act as a powerful factor to support the market.

7. On the other hand, many municipalities will probably find the ability to pay their debts seriously undermined. The impact of allocations and rationing upon nondefense manufacturing one-industry towns may be disastrous. Economic dislocations, industrial and labor derangements, and other war disturbances may bring some defaults and many more forced refunding operations as debts mature.

8. And finally, by the end of this war the tax-exempt feature for state and municipal bonds may have been ended for all future issues. This may come by legislation, by action of the United States Supreme Court, by constitutional amendment, or by some process of indirection. But that reciprocal tax exemption of securities will "go by the board" seems highly probable. The President in his January, 1942, budget message urged that Congress act to remove the tax-exemption feature on municipals. He had signed, in February, 1941, the act making future federal issues taxable by the federal government. Said he: "It seems right and just that no further tax-exempt bonds should be issued. We no longer issue United States tax-exempt bonds and it is my personal belief that the income from state, municipal and authority bonds is taxable under the income tax amendment to the Constitution. As a matter of equity I recommend legislation to tax all future issues of this character."

But protest was vigorous from several quarters, indicating that states and municipalities will put up a further stiff fight. The United States Conference of Mayors in January, 1942, passed a strong resolution in opposition. The Conference on State Defense reaffirmed its position that tax exemption can be taken away from states and their political subdivisions only by a constitutional amendment.

Municipal Financial Data*

TAX RATES, assessed values, and bonded debt in cities of over 30,000 population continued in 1941 the general trends observed during the past five years, with no significant variations. This in itself has some significance, of course, for the municipal scene is changing so rapidly these days that "normal" behavior is notable. The figures presented here indicate that the finances of cities had not yet felt the impact of the national war effort in early 1941. In fact it will probably be at least another year before these figures reflect the effects of war financing on the revenues and borrowings of city governments. Even so, some of the trends and indications already apparent have their implications for the immediate future of municipal finance.

Tax Rates and Assessed Values. Table VII shows for 311 cities, as of 1941, the total assessed value, with a breakdown indicating the percentage of the total represented by realty and personalty; the actual tax rate as levied per $1,000 assessed value—both for city purposes and the total rate (city, school, county, state, and special districts); the estimated ratio of assessed value to true value; and the adjusted city and total tax rates on a 100 per cent basis of assessment.

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*Table VII and this summary of financial data for cities of over 30,000 population are adapted, with permission, from two studies by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc.: "Comparative Tax Rates of 311 Cities—1941," in the December, 1941, *National Municipal Review;* and "The Bonded Debt of 304 Cities as at January 1, 1941," in the June, 1941, *National Municipal Review,* published by the National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York City.

The adjusted rates are obtained by multiplying the actual, or reported, rate by the estimated ratio (in per cent) of assessed value to true value. In this way assessments are equalized on a 100 per cent basis to give the rates some comparative value. In a few states tax commissions or similar bodies issue schedules of the estimated ratios of assessed to true values by counties each year. In other states studies have been made to determine this assessment ratio. For the majority, however, the ratio is purely an estimate and many inaccuracies result. In some states the county assessment is based on a percentage of true value different from the city assessment. In these cases the ratio shown is the weighted average of the two separate ratios. These figures can be applied with safety only to real property. Listing of personal property is so incomplete in most jurisdictions, and practice with regard to assessment varies so widely, that an estimate of the rate at which personal property is assessed would be purely arbitrary.

TABLE 1

AVERAGE ADJUSTED TAX RATES AND
PER CAPITA ASSESSED VALUE, 1940 AND 1941, AND PER CENT CHANGE, 1936–41

Population Group	Average Adjusted Tax Rate Per $1,000 Assessed Value (263 cities)			Average Per Capita Assessed Value (263 cities)			Per Cent Change 1936–41	
	1941	1940	Increase	1941	1940	Increase	Adjusted Tax Rate $1,000 Assessed Value (217 cities)	Per Capita Assessed Value (217 cities)
Over 500,000	$29.28	$28.87	$ .41	$1,585	$1,595	$—10	+13.9	−3.1
300,000 to 500,000	29.67	29.43	.24	1,206	1,200	6	+13.0	−2.6
100,000 to 300,000	28.37	28.44	−.07	1,143	1,132	11	+ 5.9	+1.0
50,000 to 100,000	27.59	27.65	−.06	1,212	1,201	11	+10.2	+1.9
30,000 to 50,000	26.30	26.24	.06	1,130	1,112	18	+ 6.4	+1.4
All Cities	27.51	27.49	.02	1,370	1,369	1	+ 8.4	−1.7

Assessed values in the largest cities (over 500,000 population) are still declining, as is indicated in Table 1. This trend started in 1931-32 and has not stopped, although it has faltered occasionally. This decrease in the property tax base in the largest cities aggravates the already serious financial problems created by decreases in federal grants and the increasing costs of city government resulting from demands for higher wages and from rising prices of materials and supplies. In each of the other population groups there was a slight increase in per capita assessed values, and for the cities from 30,000 to 300,000 these values are higher than they were five years ago.

These variations in trends in assessed values are reflected in tax rate trends. The larger cities, where assessed values have declined, are ones where tax rates have increased the most (see Table 1). In other words, the decrease in the tax base has necessitated a higher rate in order to maintain total tax revenues. Cities over 500,000 population showed an increase of 41 cents per thousand in the average adjusted tax rate, only four of the 14 cities in this group reporting decreased rates. The average increase for all cities reporting was only two cents per thousand, and of the 263 cities reporting in 1940 and 1941, 168 (or 64 per cent) showed tax rates which had either remained unchanged or had been reduced during the year. Although the cities in the 300,000 to 500,000 population group showed an increase in average tax rate of 24 cents per thousand, an exceptionally large increase of $9.00 in Newark, New Jersey, obscures the decreases reported by nine of the 16 cities in this group.

The tax rates reported here have been adjusted so as to make them as comparable as possible, but even these adjusted rates should be used with great caution in making comparisons between cities. Some cities rely much more heavily than others on revenue sources other than the property tax, and tax rates provide no basis for appraising either the quantity or the quality of municipal services provided out of tax funds.

Bonded Indebtedness. Table VII shows for 304 cities the total gross bonded debt, gross general improvement debt, total net bonded debt (gross debt less sinking funds), net debt less utility debt (*all* utility debt has been excluded from these figures), and per capita net debt less utility debt. Table 2 summarizes the per capita debt figures.

These tables are confined to the direct debt burden of cities and do not take into account the overlapping debt structure of the community. Certain adjustments have been made, however, to facilitate intercity comparisons. For instance, in some states the school district debt is not an obligation of the city, but since this debt is usually considered as being based on the full faith and credit of the city, it is included to make the figures comparable with those of other cities. A similar situation arises in connection with sanitary districts, park districts, and other *ad hoc* units which issue bonds independently, but for purposes usually considered as city functions. Whenever this kind of debt involves overlapping districts, only the city's share is shown, based on estimates of the assessed values of the two areas. Footnotes have been liberally used to explain these situations.

In the first 16 annual tabulations made by the Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, the net debt excluding self-supporting utilities was reported. Because of varying concepts of the definition of the term "self-supporting," however, it seemed expedient to compute net debt excluding *all* utilities whether self-supporting or not. This change was initiated in the 1939 tabulation and has been in effect since then. In making comparisons with figures of previous years all necessary adjustments have been made.

This change in method of reporting has made necessary a definition of the term "utility." For the purposes of this tabulation a utility has now been defined as a commercial enterprise operated by a unit of government, entirely outside the scope of the purely governmental functions, serving the city as a whole rather than any small group and earning a portion or all of its overhead, operating, and debt charges from revenues based on a rate structure. Water, light and power, gas, street railway, rapid transit, port and harbor facilities, docks and sewage disposal plants are covered by this definition.

Numerous self-supporting activities of municipalities are sometimes classified as utilities. Among these are included such facilities as golf courses, swimming pools, stadiums, convention halls, airports, etc., which for the purposes of this tabulation have been considered as public service enterprises and have been included with general city debt.

The downward trend in bonded indebtedness of cities over 30,000 population not only continued but was accelerated between 1940 and 1941 (see Table 2). Per capita gross debt for all cities decreased $3.78, while the per capita net debt less utilities dropped $3.05. These figures represent the sharpest decrease since the first tabulation of these data in 1923. Substantial decreases in per capita debt show up in all five population groups. While 20 per cent of the cities did increase their outstanding debt, the great majority of cities reported decreases in both gross and net debt.

TABLE 2

PER CAPITA GROSS AND NET BONDED DEBT LESS UTILITIES, 1940 AND 1941, AND PER CENT CHANGE, 1930–41

Population Group	Per Capita Gross Bonded Debt: 235 cities		Per Capita Net Bonded Debt Less Utilities: 235 cities		Per Cent Change 1930–41 (168 cities)	
	1941	1940	1941	1940	Per Capita Gross Debt	Per Capita Net Debt Less Utilities
Over 500,000*........	$176.35	$181.48	$102.45	$106.63	+10.3	+ 2.5
300,000 to 500,000....	155.95	159.19	105.38	107.99	+ 1.3	+14.1
100,000 to 300,000....	122.22	125.78	80.37	82.56	+ .6	− 2.7
50,000 to 100,000.....	107.08	108.29	76.43	78.87	− 1.3	− 6.4
30,000 to 50,000......	81.23	84.55	60.38	62.52	−12.2	−13.1
All Cities*...........	142.59	146.37	90.40	93.45	+ 4.3	+ 1.6

*Excluding New York City, which has an exceptionally large debt, and Washington, D. C., which has no debt.

Although cities of all sizes showed decreases in both gross and net per capita debt during the year, the largest drop was in cities of over 500,000 population, which reported a decrease of $5.13 per capita in gross debt and $4.18 per capita in net debt less utilities. Again, this is consistent with the trend in recent years, for cities of over 300,000 have been reporting the greatest per capita decreases in debt for each of the past five years. While debt has been consistently on the down grade for the past five years (except for cities under 100,000 population) the increases of the first five years of the past decade have not yet been offset. The last two columns of Table 2 reveal that per capita gross debt of cities of over 100,000 population in 1941 was higher than in 1930, while per capita net debt less utilities was higher for cities of over 300,000 population. For the smaller cities, however, per capita debt figures for 1941 were well under the 1930 levels.

Table VII

ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1941

The data in this table on assessed values and adjusted tax rates for 294 cities in 1941 and bonded indebtedness for 243 cities (as of January 1, 1941, for most cities) were prepared by Rosina Mohaupt, Detroit Bureau of Governmental Research, Inc., from data furnished by members of the Governmental Research Association, city officials, and chambers of commerce, and published originally in the June and December, 1941, issues of the *National Municipal Review*. All of these data are reproduced with the permission of the Bureau and of the National Municipal League. A summary of this table and an explanation of the column headings appear on the pages immediately preceding. Dots in columns indicate either that the information was not reported or was not available. An asterisk (*) in the first column refers to footnotes at the end of the table which are arranged alphabetically by cities; a dagger (†) refers to notes arranged alphabetically by states. A double dagger (‡) indicates that a different ratio ("Estimated Ratio Assessed Value to True Value") than the one shown was used in determining the adjusted tax rate for city purposes only; in such cities, where assessment ratios are different for the city, school district, county and/or state, the assessment ratio shown is the weighted average of the several ratios of assessment.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
Over 500,000														
altimore, Md.*	859	$1,501,118	71	29	$22.80	$30.84	100	$22.80	$30.84	$103,930	$176,922	$146,270	$98,898	$115.12
oston, Mass.	771	1,460,783	92	8	26.01	39.60	100	26.01	39.60	67,139	181,674	158,223	67,083	87.03
uffalo, N. Y.†*	576	904,437	96	4	24.26	40.65	84	20.38	34.14	78,644	105,755	99,949	88,565	153.79
hicago, Ill.*	3,397	1,995,828	68	32	54.90	95.20	..	....	....	267,985	306,354	289,597	286,977	84.48
leveland, Ohio†*	878	1,210,901	87	13	15.90	31.90	80	12.72	25.52	90,567	122,451	114,184	93,768	106.76
etroit, Mich.*	1,623	2,525,251	75	25	19.00	32.73	100	19.00	32.73	173,187	360,578	336,983	235,488	145.05
os Angeles, Calif.*	1,504	1,311,614	83	17	17.39	57.85	50	8.70	28.93	47,293	324,645	323,684	97,403	64.75
ilwaukee, Wis.*	587	811,120	92	8	16.29	38.23	92	14.99	35.17	34,868	41,612	30,229	27,615	47.00
ew York, N. Y.†*	7,455	16,223,135	100	..	21.61	29.60	92	19.88	27.23	823,176	3,036,113	2,515,884	952,207	127.73
hiladelphia, Pa.†*	1,931	3,229,401	77	23	17.00	28.75	100	17.00	28.75	329,363	591,980	415,774	282,387	146.21
ittsburgh, Pa.†*	672	1,036,103	100	..	17.09	36.72	85	14.53	31.21	59,186	84,208	77,137	73,400	109.28
. Louis, Mo.*	816	1,047,892	89	11	17.50	27.40	85	14.88	23.29	64,823	72,235	68,864	63,795	78.18
an Francisco, Calif.*	635	820,587	87	13	35.60	42.95	50	17.80	21.48	32,853	144,531	144,531	44,443	70.04
ashington, D. C.*	663	1,364,622	93	7	17.50	17.50	90	15.75	15.75	None	None	None	None	None
00,000 to 500,000														
tlanta, Ga.	302	350,000	71	29	11.20	36.00	59‡	7.84	21.20	6,933	12,328	11,142	9,559	31.62
incinnati, Ohio†*	456	840,586	89	11	10.80	21.46	80	8.64	17.17	42,032	86,484	60,943	41,568	91.24
olumbus, Ohio†*	306	369,638	78	22	8.10	18.90	100	8.10	18.90	24,303	34,446	28,607	25,898	84.61
enver, Colo.*	322	364,943	71	29	20.35	41.40	80	16.28	33.12	16,013	46,583	45,239	21,611	67.03
ouston, Tex.*	385	347,016	74	26	19.75	45.80	47‡	9.88	21.43	29,354	40,532	34,453	33,850	88.03
dianapolis, Ind.*	387	514,747	72	28	12.60	32.10	75	9.45	24.08	18,610	34,268	33,161	25,533	65.98
rsey City, N. J.	301	602,805	90	10	28.69	52.18	100	28.69	52.18	43,643	68,087	60,643	51,204	170.01

Kansas City, Mo.* . . .	399	535,969	72	28	14.50	36.60	83‡	11.60	30.39	32,609	66,708	60,288	46,068	115.41
Louisville, Ky.*	319	422,859	73	27	16.70	28.40	85	14.20	24.14	30,967	42,934	33,914	33,722	105.69
Minneapolis, Minn.†*.	492	235,281	81	19	52.60	100.00	35	18.41	35.00	48,844	75,145	72,635	60,979	123.85
Newark, N. J.*	430	724,720	76	24	34.55	57.50	100	34.55	57.50	76,308	113,620	93,685	76,683	178.43
New Orleans, La.†* . . .	495	496,745	71	29	21.50	39.75	71‡	14.62	28.38	65,334	80,113	79,813	72,006	145.60
Oakland, Calif.*	302	266,882	85	15	19.70	51.90	35	6.90	18.17	8,451	48,820	48,820	17,103	56.60
Portland, Ore.*	305	263,376	85	15	27.50	62.00	53	14.58	32.86	17,311	35,522	29,753	18,141	59.40
Rochester, N. Y.†* . . .	325	530,536	100	. .	20.72	42.84	. .	. . . .	. . . .	42,248	60,152	53,644	50,332	154.88
Seattle, Wash.†	368	244,295	78	22	21.00	50.60	47	9.87	23.78	15,250	75,263	75,005	22,172	60.20
100,000 to 300,000														
Akron, Ohio†*	245	270,100	73	27	16.29	31.00	60	9.77	18.60	24,188	37,597	34,763	28,104	114.81
Albany, N. Y.†*	131	238,394	96	04	24.62	33.55	. .	. . . .	. . . .	15,369	32,851	31,207	18,232	139.63
Birmingham, Ala.† . . .	268	182,627	85	15	11.50	36.00	30	3.45	10.80	12,742	26,301	22,557	18,557	69.35
Bridgeport, Conn	147	251,337	77	23	21.61	28.30	100	21.61	28.30	10,677	13,313	13,313	13,313	90.49
Camden, N. J	118	136,500	86	14	20.71	48.80	70	14.50	34.16	21,507	26,181	24,816	23,891	203.26
Canton, Ohio†	108	149,176	80	20	5.10	16.50	80	4.08	13.20	3,934	8,869	6,939	6,310	58.21
Charlotte, N. C.†* . . .	101	112,404	77	23	11.74	23.70	67	7.87	15.88	4,442	8,734	8,157	5,477	51.28
Chattanooga, Tenn.*. .	128	112,087	73	27	20.00	36.80	60	12.00	22.08	12,931	28,181	26,388	13,428	104.77
Dallas, Tex	295	292,528	71	29	17.00	37.50	53	9.01	19.88	19,313	36,955	34,017	24,535	83.24
Dayton, Ohio†	211	. . . . . .	. .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	. .	. . . .	. . . .	8,476	16,481	14,490	11,807	56.03
Des Moines, Iowa†* . .	160	133,856	82	18	20.52	59.44	68	13.95	40.42	5,694	16,239	15,856	12,220	76.46
Duluth, Minn.†*	101	48,791	78	22	42.99	114.60	33	14.19	37.82	4,212	8,808	8,808	6,394	63.26
Elizabeth, N. J	110	136,905	90	10	18.18	44.50	100	18.18	44.50	6,175	15,033	14,278	10,320	93.89
Erie, Pa.†	117	123,997	100	. .	14.00	38.00	65	9.10	24.70	4,716	10,508	10,363	9,148	78.22
Fall River, Mass	115	94,808	90	10	. . . .	42.40	100	. . . .	42.40	3,887	4,853	4,577	4,302	37.27
Flint, Mich	152	213,658	79	21	9.68	21.15	100	9.68	21.15	5,296	11,201	8,406	7,838	51.72
Fort Wayne, Ind	118	150,000	75	25	6.95	24.50	75	5.21	18.37	440	3,998	3,998	2,402	20.28
Fort Worth, Tex.*	178	166,008	74	26	21.10	48.00	61‡	14.07	29.35	12,783	26,192	24,789	17,602	99.08
Gary, Ind.*	112	134,281	65	35	11.68	37.00	40	4.67	14.80	4,813	7,953	7,939	7,939	71.06
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	164	192,761	81	19	8.44	20.05	100	8.44	20.05	5,025	11,290	9,375	5,931	36.10
Hartford, Conn.*	166	367,708	85	15	16.14	29.75	100	16.14	29.75	18,389	25,301	21,985	20,309	122.15
Jacksonville, Fla.†	173	83,144	89	11	22.00	77.67	50	11.00	38.84	8,271	16,537	14,950	10,361	59.87
Kansas City, Kan	121	85,095	74	26	20.78	60.30	50	10.39	30.15	3,624	10,171	7,846	6,520	53.68
Knoxville, Tenn.*	112	128,542	74	26	26.50	42.60	80	21.20	34.08	18,815	25,154	22,880	18,909	169.47
Long Beach, Calif.* . . .	164	225,796	71	29	12.37	53.77	53‡	8.04	28.74	5,269	39,530	39,530	11,910	72.50
Lowell, Mass	101	92,918	92	8	29.11	43.00	100	29.11	43.00	4,596	5,263	5,263	4,900	48.33
Memphis, Tenn.*	293	290,244	71	29	14.80	30.80	85	12.58	26.18	15,548	46,106	43,396	18,835	64.30
Miami, Fla.†	172	192,612	88	12	28.86	48.74	68‡	17.32	33.30	30,439	37,459	37,459	36,136	209.88
Nashville, Tenn	167	165,287	71	29	18.25	30.30	90	16.43	27.27	8,738	30,218	28,915	10,979	65.59
New Bedford, Mass.*.	110	95,246	88	12	41.23	46.80	100	41.23	46.80	5,804	7,583	6,632	5,702	51.67
New Haven, Conn	161	305,862	84	16	17.66	28.50	100	17.66	28.50	12,581	12,865	12,130	12,130	75.53
Norfolk, Va	144	155,265	87	13	25.00	25.00	100	25.00	25.00	17,053	38,171	25,024	16,624	115.18
OklahomaCity,Okla.†*	204	117,144	83	17	17.44	46.48	40	6.98	18.59	7,292	15,779	10,254	9,925	48.55
Omaha, Neb.*	224	237,319	70	30	15.35	37.65	70	10.75	26.36	7,290	19,174	13,019	11,984	53.54
Paterson, N. J	140	164,007	91	9	17.59	45.40	80	14.07	36.36	9,608	28,023	27,042	13,816	98.93
Peoria, Ill.*	105	81,201	69	31	30.85	52.80	33	10.18	17.42	2,303	2,948	2,911	2,911	27.70

Table VII.—Assessed Valuations, Tax Rates, and Debt for Cities Over 30,000: 1941—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
100,000 to 300,000—continued														
Providence, R. I.*....	254	497,701	81	19	25.00	25.00	100	25.00	25.00	32,493	66,065	49,044	37,182	146.67
Reading, Pa.†.......	111	141,215	100	..	11.00	32.50	95‡	11.00	30.68	3,128	11,781	11,444	9,397	84.99
Richmond, Va.......	193	262,546	91	9	14.50	22.00	100	14.50	22.00	24,515	39,119	25,011	20,588	106.65
Sacramento, Calif....	106	121,111	88	12	18.90	52.30	58‡	13.61	30.30	3,930	12,908	12,908	9,477	89.45
St. Paul, Minn.†*....	288	132,062	82	18	42.27	99.98	35	14.79	34.99	19,546	35,289	28,586	23,757	82.57
Salt Lake City, Utah†	150	135,066	..	..	15.15	41.62	70	10.61	29.13	2,731	10,619	9,960	5,833	38.90
San Antonio, Tex....	254	211,496	74	26	18.70	41.40	65‡	14.03	26.71	14,227	26,366	25,584	19,935	78.53
San Diego, Calif.....	203	164,263	80	20	21.90	61.10	50	10.95	30.55	2,442	17,629	17,629	5,677	27.92
Scranton, Pa.†*......	140	100,541	100	..	19.83	53.03	70	13.88	37.12	2,479	8,838	8,631	8,631	61.47
Somerville, Mass.....	102	116,451	92	8	23.14	39.90	100	23.14	39.90	3,562	5,043	5,043	4,833	47.30
South Bend, Ind.*....	101	129,827	76	24	8.35	29.60	70	5.85	20.72	2,536	4,918	4,539	4,220	41.67
Spokane, Wash.†.....	122	73,287	78	22	18.00	43.20	47	8.46	20.30	2,153	3,021	2,906	2,570	21.06
Springfield, Mass....	150	258,703	92	8	19.14	34.50	100	19.14	34.50	7,969	15,237	15,237	9,582	64.07
Syracuse, N. Y.*.....	206	345,527	100	..	19.61	38.65	91	17.85	35.17	23,370	32,953	32,953	28,191	136.87
Tacoma, Wash.†.....	109	49,206	77	23	23.17	56.19	50	11.59	28.10	1,769	10,263	10,205	2,701	24.69
Tampa, Fla.*........	108	64,907	..	..	34.50	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Toledo, Ohio†.......	282	438,000	90	10	7.82	18.80	100	7.82	18.80	25,363	42,837	40,267	35,885	127.09
Trenton, N. J.......	125	151,510	84	16	19.69	47.60	85	16.74	40.46	10,807	19,215	17,722	17,003	136.36
Tulsa, Okla.†........	142	110,654	81	19	17.33	42.98	50	8.67	21.49	7,154	14,084	9,958	7,329	51.56
Utica, N. Y.†........	101	126,425	100	..	25.36	43.77	78	19.78	34.14	9,186	10,544	10,471	10,471	104.17
Wichita, Kan.*......	115	118,805	76	24	13.70	43.40	70	9.59	30.38	5,831	10,089	10,089	8,755	76.16
Wilmington, Del.....	113	162,447	98	2	14.50	20.00	80	11.60	16.00	4,218	11,636	10,116	3,403	30.25
Worcester, Mass.....	194	264,960	93	7	25.78	37.60	100	25.78	37.60	10,136	12,235	12,235	10,136	52.33
Yonkers, N. Y.†*....	143	294,003	100	..	24.09	39.77	..	....	....	20,902	33,263	33,263	28,131	197.31
Youngstown, Ohio†*..	168	267,385	88	12	7.96	18.20	80	6.37	14.56	9,466	11,587	10,364	9,774	58.27
50,000 to 100,000														
Allentown, Pa.†......	97	105,304	100	..	12.40	32.40	75	9.30	24.30	4,775	9,136	8,216	7,506	77.46
Altoona, Pa.†........	80	71,759	70	30	12.50	34.00	71‡	9.38	24.14	2,241	5,902	5,209	4,689	58.46
Amarillo, Tex.......	52	57,125	77	23	11.90	33.40	67‡	8.93	22.25	2,959	6,605	6,222	4,268	82.58
Asheville, N. C.†*....	51	......	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	15,050	22,838	22,838	17,755	346.03
Atlantic City, N. J...	64	91,786	92	8	34.73	59.80	100	34.73	59.80	23,155	25,263	25,263	23,155	361.27
Augusta, Ga.........	66	47,169	71	29	21.50	49.50	57‡	14.33	28.33	2,157	3,739	3,133	2,504	37.99
Austin, Tex.........	88	68,327	82	18	16.70	37.80	60‡	11.13	22.72	3,310	6,470	6,418	5,119	58.21
Bayonne, N. J.......	79	129,934	84	16	23.65	52.72	100	23.65	52.72	....	....	....	....	....
Beaumont, Tex......	59	58,345	88	12	18.30	45.40	62‡	13.73	28.28	4,352	8,616	8,239	5,996	101.52
Berkeley, Calif.......	86	93,524	94	6	13.40	49.57	54‡	8.71	26.80	782	10,905	10,905	2,130	24.90
Bethlehem, Pa.†.....	58	62,794	92	8	12.00	36.50	53‡	8.40	19.43	1,373	6,507	5,606	3,082	52.69

Binghamton, N. Y.†	78	107,386	97	3	22.92	37.37	92	21.09	34.38	2,902	5,662	5,662	5,637	71.98
Brockton, Mass.	62	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	2,526	3,183	3,183	2,576	41.31
Cedar Rapids, Iowa†*	62	58,355	79	21	14.73	44.10	60	8.84	26.46	....	....	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C.	71	17,798	66	34	62.00	110.00	25	15.50	27.50	4,404	11,556	8,767	5,110	71.70
Chester, Pa.†	59	55,429	100	..	12.50	32.25	87‡	11.25	28.08	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland Hgts., O.†	55	106,397	94	6	3.80	23.90	60	2.28	14.34	595	4,998	4,291	4,291	78.04
Columbus, Ga.	53	41,800	..	..	15.00	39.50	61‡	10.50	24.15	1,669	2,369	2,369	2,309	43.33
Corpus Christi, Tex.*	57	43,182	81	19	20.00	50.80	61‡	13.33	30.98	8,438	11,405	10,301	9,108	158.95
Covington, Ky.	62	58,059	74	26	14.80	32.30	70	10.36	22.61	1,455	5,038	5,038	2,884	46.50
Davenport, Iowa†	66	58,246	92	8	16.00	44.26	60	9.60	26.56	1,983	3,471	3,314	3,314	50.18
Dearborn, Mich.*	64	214,731	62	38	12.49	27.68	100	12.49	27.68	10,862	18,436	12,287	11,173	175.72
Decatur, Ill.*	59	32,350	..	..	27.90	55.20	38	10.60	20.98	....	....	....	....	....
Durham, N. C.†	60	86,169	65	35	12.20	21.50	75	9.15	16.13	4,050	8,521	8,204	4,939	82.05
East Chicago, Ind.	55	86,474	60	40	8.95	31.00	60	5.37	18.60	....	....	....	....	....
East Orange, N. J.	69	109,440	93	7	18.93	40.70	100	18.93	40.70	6,017	9,922	8,990	8,644	125.37
East St. Louis, Ill.*	76	42,071	64	36	32.09	65.89	33	10.59	21.74	....	....	....	....	....
El Paso, Tex.	97	76,885	78	22	13.50	39.00	66‡	9.45	25.90	3,098	6,472	6,207	4,705	48.60
Evanston, Ill.*	65	51,090	81	19	26.79	67.05	..	....	....	657	3,296	3,055	2,021	30.91
Evansville, Ind.	97	120,056	84	16	9.40	33.60	100	9.40	33.60	1,544	4,656	4,397	3,005	30.96
Fresno, Calif.	61	58,118	85	15	16.50	43.30	50	8.25	21.65	719	5,884	5,435	3,562	58.70
Galveston, Tex.*	61	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	4,093	12,666	11,925	5,243	86.15
Glendale, Calif.*	83	63,582	..	..	12.51	51.71	50	6.26	25.86	1,167	4,925	4,925	4,675	56.61
Greensboro, N. C.†	59	89,000	76	24	12.50	22.30	75	9.38	16.73	7,203	11,866	11,637	9,159	154.41
Hamilton, Ohio†	51	66,694	84	16	7.63	17.98	70	5.34	12.59	1,326	2,933	2,829	2,065	40.82
Hammond, Ind.*	70	91,397	74	26	13.00	38.40	60	7.80	23.04	3,169	5,739	5,564	4,583	65.30
Highland Park, Mich.	51	86,345	75	25	14.20	31.86	100	14.20	31.86	965	3,903	2,028	1,993	39.22
Holyoke, Mass.*	54	72,434	95	5	25.36	30.30	100	25.36	30.30	372	1,426	1,426	734	13.66
Huntington, W. Va.†*	79	114,673	60	40	5.00	19.04	80	4.00	15.23	1,253	1,708	1,210	1,210	15.35
Irvington, N. J.*	55	76,612	89	11	18.10	41.90	100	18.10	41.90	3,801	7,182	6,856	6,856	123.91
Jackson, Miss.	62	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	4,369	5,932	5,662	5,067	81.58
Johnstown, Pa.†	67	75,131	92	8	12.50	35.50	100	12.50	35.50	3,012	7,246	5,750	5,750	86.25
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	73,408	78	22	8.83	25.32	100	8.83	25.32	None	....	....	....	....
Lakewood, Ohio†	69	94,411	91	9	7.44	26.10	75	5.58	19.58	1,796	5,539	5,085	3,272	47.30
Lancaster, Pa.†	61	90,429	100	..	6.00	18.40	100	6.00	18.40	1,375	7,043	6,246	3,696	60.25
Lansing, Mich.	79	107,838	83	17	13.26	28.16	80	10.61	22.53	674	1,447	755	674	8.56
Lawrence, Mass.	84	83,718	92	8	20.20	39.80	100	20.20	39.80	2,350	3,097	3,097	2,655	31.48
Lincoln, Neb.*	82	94,529	79	21	10.64	32.59	80	8.51	26.07	902	6,091	5,390	4,314	52.62
Little Rock, Ark.	88	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	2,660	....	....	....	....
Lynn, Mass.	98	130,279	92	8	19.94	34.40	100	19.94	34.40	4,309	6,007	6,007	5,700	58.09
Macon, Ga.	58	38,943	85	15	15.00	46.00	50	7.50	23.00	838	1,485	1,485	1,485	25.66
Madison, Wis.	67	129,475	90	10	9.68	26.50	98	9.49	25.97	2,567	4,966	4,966	4,753	70.46
Malden, Mass.	58	69,012	92	8	27.00	40.60	100	27.00	40.60	2,527	3,786	3,584	3,479	59.98
Manchester, N. H.	78	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	3,180	3,622	3,622	3,532	45.47
Medford, Mass.	63	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	2,938	4,121	4,116	3,698	58.61
Mobile, Ala.†*	79	42,518	77	23	7.50	35.50	60	4.50	21.30	8,351	13,595	13,595	8,151	103.55
Montgomery, Ala.†	78	41,642	81	19	12.50	32.50	25	3.13	8.13	....	....	....	....	....
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.†	67	150,945	100	..	14.38	35.10	88	12.65	30.88	5,646	11,937	9,770	8,920	132.42

TABLE VII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1941—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
New Britain, Conn.*	69	107,358	82	18	15.25	29.25	100	15.25	29.25	1,472	5,314	4,991	3,374	49.13
New Rochelle, N. Y.†	58	170,344	96	4	18.70	36.00	85	15.90	30.60	8,516	13,467	13,349	13,349	228.55
Newton, Mass.	70	168,933	90	10	....	28.00	100	....	28.00	3,572	5,791	5,791	5,185	74.21
Niagara Falls, N. Y.†	78	151,067	100	..	17.46	33.39	83	14.49	27.71	8,238	16,409	16,175	14,933	191.37
Oak Park, Ill.*	66	41,833	83	17	29.40	69.70	..	....	....	714	3,498	3,208	2,073	31.40
Pasadena, Calif.*	82	125,524	90	10	11.89	46.98	56‡	8.92	26.47	2,840	11,406	11,268	5,513	67.34
Passaic, N. J.	61	79,523	87	13	23.78	49.60	100	23.78	49.60	6,651	15,628	14,322	7,442	121.22
Pawtucket, R. I.*	76	154,348	70	30	21.00	21.00	100	21.00	21.00	10,595	16,733	14,045	11,761	155.17
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	74,021	76	24	17.90	53.80	67‡	17.90	35.85	3,833	11,671	10,888	6,056	92.58
Pontiac, Mich.	67	75,181	69	31	12.52	26.57	100	12.52	26.57	3,200	6,672	6,400	4,962	74.47
Portland, Me.*	74	78,000	78	22	27.76	46.80	90	24.98	42.12	4,675	11,139	10,707	4,821	65.47
Portsmouth, Va.	51	33,407	95	5	25.00	25.00	70	17.50	17.50	5,101	8,670	6,050	4,944	97.44
Pueblo, Colo.*	52	27,508	69	31	32.00	66.90	70	22.40	46.83	3,446	12,444	12,444	4,738	90.83
Quincy, Mass.	76	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	3,150	3,894	3,894	3,694	48.72
Racine, Wis.	67	103,673	90	10	6.11	27.38	92	5.62	25.19	2,222	4,055	3,961	3,013	44.84
Roanoke, Va.*	69	65,436	86	14	25.00	25.00	50	12.50	12.50	3,950	11,301	10,121	5,430	78.37
Rockford, Ill.*	85	55,291	71	29	25.40	51.20	31	7.87	15.87	561	2,987	2,050	2,030	23.98
Saginaw, Mich.	83	101,760	83	17	9.16	19.42	80	7.33	15.54	426	2,554	2,554	680	8.21
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	63,330	73	27	15.00	36.80	65	9.75	23.92	4,216	6,847	6,648	6,648	87.81
St. Petersburg, Fla.†*	61	83,987	90	10	23.50	....	..	....	....	19,435	25,182	24,720	21,449	352.71
San Jose, Calif.*	68	60,424	..	..	13.77	45.65	50	6.89	22.83	813	1,861	1,861	1,861	27.18
Santa Monica, Calif.*	54	53,261	72	28	20.25	57.19	50	10.13	28.60	1,684	4,343	4,185	3,273	61.19
Savannah, Ga.*	96	60,044	80	20	23.00	50.50	60	13.80	30.30	3,935	4,535	4,250	4,125	42.97
Schenectady, N. Y.†*	88	154,104	100	..	15.37	33.69	..	....	....	9,489	10,684	10,590	10,340	118.10
Shreveport, La.†*	98	102,385	70	30	16.00	29.50	67	10.72	19.77	....	....	....	....	....
Sioux City, Iowa†*	82	79,169	76	24	17.40	51.63	60	10.44	30.98	3,120	4,595	4,488	4,038	49.02
Springfield, Ill.*	76	50,688	81	19	27.15	50.15	38	10.32	19.06	....	....	....	....	....
Springfield, Mo.	61	40,800	73	27	16.80	38.00	60	10.08	22.80	1,245	2,635	2,340	2,340	38.20
Stockton, Calif.	55	64,651	87	13	18.60	49.04	56‡	12.46	27.62	4,669	4,979	4,979	4,979	91.00
Terre Haute, Ind.*	63	55,144	66	34	14.22	39.20	80	11.38	31.36	890	1,380	1,312	1,312	20.93
Topeka, Kan.	68	92,489	56	44	15.46	40.40	70	10.82	28.28	638	2,762	2,227	2,227	32.84
Troy, N. Y.†	70	73,406	96	4	29.81	52.07	80	23.85	41.66	5,721	6,923	6,923	6,357	90.42
Union City, N. J.*	56	64,492	95	5	23.88	52.73	100	23.88	52.73	5,035	6,575	6,487	6,487	115.48
Waco, Tex.	56	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	2,973	6,080	5,089	3,409	60.90
Waterbury, Conn.	99	170,116	79	21	16.70	31.00	80	13.36	24.80	9,527	16,554	16,554	10,566	106.39
Waterloo, Iowa†*	52	34,229	78	22	16.45	46.19	45	7.40	20.79	....	....	....	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va.†*	61	114,007	53	47	4.98	15.87	70	3.49	11.11	1,840	4,721	4,668	3,468	56.76
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.†	86	85,584	92	8	14.50	40.20	100	14.50	40.20	2,729	3,479	3,418	3,418	39.63

Winston-Salem, N. C.†	80	99,734	61	39	12.75	20.50	70	8.93	14.35	8,417	14,381	14,058	11,653	146.00
York, Pa.†	57	49,263	100	..	10.50	34.50	57‡	6.30	19.50	1,160	3,010	2,737	2,737	48.27
30,000 to 50,000														
Alameda, Calif.	36	31,872	88	12	15.80	50.80	53‡	9.48	26.98	125	4,388	4,388	1,187	32.73
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	21,832	89	11	16.21	39.14	60	9.73	23.48	1,758	3,289	2,852	2,190	61.78
Alexandria, Va.*	34	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	2,853	2,853	2,853	2,853	85.10
Alton, Ill.*	31	15,617	72	28	20.30	48.75	31	6.29	15.11	....	....	....	....	....
Amsterdam, N. Y.†	33	27,108	100	..	23.52	62.00	65	15.29	40.30	726	2,444	2,378	2,349	70.48
Anderson, Ind	42	34,674	80	20	2.30	25.60	85	1.96	21.86	....	....	....	....	....
Arlington t, Mass	40	57,668	95	5	....	34.80	100	....	34.80	43	416	403	395	9.86
Auburn, N. Y.†	36	51,220	100	..	18.86	29.10	100	18.86	29.10	....	....	....	....	....
Aurora, Ill.*	47	26,900	..	..	26.90	55.30	32	8.61	17.70	579	1,283	1,283	1,014	21.49
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	68,522	79	21	9.60	19.80	100	9.60	19.80	463	1,525	1,525	1,237	28.46
Bay City, Mich.	48	43,767	82	18	18.98	35.21	75	14.24	26.41	422	2,190	1,942	823	17.16
Berwyn, Ill.*	48	20,813	91	9	30.30	82.30	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	66,295	89	11	14.00	38.70	100	14.00	38.70	2,192	5,798	5,777	4,715	113.27
Brookline t, Mass	50	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	591	1,495	1,495	1,163	23.36
Burbank, Calif.*	34	49,501	..	..	11.90	50.34	50	5.95	25.17	249	3,026	2,460	2,460	71 65
Butte, Mont	37	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1,068	1,700	1,593	1,593	42.96
Chelsea, Mass	41	44,483	90	10	34.71	49.80	100	34.71	49.80	1,885	2,135	1,707	1,707	41.38
Chicopee, Mass	42	37,555	93	7	....	40.00	100	....	40.00	....	....	....	....	....
Colorado Sprgs., Colo.	37	28,435	77	23	12.50	45.89	67	8.38	30.75	394	2,493	2,417	1,031	28.02
Council Bluffs, Iowa†	41	20,344	82	18	26.12	67.49	60	15.67	40.49	....	....	....	....	....
Cranston, R. I.*	47	77,832	81	19	23.00	23.00	90	20.70	20.70	2,564	4,743	4,544	4,544	96.50
Cumberland, Md	39	47,400	89	11	11.00	27.64	80	8.80	22.11	2,587	7,119	5,868	3,494	88.50
Danville, Ill.*	37	20,385	78	22	26.50	56.00	41	10.87	22.96	117	461	461	461	12.50
Danville, Va.*	33	31,514	69	31	11.00	18.50	60	6.60	11.10	1,483	4,146	4,119	1,861	56.84
Dubuque, Iowa†	44	34,721	100	..	19.27	47.10	60	11.56	28.26	....	....	....	....	....
East Cleveland, Ohio†	39	53,468	87	13	7.70	26.30	65	5.01	17.10	899	2,203	1,523	1,523	38.56
Easton, Pa.†	34	42,245	100	..	12.00	35.00	93‡	12.00	32.45	2,484	7,319	6,462	2,984	88.84
E. Providence t, R. I.*	32	48,550	80	20	23.40	23.40	70	16.38	16.38	1,854	3,503	2,960	2,258	70.20
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	26,579	88	12	9.12	35.00	88	8.03	30.80	552	988	988	786	25.57
Elgin, Ill.*	38	22,029	77	23	25.40	53.80	32	8.13	17.22	949	1,603	1,525	1,406	36.68
Elkhart, Ind	33	39,490	92	8	9.40	29.50	60	5.64	17.70	32	1,573	1,498	496	14.85
Elmira, N. Y.†	45	48,723	88	12	26.88	43.60	80	21.50	34.88	2,052	3,256	3,256	2,956	65.53
Everett, Mass	47	73,309	87	13	22.37	35.40	100	22.37	35.40	1,271	1,814	1,814	1,707	36.48
Everett, Wash.†*	30	15,681	69	31	23.70	48.50	50	11.85	24.25	756	2,703	2,451	894	29.58
Fargo, N. D.*	33	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	30	565	441	90	2.76
Fitchburg, Mass	42	48,126	84	16	22.45	38.00	100	22.45	38.00	1,103	1,977	1,977	1,771	42.34
Fort Smith, Ark	37	16,890	67	33	6.37	42.37	25	1.59	10.59	129	2,085	1,807	811	22.17
Gadsden, Ala.†	37	15,863	80	20	10.00	31.00	60	6.00	18.60	1,738	2,613	....	....	....
Green Bay, Wis.*	46	54,668	90	10	11.75	33.50	80	9.40	26.80	204	2,394	2,153	1,427	30.85
Greenville, S. C.*	35	10,195	55	45	43.00	....	..	....	....	1,511	6,526	5,817	1,357	39.08
Hagerstown, Md	32	40,000	90	10	8.50	21.84	100	8.50	21.84	2,080	5,382	5,382	2,720	83.72
Hamtramck, Mich	50	75,296	63	37	20.00	36.68	80	16.00	29.34	3,570	6,822	5,770	5,279	105.91
Haverhill, Mass	47	49,819	90	10	29.40	40.00	100	29.40	40.00	1,361	1,537	1,537	1,421	30.40
Hazleton, Pa.†	38	29,600	92	8	14.50	50.70	52‡	7.25	26.17	1,621	2,854	2,664	2,664	70.08

TABLE VII.—ASSESSED VALUATIONS, TAX RATES, AND DEBT FOR CITIES OVER 30,000: 1941—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Assessed Valuation			Actual Tax Rate per $1,000 Assessed Value		Est. Ratio Assessed Value to True Value (per cent)	Adjusted Tax Rate on 100% Basis of Assessment		Gross Bonded Debt		Net Bonded Debt		
		Total (000 omitted)	Per Cent Realty	Per Cent Personalty	City	Total		City	Total	General Improvement (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Total (000 omitted)	Excluding Utilities (000 omitted)	Per Capita Excluding Utilities
30,000 to 50,000														
High Point, N. C.†*	38	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	4,594	9,055	8,712	6,151	159.78
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	28,852	71	29	14.99	36.58	70	10.49	25.61	....	....	....	....	....
Inglewood, Calif.*	30	18,948	90	10	11.80	53.76	50	5.90	26.88	40	727	727	465	15.44
Jackson, Mich.	50	68,351	86	14	9.33	22.40	80	7.46	17.92	1,327	3,714	3,714	2,450	49.34
Jamestown, N. Y.†	43	56,610	100	..	14.61	33.97	80	11.69	22.17	537	2,559	2,470	2,180	51.13
Joliet, Ill.*	42	22,047	79	21	26.20	69.00	30	7.86	20.70	649	1,900	1,900	1,816	42.86
Joplin, Mo.	37	23,000	72	28	16.40	41.10	50	8.20	20.55	368	1,114	968	968	26.05
Kearny, N. J.*	39	77,648	88	12	13.97	37.97	65	9.08	24.68	5,175	11,830	11,622	6,772	171.58
Kenosha, Wis.	49	71,325	90	10	9.67	35.00	85	8.22	29.75	335	3,175	3,175	2,675	54.84
Kokomo, Ind.	34	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	385	1,149	1,149	841	24.89
La Crosse, Wis.	43	51,818	89	11	....	33.00	87	....	28.71	557	1,331	1,325	1,304	30.52
Laredo, Tex.	39	20,238	..	..	16.65	39.70	68‡	13.32	27.14	1,003	1,569	1,487	1,487	37.86
Lewiston, Me.	39	32,338	86	14	....	38.00	50	....	19.00	....	....	....	....	....
Lexington, Ky.	49	50,561	87	13	18.00	....	..	....	....	2,185	2,746	2,319	2,319	47.03
Lima, Ohio†	45	52,700	80	20	9.15	20.50	70	6.41	14.35	2,434	3,217	3,217	2,844	63.60
Lorain, Ohio†	44	83,000	88	12	6.12	14.70	100	6.12	14.70	1,137	1,711	1,695	1,622	36.76
Lubbock, Tex.	32	28,369	78	22	11.00	31.30	66	7.26	20.66	....	....	....	....	....
Lynchburg, Va.	45	42,673	92	8	12.00	23.50	70	8.40	16.45	2,427	5,704	4,597	2,688	60.34
Mansfield, Ohio†	37	56,211	80	20	5.40	16.00	90	4.86	14.40	....	....	....	....	....
Meriden, Conn.	39	60,536	83	17	14.30	27.00	100	14.30	27.00	413	1,214	1,203	1,155	29.23
Meridian, Miss.	35	23,398	68	32	16.00	50.60	60	9.60	30.36	1,972	3,256	3,238	2,798	78.85
Middletown, Ohio†	31	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	553	1,444	1,444	1,419	45.46
Moline, Ill.*	35	22,205	73	27	19.50	53.00	37	7.22	19.61	650	1,514	1,514	1,218	35.18
Muncie, Ind.	50	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	844	2,449	2,449	1,569	31.57
Muskegon, Mich.	48	52,459	80	20	8.39	23.40	100	8.39	23.40	1,585	4,269	3,998	3,097	64.93
Nashua, N. H.	33	39,764	67	33	19.03	35.80	100	19.03	35.80	1,066	1,498	1,451	1,451	44.07
Newark, Ohio†	31	33,127	88	12	4.55	17.00	70	3.19	11.90	....	....	....	....	....
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	41,471	92	8	22.10	49.50	70	15.47	34.65	2,792	4,885	4,885	3,918	118.08
Newburgh, N. Y.†	32	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1,078	3,109	3,077	2,607	81.83
New Castle, Pa.†	48	50,107	93	7	10.50	31.00	98‡	10.50	30.40	728	2,619	2,552	2,552	53.56
New London, Conn.	30	50,035	88	12	....	30.00	95	....	28.50	4,086	5,503	5,105	4,439	145.76
Newport, Ky.*	31	....	..	.	....	....	..	....	....	1,741	2,252	2,126	1,888	61.64
Newport, R. I.	31	74,030	61	39	24.50	24.50	100	24.50	24.50	1,745	5,457	5,224	2,124	69.57
Newport News, Va.	37	37,230	84	16	17.40	30.50	50	8.70	15.25	2,348	6,349	4,938	2,099	56.63
Norristown, Pa.†	38	22,901	100	..	12.50	38.50	50	6.25	19.25	595	2,070	1,743	1,743	45.66
Norwalk, Conn.*	40	73,361	85	15	....	25.50	80	....	20.40	2,105	4,807	4,594	3,778	94.80
Norwood, Ohio†	34	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	522	1,300	1,093	997	29.32
Orange, N. J.	36	43,078	93	7	13.50	38.00	100	13.50	38.00	2,956	4,354	4,053	3,865	108.21
Orlando, Fla.†	37	52,675	90	10	15.00	....	..	....	....	4,219	6,537	5,681	5,031	136.95

Oshkosh, Wis.	39	42,380	89	11	16.99	37.60	92	15.63	34.59	487	1,265	1,265	792	20.26
Ottumwa, Iowa†	32	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1,198	2,043	2,018	1,968	62.32
Owensboro, Ky	30	14,464	74	26	15.00	35.20	50	7.50	17.60	1,401	3,190	3,190	1,685	55.71
Paducah, Ky	34	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	1,568	3,845	3,689	1,529	45.30
Parkersburg, W. Va.†*	30	44,424	63	37	5.80	20.10	70	4.06	14.07	....	....	....	....	....
Pensacola, Fla.†	37	27,990	78	22	20.00	....	..	....	....	2,117	....	....	....	....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	45,168	..	..	21.37	55.10	50	10.69	27.55	8,280	11,136	10,658	9,209	223.29
Petersburg, Va.*	31	24,984	87	13	23.50	23.50	100	23.50	23.50	4,439	5,239	3,367	3,367	109.91
Pittsfield, Mass.*	50	59,715	92	8	30.31	35.20	100	30.31	35.20	913	1,479	1,479	1,324	26.65
Plainfield, N. J.	37	59,028	90	10	15.84	42.30	90	14.26	38.07	2,778	4,357	4,244	4,244	113.26
Port Arthur, Tex.*	46	29,365	82	18	19.00	....	..	....	....	3,806	6,336	5,998	5,360	116.18
Port Huron, Mich.	33	34,064	87	13	14.94	31.49	100	14.94	31.49	887	1,135	998	978	29.85
Portsmouth, Ohio†	40	49,486	92	8	8.58	21.70	100	8.58	21.70	3,280	5,843	5,732	4,589	113.39
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.†	40	52,069	100	..	26.10	39.80	70	18.27	27.86	3,470	4,865	4,843	4,505	111.30
Quincy, Ill.*	40	34,208	66	34	16.00	35.60	55	8.80	19.58	None	853	838	647	15.99
Raleigh, N. C.†	47	53,141	82	18	13.50	22.20	70	9.45	15.54	2,238	5,679	5,506	3,567	76.05
Richmond, Ind.	35	34,935	77	23	3.25	26.60	70	2.28	18.62	563	1,193	1,150	1,150	32.71
Riverside, Calif.	35	25,548	76	24	12.00	51.20	50	6.00	25.60	161	1,731	1,731	1,199	34.55
Rock Island, Ill.*	43	22,217	77	23	18.30	50.00	37	6.77	18.50	....	....	....	....	....
Rome, N. Y.†	34	28,933	100	..	21.65	43.68	70	15.16	30.58	....	....	....	....	....
Salem, Mass.	41	55,968	88	12	17.72	35.50	100	17.72	35.50	908	1,175	1,175	1,001	24.30
Salem, Ore.	31	15,408	..	..	23.10	61.70	45	10.40	27.77	591	3,249	3,117	1,076	34.80
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	29,010	..	..	12.06	45.21	50	6.03	22.61	522	1,570	1,415	1,242	28.45
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	25,215	44	56	17.80	54.34	50	8.90	27.17	380	1,983	1,806	1,734	54.34
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	47,239	..	..	14.60	42.60	53‡	8.76	22.76	985	2,769	2,521	2,002	57.26
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	51,016	88	12	19.21	36.48	90	17.29	32.83	1,175	1,832	1,832	1,710	42.08
Sioux Falls, S.D.	41	43,249	81	19	55.33	33.29	70	38.73	23.30	642	1,746	1,026	994	24.36
Spartanburg, S. C.*	32	9,037	62	38	55.00	114.00	13	7.15	14.82	2,187	4,557	3,294	1,920	59.54
Stamford, Conn.	48	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	2,805	5,032	4,659	4,659	97.18
Steubenville, Ohio†	38	52,729	86	14	5.20	15.80	80	4.16	12.64	351	1,129	1,099	1,076	28.59
Superior, Wis.	35	39,691	89	11	6.70	37.50	100	6.70	37.50	661	1,978	1,978	1,978	56.30
Tucson, Ariz.	37	23,285	89	11	27.33	64.13	53	14.48	33.99	1,249	2,894	2,242	1,614	43.84
University City, Mo.	33	41,375	85	15	8.80	33.50	50	4.40	16.75	1,875	3,327	3,327	3,327	100.75
Waltham, Mass.	40	50,624	93	7	32.10	36.00	100	32.10	36.00	....	....	....	....	....
Warren, Ohio†	43	56,241	81	19	5.90	17.60	80	4.72	14.08	1,243	2,142	2,019	1,822	42.53
Watertown t, Mass.	35	51,344	93	7	....	34.60	100	....	34.60	786	1,120	1,120	1,117	31.53
Watertown, N. Y.†	33	45,496	100	..	17.10	37.35	92	15.73	34.36	2,147	3,513	3,267	2,759	82.64
West Allis, Wis.*	36	58,756	79	21	13.38	38.93	80	10.70	31.14	1,111	2,276	2,276	2,034	55.93
West Hartford t, Conn.	34	90,072	91	9	....	19.00	100	....	19.00	741	2,378	1,979	1,979	58.60
West New York, N. J.	39	42,296	81	19	25.54	57.41	60	15.32	34.45	....	....	....	....	....
West Palm Beach, Fla.†	34	33,910	89	11	35.25	....	..	....	....	11,642	12,427	12,168	12,168	361.15
White Plains, N. Y.†	40	138,148	100	..	14.12	32.22	90	12.71	29.00	4,678	12,314	11,845	10,775	267.18
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	3,200	7,957	7,818	4,947	109.66
Williamsport, Pa.†	44	29,483	100	..	13.75	46.75	55‡	8.25	25.85	530	1,425	1,211	1,211	27.29
Wilmington, N. C.†	33	36,187	83	17	15.00	23.00	85	12.75	19.55	....	....	....	....	....
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	73,778	76	24	25.00	25.00	100	25.00	25.00	5,667	7,361	5,876	5,160	104.65
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	42,495	89	11	14.50	29.79	70	10.15	20.85	642	1,704	971	589	19.23
Zanesville, Ohio†	38	....	..	..	....	....	..	....	....	589	1,054	859	739	19.71

NOTES ON FINANCIAL DATA FOR CITIES OVER 30,000, TABLE VII

Twenty-two cities over 30,000 population which did not report information for this table are: Alhambra, California; Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Bloomington, Illinois; Bristol, Connecticut; Cambridge, Massachusetts; Charleston, West Virginia; Cicero, Illinois; Clarksburg, West Virginia; Clifton, New Jersey; Columbia, South Carolina; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Hoboken, New Jersey; McKeesport, Pennsylvania; Marion, Ohio; Montclair, New Jersey; Muskogee, Oklahoma; Ogden, Utah; Revere, Massachusetts; Springfield, Ohio; Taunton, Massachusetts; Waukegan, Illinois; and West Haven, Connecticut. Not included in the table are Arlington County, Virginia; Belvedere tp, California; Lower Merion and Upper Darby tps, Pennsylvania; and North Bergen tp, New Jersey—all listed as urban places over 30,000 in the 1940 census.

STATE FOOTNOTES

ALABAMA: The legal basis of assessment is 60 per cent of true value. The rates shown are actual rates.

FLORIDA: Homestead exemption: The first $5,000 of the assessed value of homesteads is exempt from state and all local taxes except debt service on obligations incurred prior to the passage of the amendment.

IOWA: Homestead exemption: Amount of homestead exemption is determined by the Board of Assessment and Review each year. The maximum exemption is 25 mills on the first $2,500 of assessed values or $62.50 which was allowed in 1941. This applies to the state and all local units of government.

LOUISIANA: Homestead exemption: Applies to state and parish taxes only, except that New Orleans (no other city) may also exempt homesteads from city taxes. Maximum exemption is $2,000, allowed hereafter. New homes are exempt from all state and local levies for three years following their completion.

MINNESOTA: Property classification: There are five classes of property assessed at varying percentages of true value: platted real estate at 40 per cent, except the first $4,000 of homesteads which is assessed at 25 per cent; unplatted at 20 per cent; iron ore at 50 per cent; and personalty in three classes at 10 per cent, 25 per cent, and 33⅓ per cent.

NEW YORK: Realty valuations include public utilities.

NORTH CAROLINA: Homestead exemption: Authorized but enabling legislation not yet enacted.

OHIO: Realty assessment includes public utility valuations.

OKLAHOMA: Homestead exemption: The first $1,000 of the assessed value of homestead is exempt from tax rates for all units. Debt service charges on obligations incurred prior to this act are specifically allowed.

PENNSYLVANIA: Tangible personal property is not subject to city rate except as noted.

UTAH: Homestead exemption: Authorized but not effective.

WASHINGTON: Legal basis of assessment is 50 per cent of true value.

WEST VIRGINIA: Property classification: Property in cities is divided into three classes: Class I property (intangible personal property) pays one-fourth of full rate. Class II (property occupied by the owner as a residence) pays one-half of full rate. Class IV (all real and personal property not in Class I or II) pays the full rate. Homestead exemption: Homesteads may be taxed at not more than 1 per cent of assessed value.

CITY FOOTNOTES

AKRON, OHIO: City rate includes 12-cent Metropolitan Park Board rate.

ALBANY, NEW YORK: State tax commission estimates assessment ratio at 88 per cent, local officials at 96 per cent of true value. Adjusted city rates are $21.67 and $23.85, respectively; adjusted total rates are $28.52 and $32.21, respectively. School rate included in city rate.

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA: School debt is included in general debt.

ALTON, ILLINOIS: City rate includes $4.00 town tax.

ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA: General debt includes $1,019,956 debt of four sanitary districts assumed by the city.

AURORA, ILLINOIS: City rate includes $4.00 sanitary district, $2.60 road and bridge, and $4.10 township rates.

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND: Assessed value includes $42,500,000 shares of banks and trust companies and $22,000,000 deposits in saving banks taxed at $10 and $1.875 per $1,000 respectively.

BERWYN, ILLINOIS: City rate includes $7.60 sanitary district, $1.40 public health, $3.00 township poor relief, and $1.10 township rates. State tax commission reports 32 per cent assessment ratio; local assessor reports 37 per cent. Adjusted city rates are $9.70 and $11.21, respectively; adjusted total rates are $26.34 and $30.45, respectively.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK: City rate includes 60-cent debt service rate for schools. Does not include $3,225,000 tax anticipation notes.

BURBANK, CALIFORNIA: Does not include city's share of flood control debt ($298,965) nor Metropolitan Water District debt ($3,254,736).

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA: Assessed value does not include $24,401,992 moneys and credits taxed at six mills.

CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA: Assessed value for 1941 not available, so 1940 assessment reported, although tax rates are for 1941.

CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE: City rate includes school rate.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: City rate includes $11.20 park district and $7.60 sanitary district rates. Illinois Tax Commission estimates assessment ratio at 32 per cent, local officials at 37 per cent, of true value. Adjusted city rates are $17.57 and $20.31, respectively; adjusted total rates are $30.46 and $35.22, respectively. General debt includes $89,525,700 park district and $93,720,924 sanitary district debt (city's pro rata share).

CINCINNATI, OHIO: General city debt includes $510,500 non-self-supporting airport bonds. Rental of Cincinnati Southern Railway is sufficient to provide debt service on additional $14,000,000 debt.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: Assessed value does not include intangible personalty assessed on income at from two to five mills, but does include $161,544,265 tangible personal property taxed at same rate as realty, but assessed at 50 per cent to 70 per cent of full value. Special assessment debt of $1,677,756 and sinking fund overdraft of $4,189,773 included in general debt.

COLUMBUS, OHIO: General debt includes $2,727,166 special assessment bonds with sinking fund shortage of $1,158,877.

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS: General debt includes $3,325,000 sea wall and breakwater construction debt serviced by state aid.

CRANSTON, RHODE ISLAND: City rate includes school rate.

DANVILLE, ILLINOIS: City rate includes $2.50 sanitary district, $5.40 township, and $3.00 road and bridge rates.

Danville, Virginia: Rate for real estate reported. Rate on personal property, machinery, and tools is $20.

Dearborn, Michigan: General debt includes $534,000 refunding debt to be retired from delinquent special assessments, but also considered general obligations of the city.

Decatur, Illinois: City rate includes $2.70 park, $5.30 township, $3.20 road and bridge, and $2.20 sanitary district rates.

Denver, Colorado: City rate includes $2.00 Moffatt Tunnel Improvement District rate on real estate only. City rate is consolidated city-county rate. General debt includes $8,168,160 Moffatt Tunnel District debt (city's share) financed through taxation.

Des Moines, Iowa: Moneys and credits taxed at six mills not included in assessed value.

Detroit, Michigan: Housing commission bond anticipation notes of $9,600,000 and street railway equipment trust notes of $1,040,000 not included.

Duluth, Minnesota: Rate shown applies to nonhomestead property. Rate on homesteads is $106.19 ($35.04 adjusted). Assessments average 35 per cent of true value.

East Providence, Rhode Island: City rate includes school rate.

East St. Louis, Illinois: City rate includes $5.40 levee, $4.90 park, $3.40 township, and $1.33 health district rates.

Elgin, Illinois: City rate includes $4.40 sanitary district and $6.70 township rate.

Evanston, Illinois: City rate includes $3.00 poor relief, 10-cent township, and $7.60 sanitary district rates. State tax commission reports 32 per cent assessment ratio; local assessor reports 37 per cent. Adjusted city rates are $8.57 and $9.91, respectively; adjusted total rates are $21.46 and $24.81, respectively.

Everett, Washington: City rate includes $1.50 public utility and $2.50 port district rates.

Fargo, North Dakota: General debt shown is issued by park district.

Fort Worth, Texas: City rate includes $3.60 water control district rate.

Galveston, Texas: General debt includes $427,000 grade-raising bonds serviced by state aid.

Gary, Indiana: City rate includes $2.00 sanitary district rate. General debt includes $2,652,000 bonds of independent sanitary district.

Glendale, California: Rate for tax districts No. 2 and No. 3 shown. Rate in tax district No. 1 is $51.75. Does not include city's share of Metropolitan Water District debt ($6,033,194) nor flood control district debt ($697,586).

Grand Rapids, Michigan: Special supplemental tax rate of $1.42 levied for three-month interim (April 1 to June 30) caused by change in city fiscal year.

Green Bay, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.00 metropolitan sewage district rate.

Greenville, South Carolina: General debt includes $35,000 swimming pool and $12,500 skating rink bonds which are self-supporting.

Hammond, Indiana: City rate includes $2.70 sanitary district rate.

Hartford, Connecticut: City rate includes 89-cent metropolitan district rate.

High Point, North Carolina: Electric revenues are pledged for retirement of $2,951,000 of general city debt although this amount is full faith and credit of the city as well.

Holyoke, Massachusetts: City rate includes school rate.

Houston, Texas: The 1940 assessment figures are the latest available although 1941 rates are shown. General debt includes $715,000 convention hall bonds payable from revenues and $2,056,000 water bonds, payable from taxation.

Huntington, West Virginia: Flood control debt of $1,010,000 not included.

Indianapolis, Indiana: General debt includes city's share of five poor relief districts.

Inglewood, California: Does not include city's share of flood control debt ($208,103) nor sanitation district debt ($296,180).

Irvington, New Jersey: General debt includes $252,000 school refunding bonds.

Joliet, Illinois: City rate includes $3.30 road and bridge, $5.20 township, and $3.90 park district rates. Assessment ratio is state tax commission estimate. Local estimate is 28 per cent of true value.

Kansas City, Missouri: Does not include 25-cent park and 10-cent boulevard maintenance rate. General debt includes $750,000 Missouri River Bridge bonds in litigation which may be taken over by the state.

Kearny, New Jersey: Surplus of $138,802 is available for retirement of serial bonds.

Knoxville, Tennessee: City rate includes school rate.

Lincoln, Nebraska: City rate includes $1.00 sanitary district rate. General debt includes $73,000 sanitary district debt.

Long Beach, California: General debt includes city's share of county flood control debt, $2,070,484.

Los Angeles, California: General debt includes $15,209,144 flood control.

Louisville, Kentucky: Rate shown is for real estate; rate on personal property is $32.90.

Memphis, Tennessee: City rate includes $1.10 park and 30-cent library rates.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: City rate includes $2.29 for retirement of debt of Metropolitan Sewerage District. General city debt includes $8,369,619 city's share of relief bonds issued by county and $11,926,332 city's share of Metropolitan Sewage District debt.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: Assessments average 35 per cent of true value. General debt includes $266,000 market bonds.

Mobile, Alabama: Special assessment debt of $3,421,567 on February 29, 1940, refunded into general city obligation. School debt is included in general city debt.

Moline, Illinois: City rate includes $1.20 street and bridge and $3.90 township rate.

Newark, New Jersey: General debt includes refunded subway, airport, port and dock bonds which are financed by taxation.

New Bedford, Massachusetts: School rate included in city rate.

New Britain, Connecticut: General debt does not include $567,000 revenue anticipation serial coupon notes.

New Orleans, Louisiana: General debt includes $21,175,000 Orleans Levee District debt. Port bonds of approximately $35,000,000 not included.

Newport, Kentucky: City rate includes school rate.

New York City, New York: Rate shown is for borough of Manhattan. Total rate for the Bronx is $29.60, Brooklyn $29.60, Queens $30.90, and Richmond $29.80. Total rates include levy for reassessment of special assessments which are borough wide in character. General debt includes $178,420,000 assessment and $16,084,750 special assessment bonds.

Norwalk, Connecticut: Rate shown is for districts 2 and 3 comprising 38 per cent of total assessed value. City is composed of six taxing districts. Rate for districts 1, 4, 5, and 6 are $27.80, $6.80, $18.70, and $22.40, respectively.

Oakland, California: General debt includes $6,642,547 tax-supported harbor bonds.

Oak Park, Illinois: City rate includes $7.60 sanitary district, $3.20 township poor relief, and $3.20 park district rates. State tax commission reports an assessment ratio of 32 per cent of true value for Cook County; local assessor reports 37 per cent. Adjusted city rates are $9.41 and $10.88, respectively; adjusted total rates are $22.30 and $25.79, respectively.

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma: Homesteads are taxed at $12.91 per $1,000.

Omaha, Nebraska: City rate includes $1.00 sewage disposal and 80-cent relief rates.

Parkersburg, West Virginia: Rate shown is full rate applied to Group IV property (50 per cent of total assessed value). Rate on Group I (20 per cent of assessment) is $5.03 and on Group II property (30 per cent of assessment), $10.05.

Pasadena, California: Does not include city's share of overlapping debt; $8,257,069 metropolitan water district; and $937,931 flood control.

Pawtucket, Rhode Island: City rate includes school rate.

Peoria, Illinois: City rate includes $3.25 park, $3.80 sanitary district, $3 town.

Petersburg, Virginia: City rate includes school rate. It is estimated that $500,000 of general bonds are invested in water department which is self-supporting.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: City rate includes levy for county which is consolidated with city. Assessed value includes $732,969,980 "money at interest" taxed at four mills by the state and city each.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: City rate is average of $23 rate on land and $11.50 on buildings. Because of varying proportions of land to building on different pieces of property, the rate actually varies from about $10 to $20.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts: City rate includes school rate.

Port Arthur, Texas: General debt includes $1,295,000 sea wall bonds retired from remission of eight-ninths of state taxes collected.

Portland, Maine: General debt includes Portland's share of bridge district and pier district debt.

Portland, Oregon: City rate includes $1.90 Port of Portland and $2.32 dock commission rates. General debt includes city's share of Port of Portland debt.

Portsmouth, Virginia: City rate includes school rate.

Providence, Rhode Island: Assessed value does not include $234,361,200 intangible personal property taxed at $4.00 per $1,000. General debt includes $1,190,000 harbor.

Pueblo, Colorado: General debt includes $2,927,000 flood control which, together with light and power debt of $6,763,400, is not a city obligation.

Quincy, Illinois: City rate includes $3.40 town, 50-cent sewer, and $1.00 health.

Roanoke, Virginia: City rate includes school rate.

Rochester, New York: State tax commission reports assessment ratio of 85 per cent, local officials of 76 per cent of true value. Adjusted city rates are $17.61 and $15.75, respectively; adjusted total rates are $36.41 and $32.56, respectively. General debt includes $2,900,000 tax revenue and $3,838,000 special assessment debt.

Rockford, Illinois: City rate includes $6.70 township rate, $4.40 sanitary district rate, and $1.50 park rate.

Rock Island, Illinois: City rate includes $3.80 township, and $1.20 street and bridge rate.

St. Louis, Missouri: Although only city debt is tabulated for most cities, the St. Louis debt includes all local overlapping debt inasmuch as certain functions, elsewhere performed by the county or special districts, are performed by the city. Relief bonds of $2,875,000 are actually serviced by municipal bridge tolls but are also general obligations of the city.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Homestead property taxed at $91.57 ($32.05 adjusted). Adjustments average 35 per cent of true value.

St. Petersburg, Florida: City rate is average of rates of four taxing districts.

San Francisco, California: Combined city-county organization. Assessed value does not include $156,604,653 solvent credits taxable at one mill. Does not include $26,775,000 city's share of Golden Gate Bridge and Highway District debt. General city debt includes $2,280,000 airport bonds not self-supporting.

San Jose, California: Rate shown does not include $4.90 water conservation rate levied on land value only.

Santa Monica, California: Does not include city's share of Metropolitan Water District debt ($4,844,957) or flood control district debt ($501,207).

Savannah, Georgia: Rates of assessment for 1941 not available—1940 figures shown.

Schenectady, New York: State tax commission reports assessment ratio of 85 per cent, local sources report 120 per cent of true value. Adjusted city rates are $13.06 and $18.44, respectively; adjusted total rates are $28.64 and $40.43, respectively.

Scranton, Pennsylvania: City rate is weighted average of $27.82 rate on land and $13.91 rate on improvements.

Shreveport, Louisiana: City rate includes school rate.

Sioux City, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $11,426,334 moneys and credits taxed at six mills.

South Bend, Indiana: General debt includes city's share ($661,940) of township relief debt and $394,450 park district debt.

Spartanburg, South Carolina: City rate includes $7.00 metropolitan sewer district.

Springfield, Illinois: City rate includes $3.90 town, $2.00 park, and $3.97 sanitary district rate.

Syracuse, New York: General debt includes $75,000 municipal stadium bonds which are self-supporting.

Tacoma, Washington: City rate includes $2.50 park rate.

Tampa, Florida: City rate includes $9.50 for debt service which is the weighted average of rates of the four territories in the city.

Terre Haute, Indiana: General debt includes $432,000 bonds of park district which is independent of the city.

Union City, New Jersey: Rate shown is for former town of Union. Lower debt service in former town of West Hoboken results in rate of $50.38 for that portion of Union City.

Washington, D. C.: Valuation does not include intangible personalty subject to income tax. School rate included in city rate.

Waterloo, Iowa: Assessed value does not include $10,032,153 moneys and credits taxed at six mills. Rate shown is for east side. Rate for west side is $50.30 ($22.65 adjusted).

West Allis, Wisconsin: City rate includes $3.48 metropolitan sewer rate.

Wheeling, West Virginia: Rates reported are weighted average of rates on class 1, 2, and 4 property. Average rates shown are based on Old Town rates.

Wichita, Kansas: General debt includes city's share of county debt for welfare.

Yonkers, New York: Various assessment ratios reported. State tax commission reports 95 per cent, local officials report 99 per cent, and a third source indicates a ratio over 100 per cent of true value. Adjusted city rates are $22.89, $23.85, and some figure over $24.09, respectively; adjusted total rates are $37.78, $39.37, and some figure over $39.77, respectively.

Youngstown, Ohio: City rate includes $2.09 sanitary district and 12-cent township.

Professional Organizations: Finance

Municipal Finance Officers Association

The Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada is a professional and service organization of public finance officers with membership in all 48 states, eight Canadian provinces, and the national governments of both countries. On December 31, 1941, the Association had 1,270 members as compared to 1,082 a year earlier. The Association publishes a quarterly magazine, *Municipal Finance,* and a semimonthly *Municipal Finance News Letter.*

During 1941 the Association started field studies pertaining to cost accounting and published two bulletins on this subject. The Association participated in, or helped prepare for, 12 finance officers' training schools. Members of the Association's staff met with state and provincial groups in 25 meetings. Committee activity was stepped up, and seven Association committees were functioning, each with a staff secretary and a definite program.

The Association held its annual meeting in Louisville with the largest attendance on record. A regional meeting in New York City in October, 1941, drew more than 200 persons. A special committee representing retirement fund officials met in Chicago in February, 1941, to lay down a program with respect to the extension of the federal social security act. Twenty-four states were represented at an MFOA-sponsored meeting in Washington, D.C., to discuss state supervision of local finance.

During the year the Association assisted in the revision of the important publications of the National Committee on Municipal Accounting. The Association has standing committees dealing with general accounting, cost accounting, credit union cooperation, local government activities and revenues, long-term financial planning, retirement fund administration, and the procedure for the receipt and disbursement of funds. The Association plans to revise its program when necessary to meet the new needs brought on by the war.—CARL H. CHATTERS, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Federation of Tax Administrators

The Federation of Tax Administrators is the professional group of state, federal, and local tax administrators (other than those engaged in local property assessment). Acting as the secretariat of its constituent organizations—the National Association of Tax Administrators, the National Tobacco Tax Conference, and the North American Gasoline Tax Conference—the Federation arranges annual conferences, publishes the proceedings, and participates in the committee work and membership activities of these associations. The object of the Federation is to improve the operating techniques and to advance the professional standards of tax administration. In order to accomplish this objective the secretariat acts as the clearinghouse for the various specialized tax fields and the numerous tax authorities and prepares memorandums and reports on technical administrative and legal matters.

Working conferences during the year were devoted mainly to problems arising out of the military program, including its impact on state revenues, the taxation of government contractors, and intergovernmental administrative collaboration.

The Federation's materials are made available in its monthly news bulletin, *Tax Administrators News;* in reports of proceedings of the annual conferences of the National Association of Tax Administrators, the National Tobacco Tax Conference, and the North American Gasoline Tax Conference; and in various memorandums, bulletins, and reports published by the Federation.—CHARLES F. CONLON, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Governmental Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents

The Governmental Group of the National Association of Purchasing Agents is a professional group organized for the purpose of raising the standards of public purchasing department personnel, improving purchasing procedures, cooperating in the development of specifications and standards for the use of its members, and exchanging information. The Governmental Group is entirely distinct from the Governmental Committee of the Association.

A number of members continued to cooperate in the publication of a series of handbooks which are being supplied free to all members. During the past year a special committee, headed by David Marbury, purchasing agent of Birmingham, Alabama, has been making a study of the handling and sale of waste and salvage materials collected by cities from industrial plants, hotels, restaurants, and homes. Special attention is being given to the salvage of glass, tin cans, paper, and rags.—JOSEPH W. NICHOLSON, purchasing agent, city of Milwaukee; chairman, Governmental Group, National Association of Purchasing Agents.

National Association of Assessing Officers

The National Association of Assessing Officers is composed of individual members who are officials and public employees engaged in the assessment of property for tax purposes. Included on its membership roll are state tax commissioners; city, town, township, village, and county assessors, as well as many of their subordinates employed in a technical capacity. The Association now has about 700 members in 43 states, the territories, Canada, and the Argentine Republic.

The Association was organized for the primary purpose of improving the standards of assessment practice. Its activities may be classified into four major divisions: (1) preparation and distribution of publications; (2) consultation and information service to members; (3) arranging or assisting in the arrangement of state, regional, and national conferences, meetings, and schools for assessing officers; (4) research. Published material includes the monthly *Assessors' News Letter,* containing current news items; papers prepared for regional and national conferences; occasional staff bulletins covering matters of immediate concern; and the products of research studies. In addition, distribution frequently is made of material prepared by members and supplied to the Association, such as assessment manuals, reprints of valuable articles, newly designed forms, etc.

During 1941 major attention of the Association was focused on the development of in-service training for assessing officers. It actively assisted this work in several states. In addition, an official committee was appointed and commissioned to make a thorough investigation of this field of activity and report its findings.—ALBERT W. NOONAN, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

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Part Four

MUNICIPAL ACTIVITIES

Wartime Organization

Administration
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Welfare
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Wartime Organization of Cities

By Russell Barthell and Robert Ward

Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley

MODERN total war demands effective organization by civilian populations, as well as by military authorities. Now more than ever before, established municipal governments have an increasingly important role to play in marshalling civilian efforts on the home front. American city governments are responding to this need for leadership during emergency.

By February, 1942, the wartime organization of American cities on an official basis was well under way, according to questionnaire returns from approximately half of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 population (see Table VIII). Ninety-two per cent of the cities responding have made some official provision for civilian defense organization. Most have established city defense councils, and an additional 10 per cent report that their city participates as a part of a combined city and county defense organization. Where independent city defense councils exist, the need for intergovernmental cooperation at the local level is clearly recognized, as indicated by the fact that some 82 per cent of the cities report that they participate in an official county or regional defense council.

The most common method of creating a city defense council is by ordinance, but several other methods appear with fair frequency. In 12 per cent of the cities, the mayor established the defense council by executive action or order; and in a similar number, city defense councils have been created by state law, by the governor, or by the state defense councils. In the remainder, a wide variety of methods have been employed, ranging from informal action by some city agency or official to defense councils originated by volunteer groups.

Selection of City Defense Councils. The members of official city defense councils are appointed by a wide diversity of means, ranging from appointment by a leading city or county official to selection by a newspaper. In about 60 per cent of the cases, however, the mayor alone chooses the members of the defense council, and in 4 per cent he appoints them with the approval of the city council. In about 4 per cent of the cases the city council is the appointing power, and in about 7 per cent, the chairman of the defense council. The governor of the state names the members of 2 per cent of the defense councils.

Municipal Position of Chairman. The fact that the mayor serves as chairman of the city defense council in 70 per cent of the cases points to the role played by municipal government in organizing city defense activity. In 3 per cent of the defense councils the city manager is chairman, and in 2 per cent a councilman. In a few cases another city official, such as assessor, fire chief, judge, city attorney, city clerk, or commissioner of welfare and safety, acts as chairman. A private citizen is chairman in only 11 per cent of the defense councils.

Committee Organization. The ingenuity displayed by municipal officials in devising committees for local defense councils is practically limitless. Analysis of cities listing the committees of their local defense council yields 94 fairly distinct types. These concern themselves with every conceivable aspect of civilian defense. Because of the wide variety of information received it is not possible to show data on committees in Table VIII. The most common are committees on some aspect of public relations, variously termed public relations, information, education, or morale. It would seem to be a fair inference that local defense councils seldom fail to keep the public well informed about civilian defense activities. Next in order of frequency are separate or combined committees on health, welfare, recreation, and sanitation. These are followed in order of frequency by committees on communications and transportation; auxiliary fire fighting; auxiliary police; civil protection, embracing a wide array of subsidiary fields; medical services; public utilities; air raid warning system and air raid wardens; and public works.

Over 18 per cent of the cities report having committees on industrial resources, agriculture, volunteers, housing, Red Cross activities, conservation, and salvage. Local and unusual types of committees exist in many communities, such as committees on spiritual preparedness, mortuaries, photography, negro housing and recreation, alien approval, American unity, vulnerability, soldiers' contacts, rural interests, and victory gardens.

The committee structure recommended by the United States Office of Civilian Defense comes closest to supplying the need for a common denominator to city defense council committee structure. Several facts should be noted about local conformity to OCD patterns. In the first place the OCD has on a number of occasions added to the list of committees which it suggests to local defense councils, and more local ingenuity is evidenced than conformity to such suggestions. Furthermore, some communities, especially those which organized their civilian defense program at a relatively early date, particularly the ones located in California, tend to conform to the committee structure recommended by OCD's precursor, the Division of State and Local Cooperation. In this case, though, it is probable that their committees on civil protection perform the same functions as do the directly protective services and committees recommended by the OCD. There is a fairly pronounced tendency for local defense councils within the same state to have a similar committee structure.

A further aspect of committee organization and functions requiring comment was the scarcity of fair-rent committees shown by this survey. Of cities reporting their committee structure, only 2 per cent list fair-rent committees. Consumers' interests, however, are much better represented and exist in 16 per cent of the cities.

Throughout the country city defense councils tend to place primary emphasis in committee organization upon certain of the directly protective services such as civil protection, auxiliary fire and police, medical services, and public works and utilities.

Administrative Staff of Defense Councils. Slightly more than half of the cities are employing a director or executive secretary to head the administrative staff of their defense council. In many cases, regular city officials are serving as part-time directors. Thirty-five per cent of the cities having defense directors, however, employ them on a full-time basis. A very few city defense councils have multiple executives ranging in number from two to five full-time directors and up to 10 part-time directors. In 13 cases a full-time volunteer serves as director, and in a number of instances a director serves without pay on a part-time basis.

Director in Emergency. In general the basic theory underlying city defense councils is that the council should act principally in an advisory capacity to existing regular and emergency administrative agencies of city government. Recognition of this advisory function is borne out by the fact that the director in an emergency situation is in the great majority of cases a regular municipal official. In council-manager cities, the city manager is named to serve as director in emergencies. In most non-council-manager cities this duty is assigned to the mayor, although in a few cities the fire or police chief or some other city department head is designated.

Intergovernmental Relations. In their relations with civilian defense agencies of the federal government, 78 per cent of the city defense councils report that they deal through a state defense council. This procedure conforms to the recommendations of the OCD and state councils generally. Only 5 per cent indicate a direct line of communication with federal defense agencies. A county or regional organization serves as intermediary in 3 per cent of the cases.

Progress in Civilian Protection Systems. The circumstances of modern warfare have given rise to carefully worked out plans in the art of civilian protection. In addition to organization discussed above, the need for a systematic approach to the emergencies that war might bring to civilian populations has been stressed and explored by federal, state, and municipal agencies with resulting recommended systems for emergency control and report centers, air raid warnings, and blackouts. With but few and minor exceptions all cities reported progress in the preparation of plans for, or in the installation and testing of, such systems.

Taking the continental United States as a whole, a majority of the cities have completed their basic plans for air raid warnings, blackouts, and control and report centers. Approximately one-fourth, including the most populous cities, have tested these systems in operation. Dividing the country roughly into four areas—the Atlantic, Pacific, Gulf, and Central States—the progress of cities in states fronting upon oceanic boundaries is considerably in excess of those in the interior, as might be expected. Development of blackout systems is furthest advanced, and cities on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards report the most progress. Pacific Coast cities lead all others in development of tested air raid warning systems, but Atlantic Coast cities are more advanced in the installation and testing of emergency control and report centers. From all reports in this survey, American cities closest to the areas of combat have accepted the premise that the most carefully laid plans cannot be relied upon until tested and revised in terms of operating conditions.

Civilian Volunteers. By February, 1942, a sizeable army of volunteers, some 10 per cent of the municipal population, had registered for civilian defense services in American cities over 10,000 population. This percentage, which is based upon returns from the 494 cities surveyed, represents a minimum estimate, since many cities were in process of registration at the time replies were sent in. All but 10 per cent of the cities report that registration is being administered by an official central volunteer recruiting office.

Of the municipal volunteer army, approximately 35 per cent had been or are in training for specific emergency service in civilian defense programs. Although some cities have not begun training, two-thirds report training programs for air raid wardens, auxiliary police, and auxiliary firemen. Half of the cities are training medical corps volunteers, and in one-third, training is under way for nurses' aides, fire watchers, rescue squads, and other services.

The role of aircraft in modern warfare is reflected in the civilian defense services of American cities. Air raid wardens comprise the largest single group of municipal civilian protection volunteers that have been assigned to training, accounting for one-half of the trained personnel of the civilian protection army. Auxiliary police and auxiliary firemen each account for 12 per cent of the volunteers trained or in training. Although many cities assign the duty of spotting fires to air raid wardens, a comparable number are training some volunteers to be fire watchers, and this group ranks fourth. Most cities have organized medical corps staffed by some 7 per cent of the total volunteers in training. While training of nurses' aides and rescue squads is less frequent, in February the former accounted for 5 per cent of volunteers in training and the latter 3 per cent.

Training of volunteers in these six emergency defense services, air raid warden, auxiliary police and firemen, fire watchers, medical corps, rescue squads and nurses' aides, is generally being administered on the municipal level. In each of the six fields a wide variety of training agencies is reported, but most cities evidence a decided trend toward use of existing city departments and organizations. City police departments, civilian defense training agencies (particularly the air raid warden service), fire departments, and local Red Cross chapters, in the order named, are the most frequently reported training agencies for air raid wardens. Auxiliary police are being trained by city police departments with but few exceptions and auxiliary firemen by city fire departments. In each of these fields and in many cities, the Red Cross is cooperating in volunteer training. The municipal fire departments are the principal agencies engaged in training of fire watchers, although some are being trained by the air raid warden service. In a number of cities, police departments, fire departments, and the Red Cross have combined efforts in training volunteers for police and fire service.

Agencies training medical corps, nurses' aides, and rescue squads present a somewhat different pattern. The Red Cross plays an increasingly important role for these three services and is the chief agency training municipal medical corps and nurses' aides. The second most important agency training medical corps is the local medical association, followed closely by municipal health departments and hospitals. In training of nurses' aides, local health departments and hospitals rank second, with medical associations third. The chief training agency for rescue squads is the city fire department, followed closely by the Red Cross, training agencies of the civilian defense organization, and the city engineering or public works department. In many cities the agencies mentioned are cooperating with one another in training volunteers.

Only a few cities report that unofficial groups, such as veterans' organizations, the American Women's Volunteer Service, retired Army officers, responsible citizens and the like, are training volunteers. In the vast majority, training is conducted by an official agency. Here, also, a border line exists between official and unofficial. As noted above, the Red Cross, a "semiofficial" organization, is a leading training agency in all of the six fields under consideration.

It is evident from the above results that American municipalities are following the wise course of using existing agencies, where qualified, to train civilian defense volunteers, thus conserving effort and drawing upon established sources of technical knowledge and, as is often the case, using agencies with considerable experience in the training field such as police and fire departments and the Red Cross.

Frequently, cities report use of federal (OCD) and state defense council training materials. In addition, a number report that their instructors had been trained by federal or state agencies in the civilian defense field. Thus in the main, while training itself is decentralized, preparation of teaching materials and teacher training are often a state or federal activity.

In only a few cities are county or regional agencies training volunteers. While this result may be due to the fact that cities of less than 10,000 were excluded from the survey, it in no way detracts from the economy and desirability of cities, clustered in a metropolitan area, to get together and pool their training resources to achieve a uniformity in administration that will meet war borne demands for unified action.

With war industry and the training program of the United States Office of Education and American universities and colleges on the alert for women to replace men in the civilian war effort, one might expect to find a predominance of women in civilian defense. Such was not the case in February of this year. Cities have trained or are training six times as many men as women in the civilian defense services under consideration. In only one of the six fields—nurses' aides—did women exceed men, and here 20 per cent of the cities report that they have men only in training. The proportion of men to women in the medical corps is two and one-half to one. There is one woman air raid warden to five male wardens. The number of women who have been, or are being, trained for auxiliary police and fire services and as fire watchers is less than 2 per cent. In each of these six activities, however, a few cities are training women for each of the civilian protection tasks involved. While it is difficult to make a case for this great male predominance in the air raid warden service or fire watching or spotting, tradition supports the use of men as auxiliary police and firemen. Nevertheless, 6 per cent of the cities are assigning some women as auxiliary police. We must of necessity look forward to an increasing role for women in civilian protection activities.

TABLE VIII

OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: FEBRUARY, 1942

This table includes local defense data for the cities over 10,000 which responded to a questionnaire sent out in February, 1942, by the Bureau of Public Administration of the University of California at Berkeley. The first letter in the first column indicates how the defense council was created ("x" in this column indicates method of creation not specified); the second item indicates age in months as of February, 1942; and in the third item the letter "Y" indicates that the local defense council is affiliated with or participates in the county or regional council, the letter "N" that it does not participate. The dagger (†) after the "Y" indicates a combined city-county defense organization. Other symbols used in this column and in the columns headed "Selected By," "Chairman," and "Director in Emergency" are explained below. In the column, "Number of Members," the letter "c" indicates members of the county defense council. In the three columns under "Number of Employees" the letter "w" indicates that the individual serves without pay; the figure following a dash is the number of part-time employees; all other figures are for full-time employees. Under "Director in Emergency" is indicated the official or employee who would actually coordinate and direct municipal services during an emergency. Under "Civilian Protection" the first column indicates progress on civilian protection systems, the first figure relating to air-raid warnings, the second to blackouts, and the third to control center and report (see code below). Under "Volunteers," "Y" in the first column indicates that the city has an official central volunteer recruiting office, "N" that it does not have one; and "Yc" that the county has the official volunteer center. The letter "c" following the figure in the last column indicates that the number is for volunteers registered in the county. Leaders (....) indicate information not known; an asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table.

CODE FOR "HOW DEFENSE COUNCIL CREATED," "SELECTED BY," "CHAIRMAN," AND "DIR. IN EMERGENCY

A—city manager
AR—air raid warden
As—city assessor
Au—city auditor
B—building inspector
C—action by city council
CD—city defense council
CE—city engineer
Ch—chairman
ChA—chr. city defense council
ChC—chr. city council
ChCo—chr. co. commissioners
CK—city clerk
Cn—councilman, burgess, trustee
Co—county
COCD—co. defense council
D—dir. city defense council
E—election by people
Ex—exec. bd. city defense council
F—fire chief
G—governor of state
HS—high school principal
J—judge
L—city attorney
M—mayor
Me—meeting of citizens
N—none or no
O—ordinance
P—police chief
PC—police captain
Pm—postmaster
PP—police patrolman
Pr—president of city council
PW—director of public works
R—resolution
Re—city recreation director
S—state law
SC—state cooperation or request
SD—state defense council
Sh—sheriff
U—unofficial
UT—director of utilities
VCh—vice-chr. city defense council
VM—vice-mayor
Vol—volunteer
W—comr. pub. safety, welfare
Y—yes

CODE FOR CIVILIAN PROTECTION SYSTEMS: 0—no plan; 1—basic plan completed; 2—all necessary equipment installations completed; 3—system ready to function; 4—system tested in operation.

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Organization of City Defense Council								Civilian Protection		
						Number of Employees				Air Raid Warning—Blackout—Control Center and Report (see code)	Volunteers	
		How Defense Council Created—Age in Months—Regional Affl.	No. of Members	Selected by	Chairman	Director	Other Paid Employees	Volunteers	Director in Emergency		Central Recruiting	No. Registered (in thousands)
Over 1,000,000												
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	O- 7-Y	5	M	M	1	21	22	*	3-1-3	Y	800.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	O-10-Y	14	CD	M	2	5	3-5	M	4-3-2	Y	100.0

Table VIII.—Official Defense Councils in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Organization of City Defense Council								Civilian Protection		
		How Defense Council Created —Age in Months —Regional Affl.	No. of Members	Selected by	Chairman	Number of Employees			Director in Emergency	Air Raid Warning —Black-out— Control Center and Report (see code)	Volunteers	
						Director	Other Paid Employees	Volunteers			Central Recruiting	No. Registered (in thousands)
500,000 to 1,000,000												
Boston, Mass	771	MO– 8–Y	20	M	..	2	10	..	..	4–4–4	Y	30.0
Milwaukee, Wis	587	O–10–Y	27	O*	M	1w–1	..	..	M	.–.–0	Y	17.1
Pittsburgh, Pa	672	M–10–Y	250	MCh	U	1w	..	..	PW	2–1–4	Y	...
St. Louis, Mo	816	O– 6–Y	34	M	M	1	1	–5	W	1–0–0	..	...
San Francisco, Calif	635	O–..–Y	22	M	M	..	..	..	P	4–4–4	Y	...
250,000 to 500,000												
Birmingham, Ala	268	O–..–Y	12	G	Pr	1w	16–2	2–3	Pr	3–0–3	Y	29.3
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	..–..–Y	15c	M	U	..	..	..	A	P–P–P	Y	5.0
Houston, Tex	385	O– 3–Y	4	MD	U	1	3	..	U	1–1–0	Y	5.0
Kansas City, Mo	399	O– 7–N	100	M	D	1	3	50	D	0–0–0	Y	15.0
Minneapolis, Minn	492	O– 6–N	8	CD	PrM	..	1	..	MPr	4–0–0	Y	30.0
Newark, N. J	430	M–13–Y	15	M	..	1	28	..	D	4–4–4	Y	45.0
Oakland, Calif	302	O– 6–Y	24	M	D	1	5	..	AL	3–3–3	Y	28.0
Portland, Ore	305	x–..–Y	44	M	U	2	4	4–100	M	4–4–4	Y	35.0
St. Paul, Minn	288	G– 6–Y	12	M	..	–1	1	1–5	CD	.–.–.	Y	2.5
Seattle, Wash	368	O–3–..	22	M	M	..	..	..	..	4–4–4	..	...
Toledo, Ohio	282	..–..–..	..	..	M	..	..	..	M	3–3–3	Y	24.0
100,000 to 250,000												
Akron, Ohio	245	MU–10–Y	12	M	..	–1	2	–100	..	0–1–1	Y	10.0
Albany, N. Y	131	O– 7–Y†	15	..	U	1	1	–45	..	4–4–3	Y	12.9
Bridgeport, Conn	147	SD–14–Y	..	D	P	1	..	..	DP	.–.–.	Y	4.0
Canton, Ohio	108	M– 3–Y	218	MCh	N	4	5	–5	D	1–0–1	Y	2.1
Dayton, Ohio	211	S– 5–Y	11	M	..	1	2–2	20–500	A	1–1–1	Y	12.0
Des Moines, Iowa	160	O– 5–Y	11	M	..	C	..	–10	..	0–0–0	Y	3.0
Fort Worth, Tex	178	O– 2–Y	15	M	M	–1	..	..	PC	1–1–0	Y	...
Gary, Ind	112	M– 3–Y	27	M	D	–1	..	..	D	4–4–3	Y	111.5
Hartford, Conn	166	M–13–N	20	M	..	1	3	..	..	4–4–3	Y	...
Kansas City, Kan	121	M– 3–N	15	MC	C	–1	..	2	A	1–1–0	Y	...
Miami, Fla	172	N*–10–Y†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0–0–0	..	...
New Bedford, Mass	110	S– 7–Y	*	CD	M	2	6	..	M	2–4–4	Y	10.0
New Haven, Conn	161	M–18–Y	22	M	M	1	9	..	M	3–3–3	Y	7.0
Omaha, Neb	224	O– 2–..	20	M	..	–1	0	..	FS	.–.–.	..	...
Peoria, Ill	105	O– 7–Y	5	*	..	..	..	1–30	U	1–1–1	Y	1.5
Reading, Pa	111	S– 8–Y	..	..	..	1	1	..	W	3–3–4	Y	4.5
Sacramento, Calif	106	O– 9–Y	4	MC	A	–1	1–2	..	A	4–4–3	Y	8.5
San Diego, Calif	203	O–10–Y	17	M	M	1	6–4	–10	A	4–4–3	Y	19.0
South Bend, Ind	101	S– 3–Y	13	M	M	0	0	..	M	.–0–.	Y	1.0
Spokane, Wash	122	O– 3–N	12	M	M	1	1	–6	M	3–1–P	Y	10.0
Springfield, Mass	150	O– 2–Y*	18	M	M	1	0–2	0–8	D	4–4–4	Y	5.0
Tacoma, Wash	109	O– 3–Y	18	M	..	2	1	..	M	4–4–4	Y	17.0
Tampa, Fla	108	N–20– †	..	..	..	1	..	..	M	3–4–1	Yc	86.0c
Wichita, Kan	115	R– 7–N	5	C	..	..	..	–5	A	0–0–1	Y	3.5
Wilmington, Del	113	S– 3–N	26	M	M	..	..	..	*	4–4–4	Y	10.0
Worcester, Mass	194	N–..–Y*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.–.–.	Y	4.0
Yonkers, N. Y	143	MG–11–Y	..	MG	..	1	3	..	A	.–.–.	Y	5.0
50,000 to 100,000												
Allentown, Pa	97	O– 7–Y	..	*	U	..	..	–16	P	4–4–1	Y	1.3
Amarillo, Tex	52	O– 3–N	7	M	..	1	1	4	D	2–1–1	Y	9.0
Atlantic City, N. J	64	O– 3–Y	16	M	..	..	..	–1	M	3–1–1	..	...
Austin, Tex	88	O– 6–Y	11	M	M	*	..	..	A	P–P–P	Y	3.0
Beaumont, Tex	59	O– 3–Y	11	M	M	1	–1	..	AD	1–1–1	N	2.4

TABLE VIII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	How Defense Council Created —Age in Months —Regional Affl.	Organization of City Defense Council							Civilian Protection		
			No. of Members	Selected by	Chairman	Number of Employees			Director in Emergency	Air Raid Warning —Black-out— Control Center and Report (see code)	Volunteers	
						Director	Other Paid Employees	Volunteers			Central Recruiting	No. Registered (in thousands)
50,000 to 100,000—continued												
Berkeley, Calif.	86	O–11–Y	9	C	A	1	..	3–50	A	4–4–2	Y	12.0
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	O– 6–Y	11	MC	M	0	0	0	M	1–0–1	Y	...
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	G– 4–Y	5	Ch	..	1	2	3	M	0–0–1	Y	11.0
Charleston, W. Va.	68	O– 7–Y	11	M	M	1	0	20	M	1–P–1	Y	7.5
Columbus, Ga.	53	O– 1–Y	6	D	U	1w	..	..	D	1–1–1	Y	.8
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	O– 7–Y	11	M	M	..	–2	–35	L	4–4–4	Y	3.5
Dearborn, Mich.	64	O– 6–Y	11	M	M	–1	–4	–6	P	1–1–1	Y	1.7
Durham, N. C.	60	GM–..–Y	40	E	U	0	0	..	A	1–.–4	Y	4.0
East Chicago, Ind.	55	O– 3–Y	21	M	MRe	1	0	20	Re	0–0–3	Y	1.0
El Paso, Tex.	97	O–11–Y	130	MCoJ	U	–3	3	120	MCoJ	1–1–3	Y	7.0
Evanston, Ill.	65	M– 3–Y	60	E	..	–1	1	–30	..	1–1–1	Y	1.6
Fresno, Calif.	61	O–..–Y	25	M	WM	1	3	50	M	1–1–.	Y	...
Glendale, Calif.	83	O– 4–N	12	C	M	–1	–6	–50	A	3–1–3	Y	5.6
Greensboro, N. C.	59	N–..–Y†	8c	*	..	0	..	..	A	.–0–.	Y	4.2
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	O– 8–Y	14	M	M	*	20–190	*	U	4–4–4	Y	4.9
Holyoke, Mass.	54	M– 9–Y	50	Ch	U	1	..	..	M	4–4–4	Y	...
Lakewood, Ohio	69	M– 2–Y	14	M	..	..	..	..	M	.–0–.	Y	2.2
Lancaster, Pa.	61	M–20–Y	15	M	U	–1	1	–10	M	3–3–2	..	2.0
Lansing, Mich.	79	G– 2–Y	7	MG	M	..	..	..	M	0–0–0	..	4.3
Lincoln, Neb.	82	O– 3–N	8	M	M	..	..	..	W	0–0–0	Y	1.7
Little Rock, Ark.	88	*– 6–Y†	16	Ch	..	–1w	2	..	Sh	1–0–1	Yc	6.0
Madison, Wis.	67	SC– 3–Y	8	M	M	–1	5	..	M	0–0–0	Y	2.5
Medford, Mass.	63	G– 8–Y	17	Ch	M	1	1	..	N	4–3–4	Y	1.2
Mobile, Ala.	79	G–12–Y†	12	G	ChCo	1w	2–1	–26	U	1–1–3	Y	11.0
Montgomery, Ala.	78	N–..–Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	3–3–3	Y	...
New Britain, Conn.	69	R– 5–Y	19	M	M	..	..	..	M	.–.–.	..	...
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	O– 9–Y	11	M	U	1	2	–3300	M	4–3–3	Y	3.3
Newton, Mass.	70	O– 8–Y	20	M	..	1	1	–6	P	1–3–4	..	...
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	M–12–N	10	M	U	..	–2	–75	P	.–.–.	..	...
Pasadena, Calif.	82	O– 7–Y	17	ChC	ChC	1*	5–3	–100	A	1–4–1	Y	7.7
Pueblo, Colo.	52	O– 3–..	11	M	WC	..	..	..	WM	0–0–0	Y	1.2
Roanoke, Va.	69	S– 2–N	3	A	A	1	–5	–250	A	3–3–3	Y	...
Saginaw, Mich.	83	N–..–Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0–0–0	Y	...
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	SD– 9–Y	21	VM	VM	..	3	–12	VM	1–3–3	Y	9.0
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	O– 9–Y	20	M	M	1	2–1	5–30	..	4–4–4	Y	3.6
Shreveport, La.	98	M– 8–N	7	M	..	1	10	32	..	1–1–1	Y	16.2
Springfield, Mo.	61	M– 4–Y	15	M	..	1	..	..	M	1–1–1	Y	6.0
Springfield, Ohio	71	R– 3–Y	18	M	M	–1w	2	..	A	.–.–P	Y	2.5
Stockton, Calif.	55	O– 7–N	5	O	M	1	8	–151	M	1–3–1	Y	6.7
Topeka, Kan.	68	O– 2–Y	11	Ch	..	–1	..	–2	M	1–0–1	Y	10.0
Troy, N. Y.	70	M–13–N	30	M	M	–1	..	..	M	4–4–4	Y	5.3
Union City, N. J.	56	C– 9–Y	15	MD	M	..	..	..	MC	.–.–.	..	...
Waterloo, Iowa	52	M– 7–Y	40	M	M	0	..	–3	M	0–0–0	N	...
York, Pa.	57	S– 5–Y	10	MCo	M	1	1	1–300	N	3–3–3	Y	.3
25,000 to 50,000												
Alameda, Calif.	36	O– 9–Y	6	M	A	1	1	..	A	4–4–4	Y	8.0
Alhambra, Calif.	39	O– 6–Y	20	C	M	–1	1	–3800	M	1–1–2	Y	3.5
Anderson, Ind.	42	S– 3–Y	28	M	M	–1	0	..	M	0–0–0	Y	...
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	S– 2–N	5	M	M	–1w	0	0	N	0–1–0	Yc	1.4
Ashland, Ky.	30	O– 4–Y	11	M	M	–1	0	..	M	0–0–0	Y	.8
Auburn, N. Y.	36	MS–17–N	62	M	M	–1	1	..	M	4–4–4	Y	2.9
Aurora, Ill.	47	S– 6–Y	..	M	M	..	..	..	..	1–0–1	Y	6.0

TABLE VIII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	How Defense Council Created —Age in Months —Regional Affl.	Organization of City Defense Council							Civilian Protection		
			No. of Members	Selected by	Chairman	Number of Employees			Director in Emergency	Air Raid Warning —Black-out— Control Center and Report (see code)	Volunteers	
						Director	Other Paid Employees	Volunteers			Central Recruiting	No. Registered (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued												
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	O– 8–N	15	MC	M	..	..	..	..	3–3–0	Y	1.1
Bangor, Me.	30	G– 6–Y	24	ChC	A	0	0	..	A	3–1–3	Y	3.3
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	SD– 3–Y	10	..	..	–1	1	..	M	P–P–P	Y	3.3
Bellingham, Wash.	29	O– 5–Y	13	M	M	1	1	1	*	2–4–3	Y	.6
Berwyn, Ill.	48	Me– 3–Y	28	M	M	–1w	1	–5	Su	0–0–1	Y	3.0
Beverly, Mass.	26	M–21–Y	12	CD	U	..	..	..	M	4–3–4	N	3.0
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	O– 8–Y	8	C	M	..	4	2	U	3–3–3	Y	3.8
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	R–15–Y	15	M	..	..	..	–25	M	4–0–1	Y	2.2
Boise City, Idaho	26	M– 3–Y	6	M	..	..	..	..	M	4–4–4	Y	...
Bristol, Conn.	30	MC– 3–Y	35	ChM	Pm	–1	1	–600	M	3–1–4	Y	.6
Burbank, Calif.	34	O–21–N	16	MC	M	1	3	–14	A	4–4–1	Y	.5
Butte, Mont.	37	N*–..–..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CEPF	3–3–3	Y	1.6
Chicopee, Mass.	42	SD– 7–Y	*	D	U	–1w	1–1	–2000	DAR	3–.–3	Y	2.0
Colorado Springs, Colo.	37	O– 3–N	9	M	M	..	..	..	A	0–0–0	Y	1.3
East Cleveland, Ohio.	39	AC– 2–Y	16	A	A	1	0	10	A	3–2–4	Y	2.0
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	..– 2–Y†	5	M	M	–1	0	–20	M	0–0–0	Y	1.2
Elgin, Ill.	38	O– 2–Y	..	MC	..	..	..	..	M	0–0–.	Y	.5
Elmira, N. Y.	45	S–..–Y	..	A	A	..	..	..	A	4–4–4	Y	...
Elyria, Ohio	25	M– 2–Y	30	M	..	–2	–1	–400	UT	3–0–1	Y	.4
Everett, Wash.	30	O– 6–Y	13	D	M	1	1	2–8	M	3–4–4	Y	1.1
Fargo, N. D.	33	..– 1–Y†	27	*	M	..	..	..	..	0–0–0	..	...
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	O– 1–Y	9	M	M	1	0	3	M	0–0–.	Y	3.0
Fort Smith, Ark.	37	*–..–Y†	26	C	M	X	..	..	MD	1–.–1	Y	3.5
Gadsden, Ala.	37	G–12–Y	11	G	ChC	..	..	..	ChC	2–1–3	Y	3.9
Garfield, N. J.	28	O–10–N	17	Ch	M	–1	7	..	P	3–3–4	Y	2.0
Greenville, S. C.	35	N–..–Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0–0–0	..	...
Hackensack, N. J.	26	S– 8–Y	15	MC	..	X	1	..	A	4–0–3	Y	1.2
Haverhill, Mass.	47	S– 3–Y	15	D	D	–1	1	–2	D	1–1–4	Y	.1
High Point, N. C.	38	O– 3–N	12	M	Re	1	–1	–45	A	1–1–0	Y	3.6
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	O– 7–Y	22	C	M	1	1	..	PA	4–2–3	Y	2.5
Hutchinson, Kan.	30	x–..–Y	6	Ch	J	–1	–0	–15	J	0–0–1	Y	1.4
Inglewood, Calif.	30	R–42–Y	10	C	M	1	0	–12	B	1–4–4	Y	2.0
Jamestown, N. Y.	43	S–15–N	12	M	..	–1	2	..	P	1–1–4	Y	2.5
Johnson City, Tenn.	25	G– 3–Y	7	M	M	–2	–40	–312	A	0–4–4	N	.3
Joplin, Mo.	37	O– 6–Y	18	M	M	–1	..	–1	M	0–1–0	Y	.5
Kenosha, Wis.	49	Me– 1–N	10	U	U	..	..	150	A	.–.–.	N	.3
Kingston, N. Y.	29	G–14–N	..	M	..	..	..	..	M	1–4–3	Y	7.0
Kokomo, Ind.	34	S– 2–Y	15	DCo	P	..	1	..	MP	0–0–3	Y	.5
La Crosse, Wis.	43	G–..–Y†	5	G	M	..	..	..	P	0–0–0	..	...
Lewiston, Me.	39	M– 4–Y	20	M	M	–2	0	–15	M	4–4–4	..	...
Lexington, Ky.	49	M– 8–..	..	M	M	..	..	..	M	1–1–0	Y	2.1
Lima, Ohio	45	S– 3–Y	*	D	..	–1w	0	4–2000	U	3–3–1	Y	3.0
Lorain, Ohio	44	O– 4–Y	21	M	M	1	..	1–50	U	1–0–1	Y	2.1
Lubbock, Tex.	32	M– 2–Y†	12	CoJM	M	..	..	3	P	3–1–1	N	1.4
Lynchburg, Va.	45	O– 3–Y	12	C	N	1	1	1	A	0–0–1	Y	7.0
Mason City, Iowa	27	O– 2–Y	8	M	M	1	–4	–5	PP	P–P–P	Y	1.9
Massillon, Ohio	27	U– 3–Y	45	Me	M	1	1	–20	CE	1–1–1	Y	1.0
Meridian, Miss.	35	Me– 3–Y	5	Me	P	–1w	..	–4	P	1–1–1	Y	1.1
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	N–..–..	..	..	..	..	*	..	..	0–0–0	..	1.0
Michigan City, Ind.	26	M– 2–Y	35	M	M	1w–1	..	1–30	M	0–0–0	Y	.5
Middletown, Conn.	26	M– 3–Y	12	M	M	1	0–1	5–25	HS	3–3–3	Y	1.0
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	O– 3–..	50	M	M	1w*	0	..	M	3–0–.	Y	.5
Montclair, N. J.	40	x– 8–Y	15	M	W	1*	–1	–30	M	4–3–1	Y	6.0

TABLE VIII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Organization of City Defense Council								Civilian Protection		
		How Defense Council Created —Age in Months —Regional Affl.	No. of Members	Selected by	Chairman	Number of Employees			Director in Emergency	Air Raid Warning —Black-out— Control Center and Report (see code)	Volunteers	
						Director	Other Paid Employees	Volunteers			Central Recruiting	No. Registered (in thousands)
25,000 to 50,000—continued												
Muncie, Ind	50	SD– 2–Y	34	SD	M	–1	..	..	PF	1–0–1	Y	2.9
Muskogee, Okla	32	O– 7–Y	11	M	M	–1w	195	–780	A	1–4–2	Y	.8
Nashua, N. H	33	Ch– 3–Y	11	Ch	..	–1	..	–10	M	3–1–4	Y	.5
Newburgh, N. Y	32	S– 8–N	23	M	U	–1w	0	1–9	..	1–3–4	Y	2.0
Newport News, Va	37	N–..–..	..	..	..	..	1	..	A	.–.–.	Y	...
Norristown, Pa	38	O– 3–Y	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	4–3–4	Y	2.2
Norwood, Ohio	34	Me– 2–Y	49	M	M	..	..	..	M	1–1–0	Y	1.2
Orange, N. J	36	M– 8–Y	15	M	U	1	..	15	..	4–3–1	Y	1.5
Oshkosh, Wis	39	G– 2–Y	9	M	M	..	0	–1100	M	2–2–4	..	..
Plainfield, N. J	37	SC– 7–Y	15	M	M	..	2–1	–3067	Pr	3–0–3	Y	3.1
Port Arthur, Tex	46	O– 3–Y	9	M	M	..	..	..	A	0–3–2	Y	5.0
Port Huron, Mich	33	O– 3–Y	9	M	A	0	0	..	A	1–0–1	Yc	...
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	O– 4–Y	11	M	M	..	..	..	M	0–0–1	Y	2.6
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	40	M– 6–Y	80	M	W	1	1	..	P	4–4–4	Y	2.5
Quincy, Ill	40	O– 6–..	16	M	M	..	3	–25	M	1–0–0	Y	4.5
Riverside, Calif	35	O– 2–Y	15	O	..	–4	–2	..	Ch	4–3–3	Y	1.5
Rochester, Minn	26	M– 8–N	30	Ch	..	..	..	–30	U	.–.–.	Y	.5
Rock Island, Ill	43	G–4 –Y	20	M	*	..	..	..	*	1–1–1	N	...
Rome, N. Y	34	S–11–Y	26	M	M	0	0	–26	M	1–3–3	Y	1.5
Royal Oak, Mich	25	O– 6–Y	15	M	M	..	–2	–2	A	1–0–3	Y	1.0
San Bernardino, Calif	44	O– 6–Y	35	MD	M	–1	..	–10	M	1–3–1	Y	3.0
Santa Ana, Calif	32	O–10–Y	12	C	M	1	..	..	M	0–.–.	Y	1.5
Santa Barbara, Calif	35	O–10–Y	22	M	M	1	1	..	D	4–4–3	Y	4.5
Sharon, Pa	26	x– 2–Y	18	Ch	..	–1	1	3	ChM	1–1–1	Y	1.6
Sioux Falls, S. D	41	M– 3–N	3	*	..	..	2	24	M	0–0–3	Y	1.5
Stamford, Conn	48	R–16–N	25	C	..	..	1–1	..	U	1–4–4	Y	4.2
Superior, Wis	35	C– 3–Y	9	CD	ChC	1	2	..	N	0–0–0	Y	4.0
Teaneck tp, N. J	25	S– 8–N	15	A	..	1	..	..	A	3–3–3	Y	14.5
Torrington, Conn	27	M– 7–Y	30	MCh	N	..	..	..	CE	4–3–3	Y	...
Tyler, Tex	28	O– 2–Y	11	ChC	ChC	..	..	..	A	1–3–3	Y	.7
University City, Mo	33	Co– 3–Y†	8	M	M	0	0	0	M	0–0–0	Y	3.0
Warwick, R. I	29	MG– 2–Y	8	M	M	..	..	..	M	0–4–4	Y	.8
Washington, Pa	26	O–..–Y	..	M	..	0	..	..	M	0–0–0	..	...
Watertown, Mass	35	G–22–Y	15	Ch	ChC	..	..	..	ChC	3–1–4	Y	2.5
Watertown, N. Y	33	O– 1–Y	7	M	M	..	4	..	A	1–4–4	Y	2.2
Waukegan, Ill	34	O– 9–Y	8	M	..	1w	..	–1300	M	1–4–4	Y	1.3
Wausau, Wis	27	O– 2–Y	30	ChCo	*	..	–3	–12	*	0–0–.	Y	2.7
Wauwatosa, Wis	28	M–..–Y	8	M	Cm	..	0	..	M	.–0–.	Y	.6
West Allis, Wis	36	O– 2–Y	8	M	M	..	1	58	D	2–0–2	Y	2.2
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	N–..–†	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	.–4–P	N	8.0
Wichita Falls, Tex	45	O– 3–Y	12	MC	M	0	0	0	A	4–4–4	Y	...
Williamsport, Pa	44	M–10–Y	15	M	M	..	0	..	M	.–0–0	..	4.4
Woodbridge tp, N. J	27	O–10–Y	6	M	..	–1	1	15	L	4–1–4	Y	3.5
Wyandotte, Mich	31	M– 3–Y	3	M	Cm	–1	0	–800	M	.–0–.	Y	.8
Yakima, Wash	27	O– 3–Y	13	M	M	1	–1	–35	M	1–2–4	Y	2.5
10,000 to 25,000												
Aberdeen, S. D	17	O– 5–Y	5	OM	W	1	–2	–42	W	1–1–1	Y	7.0
Adams t, Mass	13	C–12–Y	25	C	U	..	..	–25	ChC	4–3–4	Y	.7
Albany, Calif	11	O– 9–Y	6	O	M	–1	..	..	P	4–4–4	Y	1.7
Alpena, Mich	13	N–..–†	5c	SD	..	..	..	..	A	1–0–1	Y	.3
Ames, Iowa	13	M– 3–.	..	..	..	..	..	–1	A	0–0–0	..	...
Anaheim, Calif	11	O– 3–Y	35	VCh	M	–1	0	..	M	.–.–.	Y	1.2

TABLE VIII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Organization of City Defense Council								Civilian Protection		
						Number of Employees				Air Raid Warning —Black-out— Control Center and Report (see code)	Volunteers	
		How Defense Council Created —Age in Months —Regional Affl.	No. of Members	Selected by	Chairman	Director	Other Paid Employees	Volunteers	Director in Emergency		Central Recruiting	No. Registered (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued												
Andover t, Mass.	11	C– 8–N	..	C	U	1	..	..	ChC	4–1–4	Y	.9
Arnold, Pa.	11	O– 8–.	35	M	M	–1	..	..	M	.–.–.	Y	...
Astoria, Ore.	10	N–..–Y†	..	..	..	1	..	..	A	4–4–4	Yc	...
Atchison, Kan.	13	R– 2–Y	25	M	M	–1	0	..	A	0–0–0	Y	.7
Athens, Ga.	21	O– 5–Y	30	M	M	1	0	–24	U	1–0–0	Y	3.8
Attleboro, Mass.	22	G– 4–Y	*	Ch	U	..	..	–1200	AR	4–1–4	N	3.0
Auburn, Me.	20	M– 4–Y	31	M	M	..	..	–9	A	2–0–4	Y	.8
Barberton, Ohio	24	O– 2–Y	9	M	..	–1	..	..	MUT	0–0–1	Y	1.6
Batavia, N. Y.	17	SD– 4–N	3	SD	..	..	1	..	PW	4–4–4	Y	.5
Beatrice, Neb.	11	x–..–Y	9	M	M	–1	..	..	..	0–0–0	Y	...
Bedford, Ind.	13	SD– 6–Y	7	D	M	..	..	..	M	1–1–1	..	...
Bend, Ore.	10	N–..–†	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	1–4–1	N	1.0
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	M– 3–Y	8	M	M	–1	..	..	A	.–0–.	Y	.9
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	S– 7–N	15	MC	P	1	3	–60	P	.–.–.	N	.8
Big Spring, Tex.	13	x–..–Y	18	MCoJ	M	..	..	1	A	1–1–1–	Y	1.7
Birmingham, Mich.	11	O– 3–Y	7	M	M	..	..	..	A	0–0–0	Y	.6
Bismarck, N. D.	15	N–..–Y†	..	..	Au	..	..	..	Au	0–0–0	N	...
Blytheville, Ark.	11	N–..–Y†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4–4–4	N	...
Borger, Tex.	10	O– 2–N	..	M	M	–1	–1	..	A	1–1–1	Y	.9
Boulder, Colo.	13	M– 3–N	55	..	M	–1	1	..	A	0–0–0	Y	.2
Bradford, Pa.	18	O– 3–Y	15	*	*	..	..	–15	P	1–0–1	Y	.5
Bristol, Tenn.	14	O– 6–Y	..	M	U	0	0	..	U	1–0–1	Y	...
Brookfield, Ill.	11	O– 2–Y	11	M	M	..	..	..	PC	1–1–1	Y	5.0
Brownsville, Tex.	22	O– 3–Y	5	M	..	2	1	5	M	3–3–4	Y	.2
Brunswick, Ga.	15	SD– 3–Y	8	M	M	..	..	..	M	3–4–4	Y	2.0
Bryan, Tex.	12	O– 3–Y	6	M	A	..	..	..	A	0–0–0	Y	3.0
Burlingame, Calif.	16	O–..–Y	5	MC	M	–1	..	–40	*	1–4–1	Y	5.8
Burlington, N. C.	12	N–..–Y†	22c	G	L	..	..	..	L	3–4–4	Y	...
Butler, Pa.	24	N–..–Y†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0–0–0	..	...
Calumet City, Ill.	13	O– 2–Y	14	MD	U	1	..	..	D	0–0–0	Y	.4
Canton, Ill.	12	O –5–Y	20	..	M	–1w	0	–700	D	1–0–0	Y	.7
Carteret, N. J.	12	O–10–Y	15	M	U	–1	..	–25	M	.–0–0	Y	1.2
Casper, Wyo.	18	N–..–Y†	19c	SD	..	..	..	..	PC	0–0–3	Y	...
Centralia, Ill.	16	S– 1–Y	93	D	M	..	..	–93	*	3–0–3	..	...
Charleroi, Pa.	11	x– 2–Y	16	Cn	Cn	2	4	..	*	3–3–1	..	...
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	MC– 2–Y	5	MChC	..	1	..	..	M	1–0–0	Y	.3
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	..– 2–Y	18	*	..	–1	0	–1	M	0–0–0	Y	.6
Chickasha, Okla.	14	OCD–..–Y	300	Vol	M	..	..	..	M	0–0–0	Y	.3
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	M– 2–Y	15	M	M	–1	0	..	M	.–0–0	Y	.7
Clairton, Pa.	16	MC– 9–Y	49	M	M	..	..	..	M	0–0–0	N	...
Clayton, Mo.	13	R– 2–Y	13	M	M	..	..	..	M	1–1–1	Y	1.2
Clearwater, Fla.	10	G–..–Y	15	M	M	..	..	–15	A	1–1–1	N	.3
Cleburne, Tex.	11	..–..–Y	..	..	CoJ	..	..	..	M	.–.–.	..	...
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	M–10–N	17	W	W	–1	..	5	W	0–0–.	Y	1.2
Coatesville, Pa.	14	O– 9–Y	30	MC	M	1	..	4–12	M	4–1–4	Y	3.0
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	Me–..–Y	..	M	M	1	..	..	M	.–.–.	Y	...
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	M–12–N	23	Ch	*	1	3	0	*	1–4–2	Y	2.0
Columbia, Mo.	18	U–..–Y	..	..	U	1w	..	..	M	1–4–1	Y	10.5
Columbus, Ind.	12	Vol– 2–Y	..	P	..	..	..	..	P	0–0–0	Y	.1
Compton, Calif.	16	O– 3–Y	22	MC	M	–1	–1	..	A	4–2–1	Y	1.0
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	Cn– 9–Y	10	Cn	Cn	0	0	0	P	1–1–1	Y	.8
Corning, N. Y.	16	O–16–.	18	M	M	..	..	..	M	4–4–4	Y	.5
Decatur, Ala.	17	N–..–Y	..	..	..	–1	..	..	M	.–0–.	N	.5

Table VIII.—Official Defense Councils in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	How Defense Council Created—Age in Months—Regional Affl.	Organization of City Defense Council						Director in Emergency	Civilian Protection		
			No. of Members	Selected by	Chairman	Number of Employees				Air Raid Warning—Blackout—Control Center and Report (see code)	Volunteers	
						Director	Other Paid Employees	Volunteers			Central Recruiting	No. Registered (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued												
Del Rio, Tex.	13	O– 3–Y	15	M	M	–1	..	..	M	0–0–0	..	...
Denton, Tex.	11	O– 3–Y	12	M	M	–1	..	..	M	2–.–2	Y	.4
Derby, Conn.	10	S– 5–Y	25	M	U	1	1–1	..	Ch	2–1–2	Y	.6
Dover, N. H.	15	M– 5–Y	14	M	M	..	..	3–100	M	4–1–4	Y	1.2
Easthampton t, Mass.	10	O–10–Y	50	Ch	U	–1	0	–20	Ch	.–.–.	..	...
El Dorado, Kan.	10	R– 3–Y	16	C	U	1	..	..	A	3–.–0	Y	1.3
Emporia, Kan.	13	x– 7–Y	..	*	..	..	..	–10	M	0–0–3	Y	...
Endicott, N. Y.	18	N–..–Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	CE	1–4–0	..	...
Englewood, N. J.	19	O– 2–N	10	M	M	–1w	..	..	M	4–4–4	Y	...
Escanaba, Mich.	15	SD–..–Y	5	MSD	M	..	..	..	A	0–0–0	Y	...
Eugene, Ore.	21	N–..–Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	4–4–0	..	...
Eureka, Calif.	17	M– 8–Y	3	M	Cn	..	..	–6	Cn	4–4–1	Y	1.2
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	S–12–Y	11	M	M	–1	–1	–1	M	.–.–.	Y	1.4
Faribault, Minn.	15	G–..–Y	14	Ch	U	–1	..	..	MC	P–P–P	N	.4
Fort Collins, Colo.	12	O– 1–Y	10	MD	D	1	0	–100	A	4–1–2	Y	1.0
Fort Dodge, Iowa.	23	U– 8–Y	20	U	J	1	–2	–2	..	.–.–.	Y	...
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	18	S– 9–Y†	3	G	U	–1	..	6	*	.–.–.	..	...
Fort Madison, Iowa.	14	G– 3–Y	7	G	U	1w	1	–19	N	1–1–0	Y	.9
Fort Scott, Kan.	11	O–..–Y	65	*	M	..	..	..	..	0–0–0	Y	.3
Fostoria, Ohio	13	G– 3–Y	21	M	M	–1	..	..	M	P–P–P	Y	.7
Framingham t, Mass.	23	Ch–12–Y	26	Ch	Cn	1	0	..	Cn	4–1–4	N	1.2
Frederick, Md.	16	O– 3–Y	5	M	..	1	..	..	CE	4–4–4	Y	2.4
Freeport, N. Y.	20	M– 3–Y	8	M	Cn	..	..	..	Cn	4–0–4	Y	1.0
Fullerton, Calif.	10	O– 9–Y	17	MC	M	..	..	1	M	4–3–3	Y	2.3
Fulton, N. Y.	13	MC–15–N	18	M	M	1	..	..	D	3–4–1	N	1.5
Gainesville, Ga.	10	N–..–Y†	..	..	U	..	..	..	..	.–.–.	..	...
Garden City, N. Y.	11	R–11–Y	17	MC	P	–1w	..	..	PW	4–3–4	Y	1.7
Garfield Heights, Ohio	17	S– 3–.	16	M	M	–1	0	..	PW	.–2–1	Y	.4
Glen Cove, N. Y.	12	S–16–Y	30	M	M	–1	1–1	3–15	M	4–4–4	Y	2.0
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	G– 5–Y	10	M	M	..	..	..	M	0–0–0	Y	...
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	R– 6–N	11	Pr	Pr	..	..	1–2	A	0–0–0	Y	.4
Greeley, Colo.	16	M– 3–N	8	MD	..	1	..	–8	M	0–0–1	N	.5
Greenville, Tex.	14	O– 3–Y	14	M	M	..	..	–14	M	4–4–4	Y	.1
Greenwood, S. C.	13	SDG–..–Y†	14	G	U	..	..	–25	U	4–1–1	Y	4.2
Griffin, Ga.	13	U– 3–N	..	..	..	–1	0	..	U	.–0–0	Y	3.0
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.	13	*– 3–Y†	7	E	W	1	1	400	U	1–0–1	Y	.5
Guthrie, Okla.	10	x– 3–N	..	*	A	–1	..	..	A	.–0–.	N	...
Harrison, N. J.	14	M–10–Y	18	M	M	..	–1	..	M	4–1–1	Y	1.1
Harvey, Ill.	18	O– 3–Y	650	D	M	1	..	–35	M	4–3–3	Y	.7
Helena, Mont.	15	S– 9–Y†	16	SC	M	1w	1	1–15	M	1–0–1	Y	.9
Hickory, N. C.	13	O– 3–Y	4	C	Cn	..	..	..	Cn	4–4–4	Y	.5
Highland Park, Ill.	14	S– 1–Y	28	MC	M	–2	..	..	M	3–3–0	Y	1.1
Holland, Mich.	15	M– 3–Y	7	M	M	–1	0	–5000	M	3–1–3	Y	5.0
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	O– 4–Y	..	D	M	–1	..	..	D	4–4–4	Y	.7
Hornell, N. Y.	16	M–12–N	24	M	U	1	..	..	U	4–4–4	Y	3.5
Idaho Falls, Idaho.	15	N– 7–Y†	6	G	M	..	1	..	M	1–4–1	Y	3.5
Independence, Kan.	12	MC– 3–N	43	M	M	–1	..	..	CE	0–0–0	N	1.0
Iowa City, Iowa.	17	Vol– 3–Y	45	M	M	..	..	..	M	.–.–.	Y	.2
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	O– 6–Y	9	M	..	–1	–1	–8	CE	.–0–0	Y	.9
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	MCo– 3–Y†	16	*	M	1	–8	..	F	3–3–3	Y	3.0
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	O– 2–Y	18	MD	M	0	0	..	U	3–3–3	Y	3.0
Janesville, Wis.	23	CoCD–..–Y†	8	*	A	–2	0	..	..	1–0–0	Y	1.4
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	Ch–12–N	34	Ch	CE	–1	..	–10	CE	.–.–.	Y	.6
Keene, N. H.	14	x– 6–Y	..	..	..	..	..	–4	M	4–3–4	N	.5

TABLE VIII.—OFFICIAL DEFENSE COUNCILS IN CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

			Organization of City Defense Council							Civilian Protection		
						Number of Employees					Volunteers	
City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	How Defense Council Created —Age in Months —Regional Affl.	No. of Members	Selected by	Chairman	Director	Other Paid Employees	Volunteers	Director in Emergency	Air Raid Warning —Black-out— Control Center and Report (see code)	Central Recruiting	No. Registered (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued												
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	N*–. .–†	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	M	0–0–0	. .	. . .
Kewanee, Ill.	17	O– 5–Y	9	D	M	1	2	4	D	1–1–3	Y	.8
Laconia, N. H.	13	S– 2–Y	13	*	L	0	0	0–13	M	.–0–.	Y	1.5
Lafayette, La.	19	O–20–Y	11	M	U	1	2	. .	U	P–P–P	. .	. . .
Lakeland, Fla.	22	x–3–Y†	3	*	A	–3	. .	–3	A	1–1–1	. .	. . .
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	S–. .–Y	21	Cn	P	–1	0	. .	P	4–4–1	Y	.5
Lawrence, Kan.	14	M–. .–N	15	M	M	. .	. .	. .	M	0–0–0	N	.4
Lewiston, Idaho	11	U– 2–Y	11	MU	F	. .	. .	–5	CE	1–1–1	Y	1.5
Lewistown, Pa.	13	N–. .–Y†	26c	. .	. .	1	1	. .	. .	1–1–4	N	1.5
Lexington, N. C.	11	SD– 2–Y	8	M	M	. .	. .	–8	A	3–3–1	N	. . .
Lincoln, Ill.	13	O– 8–Y	13	M	M	–1w	0	. .	D	1–1–1	N	.4
Linden, N. J.	24	S– 8–Y	15	M	U	1	0	2–4	Ch	4–1–1	Y	1.5
Lodi, Calif.	11	O– 7–Y	5	MC	M	–1	. .	. .	P	4–4–3	Y	1.3
Logansport, Ind.	20	SD– 2–Y	25	D	. .	1	. .	. .	M	0–3–3	Y	. . .
Long Branch, N. J.	17	x– 9–Y	15	M	CE	0	0	0	CE	3–0–3	Y	.5
Longview, Tex.	14	O– 3–Y	10	M	M	. .	. .	3	M	1–0–0	Y	2.0
Longview, Wash.	12	O– 5–Y	12	MD	M	. .	. .	. .	D	4–4–1	Y	1.3
Lynbrook, N. Y.	15	M– 9–Y	. .	M	M	–1	1	. .	M	2–1–1	Y	. . .
Mamaroneck, N. Y.	13	O– 9–Y	12	MA	. .	. .	. .	. .	A	3–0–3	Y	1.3
Manhattan, Kan.	12	M– 4–Y	25	M	M	1	6	–18	CK	0–0–1	Y	.1
Marietta, Ohio	15	S– 4–N	35	MG	M	–1w	0	–1	CK	0–0–0	Y	. . .
Marshall, Tex.	18	M– 2–N	11	M	MCh	. .	. .	–11	. .	0–0–0	N	5.0
Marshfield, Wis.	10	SD–. .–Y	8	M	M	. .	. .	. .	F	0–0–. .	Y	. . .
Martinsburg, W. Va.	15	N–. .–Y	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	M	0–0–0	. .	. . .
Martins Ferry, Ohio	15	S– 3–Y	12	M	M	–1	. .	–250	M	1–1–1	Y	.8
Mattoon, Ill.	16	O– 5–Y	5	C	M	0	0	0	L	0–0–0	Y	1.0
Maywood, Calif.	11	O– 6–Y	5	Ch	Cn	–1	–4	–1	Cn	3–0–3	Y	.3
Medford, Ore.	11	U– 6–Y	3	CoCD	. .	–2	0	–8	M	.–.–.	Y	5.0
Melrose Park, Ill.	11	O– 2–Y	8	D	Pr	1	1	8	P	0–0–0	Y	.4
Menominee, Mich.	10	S–. .–Y†	5	G	. .	–1	–2	. .	M	3–3–0	Y	.2
Midland, Mich.	10	O– 7–N	5	MC	. .	–1	0	–400	. .	1–1–1	. .	. . .
Milford t, Mass.	15	C– 9–Y	300	Vol	. .	–1	0	. .	P	.–.–.	Y	.3
Minot, N. D.	17	SD– 6–Y†	40	Vol	M	. .	. .	. .	A	1–0–0	N	. . .
Modesto, Calif.	16	N–. .–Y†	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0–0–0	. .	. . .
Monroe, Mich.	18	N–. .–Y†	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	M	0–0–0	. .	. . .
Monrovia, Calif.	13	O– 6–Y	15	M	M	. .	. .	2–7	M	1–4–1	Y	1.0
Monterey, Calif.	10	N–. .–Y†	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	A	4–4–4	Y	.8
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	N–. .–Y†	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	APC	1–0–1	Yc	1.7
Morristown, N. J.	15	S–19–Y	15	M	. .	1	3	–10	U	4–2–3	Y	1.8
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	R– 3–Y	13	M	M	1	0	. .	U	1–1–1	Y	1.1
Mt. Clemens, Mich.	14	O– 6–Y	9	MC	As	–1w	0	. .	As	1–P–1	Y	1.3
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	O– 3–Y	11	M	. .	–1	2	–110	D	.–.–.	. .	. . .
Mt. Vernon, Ill.	15	O– 4–Y	18	M	M	–1	1	–3000	D	0–0–0	Y	3.0
Muskegon Hts., Mich.	16	N–. .–Y†	. .	. .	. .	1	0	–6	MA	0–0–0	Y	12c
Nampa, Idaho	12	M–. .–Y	. .	MFP	M	0	. .	. .	PF	.–.–.	Y	. . .
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	M– 4–Y	6	M	M	. .	. .	. .	P	.–.–0	N	. . .
National City, Calif.	10	O– 3–Y	16	M	M	. .	2–5	–5	M	3–4–1	Y	1.7
Neenah, Wis.	11	O– 3–Y	. .	M	M	–1	. .	–6	M	0–0–0	Y	.3
New Castle, Ind.	17	N–. .–†	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	. .	0–0–0	N	.0
New Iberia, La.	14	G– 9–Y	5	M	*	. .	. .	. .	D	0–0–0	N	. . .
New Kensington, Pa.	24	*– 5–Y	. .	. .	M	–1	. .	. .	PF	4–4–4	Y	1.0
New Philadelphia, O.	12	SC– 3–Y	17	M	M	–1	. .	. .	PF	1–1–1	Y	.5
Newton, Kan.	11	M– 4–Y	7	M	M	–1	0	. .	M	0–1–1	Y	1.1

Table VIII.—Official Defense Councils in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	Organization of City Defense Council							Director in Emergency	Civilian Protection		
						Number of Employees				Air Raid Warning	Volunteers	
		How Defense Council Created—Age in Months—Regional Affl.	No. of Members	Selected by	Chairman	Director	Other Paid Employees	Volunteers		—Black-out—Control Center and Report (see code)	Central Re-cruiting	No. Registered (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued												
Norfolk, Neb.	10	SD– 6–N	8	M	M	–1	0	–8	M	0–0–4	Y	.3
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10	G–..–Y	25	ChE	U	–1w	0	–11	U	1–3–1	N	.8
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	G– 2–N	9	M	..	..	..	..	M	4–4–3	Y	1.5
Olean, N. Y.	22	M–..–Y	13	M	M	–1w	..	..	M	3–4–3	N	3.0
Olympia, Wash.	13	O– 5–N	12	M	..	..	..	..	U	1–1–4	Y	4.0
Oneida, N. Y.	10	G–12–Y	13	M	..	..	1	–6	PF	4–4–4	Y	.3
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	MC–..–Y	9	M	U	0	0	2–10	M	4–4–3	Y	.9
Ontario, Calif.	14	O–10–Y	11	M	M	..	3	–37	M	4–3–3	N	.9
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	O– 5–Y	350	*	..	1	2	350	M	4–4–2	Y	.3
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	N–..–N	..	..	..	..	..	..	M	0–0–0	Y	.1
Oswego, N. Y.	22	S–..–Y	52	M	M	1	..	..	M	0–0–0	..	...
Ottawa, Ill.	16	O– 4–Y	7	M	M	1	0	–6	M	1–1–1	Y	1.2
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	R– 3–Y	10	M	M	..	–15	1–45	CE	4–4–4	Y	3.5
Pampa, Tex.	13	Me– 2–Y	14	Me	CoJ	–1w	1	–11	U	1–0–0	Y	1.0
Panama City, Fla.	12	N–..–N†	*	..	..	..	..	..	A	0–0–0	N	8.0
Paris, Tex.	19	Mn– 3–Y	10	M	..	0	0	..	CE	4–4–4	Y	2.0
Parma, Ohio	16	O– 2–Y	15	M	M	–1	0	–15	P	1–1–1	Y	...
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	M– 2–Y	24	M	..	..	1	–2	M	3–1–4	Y	2.8
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	S– 8–Y	8	Ch	Cn	–1	–1	..	A	4–4–3	Y	...
Piqua, Ohio	16	O– 1–N	10	M	M	–1	1	–15	A	1–1–1	Y	9.9
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16	O– 2–Y	12	M	M	1	2	–6	D	1–0–1	Y	1.6
Pocatello, Idaho	18	O– 2–Y	11	M	U	–1	1–2	..	M	2–4–4	Y	2.4
Pomona, Calif.	24	O–..–Y	9	M	..	–1	..	..	Cn	4–4–4	Y	1.2
Provo, Utah	18	M–..–Y	7	M	MD	–1	..	2–10	P	1–1–1	Y	.8
Rahway, N. J.	17	S– 8–Y	15	M	U	1	2	..	U	3–1–1	Y	1.0
Red Bank, N. J.	11	S–10–N	15	M	PW	..	..	..	PPW	4–3–1	Y	2.0
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	O– 7–Y	5	C	..	1	..	..	P	1–4–1	N	.8
Redwood City, Calif.	12	O– 8–Y	25	MC	M	–1	–1	–10	M	0–3–3	Y	3.0
Reidsville, N. C.	10	O– 3–Y	..	M	..	..	X	400	A	4–4–4	Y	.4
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	M– 5–..	6	M	As	..	–2	..	As	4–4–4	Y	...
Richmond, Calif.	24	O– 8–Y	79	M	M	1	1	..	A	4–4–1	Y	2.1
River Rouge, Mich.	17	M– 3–Y	..	D	*	1	0	0–7	*	0–1–0	Y	.9
Rochester, N. H.	12	G–..–Y	20	Ch	M	0	0	..	M	0–4–4	Y	1.0
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	SD– 3–Y	6	*	M	–1	..	..	M	4–4–4	Y	...
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	19	M– 7–Y	20	D	..	–1	1	100	U	1–3–3	Y	4.0
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	G– 8–N	..	..	..	–1	..	..	M	.–.–0	Y	.1
Salinas, Calif.	12	O– 7–Y	7	C	M	0	0	0	M	4–4–4	..	...
Salisbury, Md.	13	MC– 2–Y	32	MC	..	..	–2	0	CE	1–4–4	N	1.2
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	R–13–..	..	A	..	–1	..	..	A	3–1–3	..	.1
Sandusky, Ohio	25	O– 2–Y	20	C	U	–1	..	2	A	1–0–2	Y	.6
Sanford, Fla.	10	N–..–Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4–4–2	Y	.7
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	O– 7–Y	11	C	CK	..	–1	–10	CK	4–4–3	Y	1.0
San Leandro, Calif.	15	N–..–Y	2	C	..	..	..	..	PC	3–0–3	Y	2.0
San Mateo, Calif.	19	O– 4–Y	5	MC	*	–1	..	–40	*	1–4–1	Y	5.8
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	O– 9–..	..	M	M	..	..	..	P	.–.–.	Y	...
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	N–..–Y†	3	M	..	..	..	–50	PF	.–.–1	..	...
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	..–..–Y	3	*	U	..	0	..	U	1–1–3	Y	1.2
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	M–..–Y	65	..	..	..	..	9	M	0–0–0	Y	1.2
Sedalia, Mo.	20	N– 3–Y†	13c	M	..	0	0	0	M	1–0–3	..	...
Selma, Ala.	20	N–..–Y†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.–.–.	..	...
Shawnee, Okla.	22	O–..–Y	9	M	M	..	..	..	A	.–0–.	N	.0
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	S–..–Y	21	..	M	1	..	..	M	3–0–3	N	...
S. Pasadena, Calif.	14	O– 7–..	..	D	M	–1	..	–36	A	3–3–3	Y	.8

Table VIII.—Official Defense Councils in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	How Defense Council Created —Age in Months —Regional Affl.	Organization of City Defense Council							Civilian Protection		
			No. of Members	Selected by	Chairman	Number of Employees			Director in Emergency	Air Raid Warning —Black-out— Control Center and Report (see code)	Volunteers	
						Director	Other Paid Employees	Volunteers			Central Recruiting	No. Registered (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued												
South River, N. J.	11	M– 9–Y	15	M	..	..	..	..	..	4–4–4	N	.8
Steelton, Pa.	13	Cn– 2–Y	9	M	..	–1	..	..	UT	1–0–3	Y	.3
Sterling, Ill.	11	Ch–..–Y	..	Ch	..	..	..	..	..	0–0–0	Y	.1
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	Co– 2–Y	5	G	M	–1	–1	..	..	0–0–0	Y	.5
Streator, Ill.	15	M– 2–..	15	E	M	–1	0	..	M	1–1–1	N	...
Struthers, Ohio	12	x– 3–Y	14	M	M	–1	..	..	M	1–1–1	Y	.5
Suffolk, Va.	11	N–..–Y†	..	..	..	–1	–2	–2	A	4–4–4	N	1.1
Sumter, S. C.	16	N– 3–Y†	..	..	*	..	..	..	M	.–0–.	Y	...
Sunbury, Pa.	15	O– 9–Y	21	C	P	..	..	–21	M	1–3–3	Y	...
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	G–21–Y	60	Ch	ChC	..	..	–80	ChCU	4–3–4	Y	2.2
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	O– 2–N	7	M	M	..	..	..	A	0–3–3	Y	.3
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	N–..–Y†	3	..	A	–1	..	..	..	4–4–4	Yc	18.0c
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	SD– 1–Y	8	*	P	–1	0	..	P	4–1–3	Y	1.0
Terrell, Tex.	10	O– 2–Y	..	ChC	ChC	–1	..	..	ChC	.–.–0	..	...
Thomasville, Ga.	13	O– 3–Y	12	*	M	–1	0	..	M	3–3–3	Y	4.0c
Thomasville, N. C.	11	M–..–Y	7	M	A	..	..	..	..	2–1–2	Y	...
Traverse City, Mich.	14	N–..–N†	..	..	..	..	..	..	A	0–0–0	..	...
Trinidad, Colo.	13	S–..–N	15	M	M	–1	..	..	M	P–0–0	Y	.7
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	N–..–†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0–0–0	..	...
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	A– 9–Y	5	A	U	..	..	–6	A	1–0–0	Y	1.5
University Park, Tex.	14	N*–..–Y†	1	..	..	..	..	..	P	4–4–0	Y	.7
Urbana, Ill.	14	O– 2–Y	11	M	M	1	..	..	M	P–P–P	Y	.2
Vallejo, Calif.	20	O– 5–..	11	MC	M	–1	0	..	M	4–4–4	Y	4.0
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	G– 5–Y	80	Ch	..	–1	1	–500	PW	.–0–.	Y	1.5
Virginia, Minn.	12	G– 6–Y	7	Ch	U	..	1	..	M	.–.–0	Y	...
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	O– 7–Y	11	MD	M	..	1	..	D	1–4–4	Y	1.5
Warren, Pa.	15	N–..–Y	..	..	..	..	..	..	Cn	3–3–3	Y	...
Watertown, S. D.	11	O– 3–..	5	MC	..	..	..	..	M	0–0–0	..	...
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	S–..–N	11	M	M	..	1	..	A	3–4–4	Y	...
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	N–..–Y†	..	..	M	..	..	..	M	.–0–0	Y	2.0
Wenatchee, Wash.	12	O– 6–Y	15	U	M	–1	0	–10	MD	4–3–3	Y	2.2
Westbrook, Me.	11	M– 9–Y	..	M	M	..	..	..	U	.–.–.	..	...
West Chester, Pa.	13	x– 7–Y	10	Ch	CL	–1	..	..	Cn	4–3–1	Y	...
Westerly t, R. I.	11	SC– 3–N	14	Pr	Pr	–1	0	–7	U	1–3–4	Y	.7
Weymouth t, Mass.	24	C–17–Y	12	C	ChC	..	..	–11	ChC	4–4–4	..	...
Whittier, Calif.	16	O– 7–Y	30	Ch	Cn	–1	..	..	*	3–3–3	..	...
Wilmette, Ill.	17	O–..–Y	33	Pr	..	–1	1	1	A	1–1–1	Y	1.0
Winnetka, Ill.	12	O– 2–N	9	PrC	..	–1	0	–10	A	0–0–1	Y	.8
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	11	MU– 3–Y	5	M	..	–1	0	..	D	1–1–3	Y	.6
Xenia, Ohio	11	G– 2–Y	35	M	M	–2	0	75	A	.–.–.	N	.2

Notes on Defense Councils, Table VIII

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes.)

Allentown, Pennsylvania: Members selected by chairman of county defense council.

Attleboro, Massachusetts: Council has 1,200 members.

Austin, Texas: The manager and department heads are directors.

Bellingham, Washington: Assistant in police bureau of identification is director in emergency.

Bradford, Pennsylvania: Chairman is superintendent of schools. Members selected by chairman of defense council.

Burlingame, California: Burlingame, Hillsborough, and San Mateo compose a tricity council, with mayor of Burlingame as chairman. Mayor of Burlingame, councilman of Hillsborough, and city manager of San Mateo are directors in emergency.

Butte, Montana: City officials represent city on state council.

Centralia, Illinois: Post office clerk is director in emergency.

Charleroi, Pennsylvania: Tax collector is director in emergency.

Chicago, Illinois: Chief engineer of park district is director in emergency.

Chicago Heights, Illinois: Members selected by elected committee.

Chicopee, Massachusetts: Council has 2,000 members.

Cohoes, New York: Industrial commissioner is director.

Emporia, Kansas: Members selected by division commanders.

Fargo, North Dakota: Members selected by county and state attorney.

Fort Lauderdale, Florida: Chairman of county defense council is director in emergency.

Fort Scott, Kansas: Members selected by mayor and finance commissioner.

Fort Smith, Arkansas: City-county agreement.

Greensboro, North Carolina: Members selected by chairman of county defense council.

Grosse Pointe Park, Michigan: Works with five villages and two townships.

Guthrie, Oklahoma: Members selected by council and personnel manager.

Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This city reported five full-time directors of city defense council and nine part-time. Defense council has 3,600 part-time volunteer workers.

Ithaca, New York: Members selected by mayor and chairman of county commissioners.

Janesville, Wisconsin: Members selected by county and by chairman of city defense council.

Kenmore, New York: Under two-county defense council.

Laconia, New Hampshire: Members selected by chairman of county defense council.

Lakeland, Florida: Members selected by county defense council and state defense council.

Lima, Ohio: Council has 2,000 members.

Little Rock, Arkansas: City-county defense council created by state law, director of council, and county judge.

Miami, Florida: Under county defense council which operates under state law.

Miami Beach, Florida: City employees and groups organized unofficially.

Milwaukee, Wisconsin: Staff provided by Citizens' Bureau and county defense council.

Mishawaka, Indiana: City also has one part-time director serving without pay.

Montclair, New Jersey: Also has one part-time director.

New Bedford, Massachusetts: City defense council has 10,000 members.

New Iberia, Louisiana: Head of health department is chairman.

New Kensington, Pennsylvania: Created by state and county defense councils.

Orangeburg, South Carolina: Members selected by mayor and county defense council.

Panama City, Florida: Some city employees are on county defense council.

Pasadena, California: Also has one part-time director of defense council.

Peoria, Illinois: Participates in Peoria-Pekin area council. Members selected by mayor and chairman of county defense council.

River Rouge, Michigan: Member of board of education is chairman.

Rock Hill, South Carolina: Members selected by mayor and chairman of city defense council.

Rock Island, Illinois: Superintendent of the Centennial Bridge is chairman.

San Mateo, California: See Burlingame.

Sapulpa, Oklahoma: Members selected by county defense council.

Sioux Falls, South Dakota: Members selected by Adjutant General on recommendation of OPM.

Springfield, Massachusetts: City council of defense under state committee of public safety.

Sumter, South Carolina: Mayor heads county defense council.

Tamaqua, Pennsylvania: Members selected by chairman of county defense council.

Thomasville, Georgia: Members selected by chairman of county defense council.

University Park, Texas: Under Dallas city-county organization.

Wausau, Wisconsin: President of police and fire commission is chairman.

Whittier, California: Members selected by chairman of county defense council. Board of control director in emergency.

Wilmington, Delaware: Manager of Board of Harbor Commissioners is director in emergency.

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General Administration

Summary of 1941 developments in:

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION
COUNTY GOVERNMENT
COUNCIL-MANAGER GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL REPORTING

Administrative Organization

By John B. Blandford, Jr.

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Nineteen forty-one was a dramatic year for many American cities. As the nation accelerated the pace of national defense and finally faced the reality of war, new problems and new responsibilities pounded on the doors of municipal governments. More than one city woke up to find hundreds of barracks at its doorstep and thousands of soldiers crowding its streets. Many another city was a startled host to a sprawling new industry, hundreds of new homes and thousands of new workers. Not all cities faced the back-breaking load of Norfolk or San Diego, but few escaped some impact of the effort to mobilize the total resources of the country.

As city managers, mayors, and county commissioners battled effectively with local resources to meet the multiplied demand on local services, reinforcements began to arrive. The United States Housing Authority and the Public Buildings Administration of the federal government provided new houses. The Farm Security Administration built temporary shelter. The Federal Works Agency helped with sewers, streets, water supply, and schools. The Federal Security Agency contributed in the field of health and recreation. The Public Roads Administration worked on access roads. The Civil Aeronautics Administration expanded municipal airports. The Office of Education and the National Youth Administration launched expanded programs for defense training. The War Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation made plans for plant protection. And the Office of Civilian Defense concerned itself with civilian protection and civilian participation.

It is against this backdrop of civilian, military, and industrial movement and the whirring of governmental machinery that we search for change in administrative structure. Strangely, the record reveals no major adjustment. Perhaps the pace was too rapid for effective capturing and recording. Perhaps some system of censorship concealed the changing pattern. More likely, the municipal organizations inconspicuously absorbed their new activities.

When we persistently penetrate, some new features can be identified. Occasionally, we find a municipal executive equipped by ordinance with new war powers. The loss of key employees was met in some cases by the doubling up of functions. The pressure of priorities and the threat of rationing pushed some cities to designate one official as a coordinator of purchasing for all departments. In South Haven, Michigan, the director of public works was given such an assignment. Other cities, faced with expanded departmental and volunteer training programs, set up the position of training coordinator.

Of interest, too, are the indications of intermunicipal effort along defense lines. Bloomfield and East Orange, New Jersey, initiated a cooperative fire protection plan which was copied by a number of cities. Similarly, the Salt Lake City police department launched an "alert" organization for disaster preparedness and invited neighboring communities to participate.

In Los Angeles the mayor appointed a committee which proposed to divide the city into three types of zones: military objectives, congested areas, and thinly populated areas, as a basis for working out plans for handling any emergency. In Long Beach a defense council superseded the Disaster Emergency Council established six years ago, and expanded its role to include protection of industry and citizens. Pasadena, somewhat different in its approach, made the emergency civilian organization a part of its major disaster organization plan. All over the country, in more than a thousand cities, defense councils with greatly varied roles sprang into existence.

While local government generally wrestled with national defense problems, a few states and cities found time and opportunity to strike some blows for better administrative organization along traditional lines. In the fight for broader home rule power, Indiana cities came one step closer to their objective. The legislature approved an amendment to the constitution providing wide home rule powers. The measure, however, will have to be approved by the next legislature, and then be voted on by the people. State legislatures cleared away some of the local government administrative underbrush by eliminating elected town and county auditors in Connecticut and extending the terms of all officers in St. Joseph, Missouri, to four years. A constitutional amendment proposed for approval by Montana voters in 1942 would extend terms of all municipal officials, county attorneys and constables, and justices of the peace to four years.

The new charter adopted by Providence, Rhode Island, in 1940 provided a basis for stronger administrative leadership, and during 1941 the office of mayor was strengthened through power of appointment and by virtue of a new executive budget. The elimination of a council committee system of the former bicameral city legislative body also contributed to a simplified municipal structure. Two Michigan cities centralized responsibility for administration, Ironwood placing all utilities, as well as the operations of the former street department, in a department of public works, and Cheboygan placing all city administrative employees formerly selected by the governing body under the city engineer. In Tucson, Arizona, a charter amendment established a personnel department under the existing civil service commission.

Several cities decided to overhaul their administrative organization and called in consultants for the job—Annapolis, Maryland; Salt Lake City, Utah; Birmingham, Alabama; and Knoxville, Tennessee, were included in this list. Others receiving assistance on special problems were Kansas City, Missouri; Columbus, Ohio; Saginaw, Michigan and Hartford and Stamford, Connecticut. Police surveys were completed for Baltimore, Maryland; St. Louis, Missouri; Springfield, Massachusetts; New Rochelle, New York; Waterbury, Connecticut; Newark, New Jersey; and Holyoke, Massachusetts. A partial explanation of the upswing in municipal organization surveys was the fact that the new faces appearing in city halls after the 1940 elections were asking for improved administrative structures. In one case, Hamtramck, Michigan, however, a municipal survey resulted from refusal of the state debt commission to approve further bond issues until the municipal house was placed in order.

Here we have a fair cross-section of local government activity in the field of administrative organization during the past year. In the light of defense and war activities, it is not surprising that municipal interest should turn from current improvement in local structure to the new pressing problems. We might have expected more structural adjustments in the organization sectors concerned with defense activities. However, organization structure is often a freezing or formalizing of a pattern of administrative relationships. There can be no doubt but that new patterns are being established. Perhaps over a period of time they may solidify and later be more easily identified. There is evidence, too, that cities are becoming increasingly conscious of postwar responsibilities. This may well extend in farsighted communities to plans for streamlining administrative organization better to meet the opportunities of free cities in a free democracy.

County Government

By Paul W. Wager

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Most of the state legislatures met in regular session in 1941 and enacted much legislation affecting counties, though little that broke new ground. The year registered few constitutional gains, though the fruits of earlier constitutional amendments began to be reaped.

Form of Government. Hamilton County (Chattanooga), Tennessee, adopted a modified form of the manager plan. The first council of five members, including the county judge as ex officio chairman, named in the legislative act setting up the system, will serve only until September 1, 1942. After that date the councillors will be elected at large for terms of four years. Each will get a salary of $900 a year. The council has complete power over the creation of positions, and its power to "hire and fire" is limited only by provisions of a merit system which may be set up at its option. It may choose advisory committees of citizens to aid in managing any department or activity. The manager serves without term, and no fixed salary is provided in the act. The first incumbent was voted a compensation of $5,000 a year. His duties include those of general supervision, and he may act as head of any department except auditing. The framers of the act hope that standard managerial practices will so develop that they can be crystallized into law in 1943. In the meantime, control over management is vested in the council through its appointing power, its power of appropriation, and its authority to have periodic audits of all offices.

As a result of the adoption of a constitutional amendment by the people of North Dakota in 1940, the legislature of 1941 passed enabling legislation necessary to modify the structure of local government to fit dissimilar conditions in different parts of the state. One law provides for the voluntary disorganization of sparsely settled counties, and others provide optional forms of county government. The county disorganization law is similar to that enacted in 1939 and applies only to the five counties with less than 4,000 population. Twenty per cent of the voters may petition for a referendum, and if 55 per cent vote favorably the governor proclaims the county disorganized as of the following January first. Also he designates the county to which the disorganized county shall be attached. The disorganized county loses all judicial, record, and taxing functions but it does not lose its identity as a legislative district. Neither is it relieved of its outstanding debt. The county to which it is attached levies and collects the necessary taxes, administers its debts, and supplies whatever public services are required.

Three optional forms of county government are provided: (1) Under the "consolidated office form" the auditor assumes the duties of the county judge, register of deeds, and clerk of the district court. He is to be appointed by the board of commissioners, as are also the attorney, sheriff, treasurer, superintendent of schools, and coroner. The board may assign the work of some of these offices to the officers of an adjoining county. (2) The "short form of county management" provides for the appointment by the board of a manager who assumes the duties of several of the existing county officers, but the offices of county judge and superintendent of schools remain elective. The office of sheriff is abolished, and the manager may either appoint police officers or contract for the services of the sheriff of an adjoining county. (3) The "county-manager form" conforms to the orthodox manager pattern, with departments of finance, public works, public welfare, and such others as may be needed.

Darlington County, South Carolina, became the scene of an interesting experiment in county management. After an earlier act providing for the appointment of a county manager by the county's delegation in the legislature had been invalidated by the circuit court, another act was passed by the 1941 Assembly which provides that a manager shall be appointed by the governor, on the recommendation of the county legislative delegation, for a term of two years. An advisory commission of five members is likewise named by the governor on recommendation of the local delegation. The action of the court in voiding the earlier enactment, on the ground that it violated the principle of separation of powers, created quite a stir in the state, inasmuch as county legislative delegations have by long-established custom largely assumed the direction of county affairs in South Carolina.

County Reorganization. In New York the Desmond optional county government law was modified to bring it into conformity with the new constitution, thereby removing a major obstacle to the adoption of modernized county government in that state. Any reorganization proposal, not involving a transfer of functions, may now be initiated by a resolution of the board of supervisors or by a petition signed by 10 per cent of the voters and adopted by a simple countywide majority vote. On the other hand, any transfer of powers, duties, or functions from one unit to another will require a majority vote, both in the class of municipalities from which the function is taken and in the class to which it is transferred.

After several years of effort and many reverses New York City finally succeeded in eliminating needless and costly vestiges of county government within its borders. In November the voters decisively adopted a proposal to abolish the offices of four county registers and the five county sheriffs as of January 1, 1942, and transfer their functions respectively to a citywide register and a citywide sheriff appointed by the mayor. It is estimated that the change will save the city from $250,000 to $500,000 annually.

The movement for general reform of county government in Wisconsin received a setback when the latest motion for a constitutional amendment to permit optional forms of county government failed to receive consideration by the state senate before it adjourned. The state supreme court has held that optional forms of town and county organization are inconsistent with the present constitutional requirement that a uniform system be maintained.

The voters of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Ohio, again defeated a proposal to elect a commission to draft a new charter for the county. This action was taken despite the fact that the existing form of county government was set up 80 years ago to meet the needs of a sparsely populated rural county, whereas today there are 103 political subdivisions which, with the county, spend in excess of $100,000,000 annually.

An Indiana bill providing for the abolition of townships having less than $500,000 valuation failed of passage. Its enactment would have affected about 10 per cent of the townships of the state, these townships being heavily dependent on state subsidies.

Financial Administration. Legislation in the field of county finance dealt mainly with budgets, purchasing, tax limitations, and tax delinquency. The New York legislature extended the budget system to all towns. Oregon and Wyoming improved their county budget laws. The Wisconsin legislature decreed a budget system for all counties and instructed the state municipal accounting division to assist in installations. Five additional Tennessee counties were brought under a budget system.

The New Hampshire legislature provided that competitive sealed bids be used for all purchases over fifty dollars unless the county board waived this requirement by unanimous consent and gave its reasons for doing so. A Georgia enactment required the establishment of purchasing departments in counties with populations of 200,000 and more, and a Wisconsin statute permitted the appointment of purchasing agents in counties under 125,000 population. The Tennessee legislature prescribed purchasing agents for Dyer and Tipton counties.

A Florida statute renewed the tax-limitation laws passed several years ago. Iowa authorized the controller to introduce some flexibility into its otherwise rigid tax limitation laws. Washington provided for a referendum to be held in November, 1942, to determine whether to continue its present 40-mill limitation.

A Colorado law simplified the procedure for county acquisition of tax-delinquent lands. An Arkansas act establishes in each county a delinquent tax board to appoint collectors and supervise the collection of delinquent personal property taxes. A Wisconsin statute permits county boards, in disposing of tax-delinquent and other county-held lands, to restrict the right of the grantee to cut timber on forested areas to trees of a minimum size. Liberally used, this device offers promise as a means of rehabilitating the cutover areas of the state.

Merit System. Several states succeeded in extending the merit system in counties and townships. In Pennsylvania all townships of the first class employing more than two policemen are required to set up civil service commissions to select police personnel. A Massachusetts statute assured seniority rights when towns were brought under the civil service laws. Michigan provided that the merit system could be adopted through referendum in counties of 300,000 population or more. New York adopted the most sweeping law; it requires all counties outside of New York City to adopt one of three options before July 1, 1942. The three optional plans are creation of a county civil service commission, employment of a county personnel officer, and use of the state civil service commission.

Health and Welfare. In the field of public welfare, the most widespread subject of legislation was the surplus commodities stamp plan sponsored by the federal government. The laws of Minnesota, Wisconsin, New York, Texas, Illinois, Ohio, and Nebraska specified that counties should cooperate with the federal government in administering the plan. The Illinois law provided that if the county or township was unable to bear the burden of the food stamp plan, the state would assume the obligation. Different forms of cooperation were established by the laws of other states.

North Carolina, Oregon, West Virginia, and Minnesota reorganized their welfare boards in various respects, and in each instance the personnel was placed on a merit basis. Wisconsin abolished its town, village, and city activities for the poor, thus establishing a complete county system. Iowa provided for intercounty agreements regarding the transfer of county home inmates, and North Dakota declared that the cost of care for indigents should not be a gift from the county but should constitute a claim on their estates.

Connecticut counties were relieved of one-third of the cost of aid to dependent children, the new law providing for complete state administration and entire support by the state and federal governments. In Montana a new formula was adopted for distribution of state grants-in-aid for general relief; henceforth state funds are to be distributed in inverse proportion to the taxable valuation per capita.

Refusal of the California state legislature to make an appropriation for the State Relief Administration meant the return to the counties of all responsibility for relief and welfare costs. A Tennessee act makes available $2,500 of state money annually to each county and major city maintaining a full-time public health service, these funds to be matched by federal funds.

Conservation and Zoning. The Arizona legislature authorized the creation of soil conservation districts, thus bringing to 39 the number of states with such units. Texas and Colorado permitted their counties to appropriate funds for agricultural experimental purposes. Oregon permitted the creation of county forests on lands acquired through tax foreclosure. A Tennessee act authorizes counties and cities to acquire land for forestry purposes and requires county courts to cooperate with the state department of conservation in forest fire prevention. Maryland authorized its counties to drain swamps and lowlands. Florida counties were directed to cooperate with state agencies in reforestation.

Tennessee amended the county zoning act passed in 1935, which was largely ineffective since its provisions did not apply to agricultural lands. Under the amendment, counties may zone "agricultural lands adjacent to or in proximity to state-federal aid highways, public airports, or public parks." Oregon authorized the creation of county zoning and fire protection districts for unincorporated territory lying in two or more counties. Nevada permitted counties of at least 15,000 population to set up planning boards, while Ohio gave to its county boards broad zoning authority. Michigan extended the authority to zone to all townships.

Public Works. State legislatures continued to expand the scope of public housing. County authorities or regional authorities were authorized in Montana, Texas, North Carolina, Florida, Washington, and West Virginia. Counties were authorized to establish airports in Nebraska, Michigan, Montana, Wyoming, Idaho, Oregon, Illinois, Arizona, and Texas. Michigan and West Virginia extended to all counties permission to construct water and sewerage works. Oregon permitted its counties to establish parks, and Texas broadened existing powers in that direction. The Arkansas legislature authorized counties to establish and operate suburban improvement districts outside, but adjacent to, cities of 5,000 or more population. Such districts may build waterworks, gas and electric lines, sewers, sidewalks, streets and highways. North Carolina expanded the functions of its sanitary districts to include fire protection, either directly or through contract; it also permitted its cities to provide fire protection 12 miles beyond their limits. Montana provided that its counties could discontinue streets in unincorporated towns, and Nebraska permitted its counties to light their highways. Florida sought equitable plans to reimburse its counties for improving highways later taken over by the state.

Defense Functions. In the defense effort many states passed defense acts which follow more or less closely the model drafted by the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense. Florida, Georgia, and Michigan authorized the creation of defense councils in every county. Massachusetts, Washington, Tennessee, and West Virginia gave their county housing authorities extended powers for the duration of the emergency, particularly to cooperate in defense housing.

The impact of war puts new burdens on the counties at the same time that the demand increases for reduced spending by local governments. Among the new functions imposed on the counties by the war may be enlarged activities in the fields of curative medicine and adult education. In the case of the larger cities this would usually mean only an expansion of present functions, but for most rural counties it would represent a new activity.

Council-Manager Government

By Orin F. Nolting

Assistant Director, International City Managers' Association, Chicago

Nineteen cities adopted the council-manager form of government in 1941 as compared with 18 in 1940 and 20 in 1939. Eighteen of these cities adopted the plan by charter or by state legislative enactment: the nine Maine towns of Castle Hill (697), Corinna (1,515), Danforth (1,348), Island Falls (1,370), Mars Hill (1,886), Mercer (381), Merrill (424), Patten (1,548), and Sherman (1,058); four Vermont places of Manchester (325), Northfield town and Northfield village (2,129), and Windsor village (3,402); Douglas, Georgia (5,175); Tarpon Springs, Florida (3,402); Port Huron, Michigan (32,759); Wilmington, North Carolina (33,407); and Clifton Forge, Virginia (6,461). One city established the manager plan by ordinance: Palm Springs, California (3,434).

Proposals to adopt the council-manager plan were rejected in 1941 by voters in official referendums in 10 cities: Bar Harbor, Maine (4,378); Canton, Massachusetts (6,381); Cheboygan, Michigan (5,673); Enfield, Connecticut (14,000); Ennis, Texas (7,087); Mankato, Minnesota (15,654); Margate City, New Jersey (3,266); Opelousas, Louisiana (8,980); Ottumwa, Iowa (31,570); and Smyrna, Delaware (1,870).

During the 12-year period, 1930–41, a total of 340 municipalities, an average of 28 a year, held referendums on adopting the plan; 143, or 42 per cent, of these cities voted "yes" and put the council-manager plan into effect. Including the 32 cities adopting the plan by ordinance, an average of 15 cities have adopted council-manager government annually since 1930. The 1940 population of the cities operating under the council-manager plan is 12,646,141, or 17 per cent of the total population of United States cities having 2,500 or more inhabitants. The council-manager cities in the United States have had 8,409 years of experience under this form of government. Michigan, with the largest number of manager cities, leads with 922 years, followed by Florida, Texas, and Virginia, each with 700 or more years' experience. Two states, California and Oklahoma, each have a total of 500 to 700 years of manager experience; Georgia, Kansas, North Carolina, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, 300 to 500 years; and 11 states, 100 to 300 years: Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, New York, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

Cities Voting on Abandonment of the Plan. Referendums to abandon council-manager government were held in five cities in 1941, and the plan was retained in all cases: Burbank, California (34,337); Middlebury, Vermont (2,123); Rapid City, South Dakota (13,844); Vinton, Virginia (3,455); and Washington Court House, Ohio (9,402). Twenty-seven municipalities have abandoned the council-

TABLE 1

YEARS IN WHICH COUNCIL-MANAGER PLAN BECAME EFFECTIVE IN MUNICIPALITIES NOW OPERATING UNDER THIS PLAN AND CITIES ABANDONING THIS PLAN

	PRESENT LEGAL BASIS				ABANDONMENTS	
Year	Charter[1]	Ordinance[1]	Total[1]	Accumulated Total	Number of Referendums	Cities Abandoning[3]
1908–14	23	8	31	31	..	0
1915–19	82	12	94	125	..	1
1920–24	129	19	148	273	..	4
1925–29	75	19	94	367	..	5
1930	15	4	19	386	9	1
1931	15	3	18	404	13	2
1932	17	1	18	422	14	2
1933	8	1	9	431	15	2
1934	8	0	8	439	12	2
1935	10	2	12	451	4	0
1936	7	4	11	462	5	1
1937	6	4	10	472	6	3
1938	8	7	15	487	8	1
1939	14	2	16	503	8	1
1940	15	3	18	521	4	2
1941	20	1	21	542	5	0
	452	90	542[2]			27

[1] These columns list, as of the year council-manager government was first made effective, the municipalities and counties operating on December 31, 1941, under council-manager charters and ordinances, respectively. Some cities which originally adopted the plan by ordinance and have since adopted charters are listed as charter cities, but are listed opposite the year of original adoption of the ordinance. The figures for a given year represent the effective year of adoptions and the net changes in the directory.

[2] Not included in this figure are the 27 abandonments and Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Clifton Forge, Virginia, in which charters become operative in 1942.

[3] Includes only those municipalities which have abandoned the plan by vote of the people.

manager plan by vote of the people since 1908.[1] Of the 103 referendums held during the 12-year period, 1930–41, on proposals to abandon the plan, 83.5 per cent resulted in retention of the plan (see Table 1).[2]

Changes in Official Directory. In addition to the 19 cities adopting the plan during 1941, 12 other municipalities were found to be operating under the council-manager plan and were added to the official directory (page 7). Of the 12 added, 5 were found to be operating under council-manager charters: Masardis, Maine (601); Monte Vista, Colorado (3,208); Nacogdoches, Texas (7,538); Hawkinsville (3,000) and Manchester (3,462), Georgia. Six municipalities were found to be operating under council-manager ordinances: East Grand Rapids, Michigan (4,899); Apex (1,000), Tryon (2,043), and Fuquay Springs (1,323), North Carolina; Ashland (7,045), Fox Chapel (1,080), and Harrison township, Pennsylvania (13,161). Six municipalities were removed from the directory, four because the city had not had a manager for a year or more—Devol, Oklahoma; East Detroit, Michigan; Middletown, Ohio; and Niagara Falls, Ontario—and two because the manager ordinance either had been rescinded or was not operative—North Muskegon, Michigan, and San Benito, Texas.

TABLE 2

PERCENTAGE OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES TO TOTAL CITIES IN UNITED STATES

Population Group	Total No. of Cities in Group*	Cities with Council-Manager Plan Number	Per Cent
1,000 to 2,500	3,205	60	1.9
2,500 to 5,000	1,419	91	6.4
5,000 to 10,000	962	106	11.0
10,000 to 25,000	662	119	18.0
25,000 to 50,000	212	50	23.6
50,000 to 100,000	106	29	27.4
Over 100,000	92	20	21.7
All cities over 1,000	6,658	475†	

* This column does not include two election districts in Maryland, one election district in Georgia, one county in Virginia, one township in California, and six unincorporated villages in Maine and Vermont that are classified as urban places in the official 1940 census but which do not have municipal functions.

† This column does not include 67 places operating under the approved council-manager plan on December 31, 1941: six American counties, 17 Canadian cities, five Irish cities, one Puerto Rican city, 13 American cities of less than 1,000 population, and 25 towns in Connecticut, Maine, and Vermont which are not classified as urban places in the official 1940 census. All those excluded from this table are included in the directory of approved council-manager cities.

Growth of the Plan. While the idea of council-manager government was first adopted by Staunton, Virginia, in 1908, the first city to adopt a council-manager charter by vote of the people was Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912. By the end of 1914 there were 31 cities which had, and still have, the council-manager plan in effect; by 1919 this number was 125; by 1924, 273 cities; and by 1929, 367 cities. During the 12-year period 1930–41, inclusive, there was a net gain of 175 in the number of council-manager municipalities, making a total of 542 at the end of 1941 (see Table 1). Michigan still has more manager cities than any other state with 49, Virginia has 45, Florida 40, Texas 37, California 36, Maine 35, Oklahoma 29, and Pennsylvania 27.

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[1] The 27 cities which have abandoned the council-manager plan are: Akron, Ohio; Albion, Michigan; Ashland, Kentucky; Binghamton, New York; Brandon, Manitoba; Brattleboro, Vermont; Cape May, New Jersey; Cleveland, Ohio; Collinsville, Oklahoma; Denton, Texas; Fall River, Massachusetts; Fort Myers, Florida; Hardwick village, Vermont; Hot Springs, Arkansas; Huron, South Dakota; Lawton, Oklahoma; Lima, Ohio; Orange, Massachusetts; St. Albans, Vermont; St. Cloud, Florida; San Mateo County, California; Santa Barbara, California; Stevens Point, Wisconsin; Sulphur, Oklahoma; Tampa, Florida; Trenton, New Jersey, and Waltham, Massachusetts.

[2] For more details on cities abandoning the plan see Arthur W. Bromage, *Manager Plan Abandonments* (National Municipal League, 1940).

Almost exactly one of every five cities (20.3 per cent) over 10,000 population now operates under the council-manager plan. Of the 92 cities over 100,000, 20, or 21.7 per cent, are council-manager cities. The highest ratio, 27.4 per cent, however, is found in the group between 50,000 and 100,000 (see Table 2). The council-manager plan has appealed in greater proportion to cities in the larger population groups, but state legislatures have given cities under 2,500 less freedom in adopting council-manager charters.

A study of the statutory and constitutional provisions of all states reveals that approximately two-thirds of the cities over 1,000 population may adopt council-manager government without special action of their state legislatures—either by constitutional home rule provisions, by provisions of an optional charter law, or by adopting the plan by ordinance under permissive legislation. Cities that can adopt the plan in this way are found in 41 states, but adoption of the plan in a number of these states is restricted to cities within certain population limits.

The remaining seven states have neither statutory nor constitutional provisions under which cities may adopt the council-manager plan without first securing specific legislative consent: Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Mississippi, and Rhode Island. Thus about one-third of all cities over 1,000 population, if they desire to adopt council-manager government, must either secure permission from the legislature or make the plan effective by ordinance pending the passage of enabling legislation or home rule. About 60 cities in the first three named states operating under the plan at the end of 1941 had adopted the plan under these limitations. Certain cities in Alabama, Louisiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Washington, and Wyoming may adopt the manager plan under varying limitations, but none has done so.

Municipal Reporting

By Clarence E. Ridley

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At least nine cities published their first annual reports in 1941, and more cities than ever before issued leaflets to inclose with tax or utility bills.

General Annual Reports. In 1941 nearly two hundred annual reports of cities were received by the International City Managers' Association. A number of these, however, were limited so completely to financial data, or were devoted to affairs of single departments of government, that they are not included among the 108 general reports analyzed in Table IX. Data which were not available by study of the report were gathered by questionnaire. Of the 108 cities included, 82 have the council-manager, 21 the mayor-council, 3 the commission, and 2 the town-meeting form of government. Nine of the 108 cities published their first reports in 1941, while five New England municipalities have issued reports for one hundred or more consecutive years—Stoughton, Massachusetts, issuing its 214th, and Middleboro, Massachusetts, issuing its 272nd, consecutive annual report.

1. Contents. A study of the "Contents" section of Table IX indicates how widely accepted are certain fundamental features of the annual report. A directory of city officials, a review or summary of the highlights of the year's developments, and an organization chart of the city government are almost universally present in reports of cities above 50,000, and are very common among those of smaller cities. Graphs and pictures are also frequently used to illustrate municipal activities, particularly in reports of the larger cities.

Almost all reports compared performance for one or more city activities with similar data for previous years. Thirty-seven, or about one-third of the cities, reported a breakdown of municipal expenditures between various activities, presenting this breakdown either in the form of percentages of the tax dollar or of total expenditures, per capita cost, or tax rate for the individual activities. About one-fifth of the cities reported for each department or major activity one or more of the following facts concerning that department or activity: the number of employees, total expenditures, per capita cost, per cent of total expenditures, cost per $1,000 assessed valuation, cost to the average property for the year covered by the report. In many cases comparative figures for previous years also were presented. Eight cities compared the performance of one or more departments with those of other nearby cities, or with regional or national averages such as crime or traffic accident rates. Twenty-three cities segregated financial statistics in the back of the report, one city printing this section as an appendix on colored paper stock. Pictures were used on the covers of 30 reports, and decorative art work was used on the covers of other reports. Ten cities bound their reports with metal or plastic spiral binding. Pictorial or animated charts were used to some degree in 13 reports.

2. Distribution. The distribution of reports was handled mainly by mailing, but copies also were available at city offices and for distribution at meetings and through civic groups. In one city reports were distributed by waste collection employees. A number of the cities sent reports to merchants and professional men in the community where they would be read by customers and clients. Reports also were frequently sent to civic teachers, principals, libraries of all public and private educational institutions, and to other agencies which might make use of the report for reference purposes.

In four cities all or most of the report was presented in serial form in the local press. In Pasadena the report was initially made to the council, then run in serial form in a local newspaper, and later printed in pamphlet form. The 135-page report of Palo Alto, California, also was issued in a condensed 24-page edition. In Cedar Falls, Iowa, where a report was published for the first time, free publicity in the local papers and display signs on either side of the main street so effectively advertised the report that citizens calling at the city hall picked up some two thousand copies.

TABLE I

SUMMARY OF DATA ABOUT ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS OF 109 CITIES: 1941

Population Group	No. of Cities	Population per Copy Printed		Number of Pages		No. Weeks, End of Period Covered to First Distribution		Publication Expense	
		Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median	Range	Median
ver 100,000..............	12	14–3009	79	32–159	88	0–39	26	$375–$2,400	$1,450
,000 to 100,000..........	8	7–212	48	32–179	59	13–39	22	500– 2,320	746
,000 to 50,000...........	15	3–451	39	4–107	37	4–30	13	15– 1,472	250
,000 to 25,000...........	30	3–259	28	14–256	44	1–35	13	5– 1,600	208
000 to 10,000............	22	2–170	5	15–251	44	1–26	9	20– 689	334
nder 5,000..............	21	1–65	3	9–124	39	1–35	4	8– 400	188
ll Cities.................	108	1–3009	16	4–256	47	0–39	13	$ 5–$2,400	$ 334

The summary table (Table 1) shows that the smaller cities were most prompt in the distribution of their reports. The typical city of less than 5,000 had its report ready in four weeks after the end of the period covered by the report, and only one of these cities took more than 13 weeks; but none of the cities over 50,000 got its report out in less than 13 weeks after the end of the year covered (except the Dayton, Ohio, report, prepared in *Reader's Digest* style and containing no statistics, was issued at the end of the year covered). The population per copy printed also varied with the size of the city. Half of the cities under 5,000 printed one copy for about every three persons: Fontana, Wisconsin, printed more copies than its population, and Mountain Lakes, New Jersey, printed slightly less than one copy per person. Among the cities over 50,000 the population per copy printed ranged from seven in Schenectady, New York, to 3,009 in Los Angeles.

3. Size, Type, and Cost. The larger cities do not compensate either for

their lateness in issuing reports or for the relatively small number printed by having larger reports, since the increase in the size of the reports as compared with the size of the cities is inappreciable. Nor was the method of reproducing the report more than a partial explanation of the slowness of the larger cities in issuing them, since three of the 35 cities over 25,000 stencil-duplicated their reports, while only five of the 43 cities under 10,000 stencil-duplicated their reports. Stencil-duplication (often referred to by a trade name "mimeograph") was used most frequently in the 10,000 to 25,000 group, having been employed by nine of the 30 cities, with another two using a hectograph or aniline ink process. Of the 108 cities, 84 printed their reports, three of them on city-owned equipment; 17 stencil-duplicated the reports—15 of them on city-owned equipment; five used the offset process, one of them using city-owned equipment; and two cities used a hectograph, which was city-owned in both cases.

The expenditure for publication (exclusive of editorial and distribution costs) varied with the size of the cities, but not nearly proportionally. This reflects the same relationship with respect to number of pages and also the much better relative showing of the smaller cities on the number of reports published. Costs per copy were not computed because of the wide variation in the type of the various reports; the cost figures are useful chiefly for showing the amount cities spent for the publication of their reports.

4. Miscellaneous. The report of Rockford, Illinois, its first, was prepared by students of Rockford College under the direction of a professor of political science. Lower Merion township, Pennsylvania, in addition to its annual report, published an attractive 24-page primer on the government of the township. Many municipal officials in preparing their annual reports made use of the suggestions in two reports issued by the International City Managers' Association (*A Checklist of Suggested Items for the Annual Municipal Report* and *Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report*).

Leaflets. Leaflets are an increasingly popular means of informing citizens of important facts about their government. Rochester, New York, published 82,000 two-fold circulars which were inclosed with 1941 tax bills. These gave the per capita monthly cost of individual city services, and also emphasized the advantages of remaining within the city limits as compared to moving into undeveloped suburban areas to take advantage of an artificially low tax rate. Publication of this folder elicited widespread commendation from citizens, and local newspapers stated editorially that the city was meeting a long-felt need for educating citizens on the advantages of city residence. Dallas, Texas, inclosed with its 1941 tax bills a folder itemizing what the average taxpayer spends each month for various services, and making suggestions concerning convenient ways of paying taxes, when and how installment payments may be made, and how penalties can be avoided. Two Rivers, Wisconsin, used the reverse side of utility bills for a series of articles entitled, "Keep Up With Your Government." Subjects discussed included the new system of centralized purchasing, competitive methods used in selecting new city employees, and services available from various city offices and their telephone numbers. A poll of customers who paid their bills at the city hall after two bills had been mailed revealed that 85 per cent who had read the articles learned something they did not know before, and about 98 per cent believed the articles should be continued.

A four-page folder entitled, "A Message to the Taxpayer," prepared by Morganton, North Carolina, pointed out the distinction between the school district tax, for which the town acts only as collecting agent, and the town tax. The two inside pages answer briefly the question, "What Do I Get For the Town Tax I Pay?" Port Arthur, Texas, issued another of its "Know Your City Better" leaflets advising citizens that prompt payment of taxes had made it possible for the city to avoid borrowing in anticipation of taxes. The two outside cover pages of a six-page folder prepared by Royal Oak, Michigan, contain pictures illustrating municipal services with insets stating the percentage of the tax dollar spent for each service. Two inside pages show the cost per month and per year for municipal services supplied to homes assessed at amounts varying from $1,000 to $9,000. The last two pages are devoted to a similar itemizing of taxes paid by owners of two typical homes which are pictured in the folder.

Three counties also prepared leaflets during the year. The one prepared by Durham County, North Carolina, is an essay on "Government and Citizenship" in the form of a letter from the county manager. Henrico County, Virginia, prepared a two-color folder answering the questions, "What Has Henrico Got?" "What Does Henrico Want?" "How Have We Been Meeting These Needs?" and "What Problems Now Require Solution?" The somewhat similar folder prepared by Los Angeles County, California, stressed the fact that the county board is responsible for less than 30 per cent of the total tax bill, and that the county tax rate has been reduced for three successive years.

In addition to these leaflets inclosed with tax bills, reporting efforts in other directions by two cities are worthy of note. Royal Oak, Michigan, began publication of a monthly four-page lithoprinted newspaper, *Municipal News*. Its purpose is to promote goodwill and a better understanding by informing officials, employees, and citizens concerning various municipal problems. It does not attempt to cover daily activities of city departments, which are covered by the local daily newspaper; it deals instead with municipal problems which would not ordinarily be considered newsworthy by daily newspapers. Sacramento, California, prepared a folding map showing the location of structures and properties through which the city government provides its services. Municipal buildings are sketched on the map and locations of various department headquarters are clearly indicated. A municipal calendar and other pertinent facts about the city and its government are also printed on the folder.

TABLE IX

GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS ISSUED IN 1941 BY A SELECTED GROUP OF CITIES

Form of government is shown after name of city: a dagger (†) indicates council-manager plan, a double dagger (‡) indicates mayor-council plan, and a section mark (§) indicates commission plan. "B" in the last column indicates that the report is published biennially. "Publication Expense" includes cost of photographs, engravings, paper, printing, and binding. "Number of Weeks to First Distribution" shows time from end of period covered by the report to first distribution. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table. Codes used:

How Reproduced

S—Stencil duplicated
O—Offset
H—Hectograph
All others are printed
c—Printed in city shop

Contents

O—Organization chart
H—Highlight review of developments
D—Directory of officials
G—Graphs or charts
P—Pictures

Methods of Distribution

A—Available at city offices
C—Through civic organizations
H—Hired delivery men
M—Mailed separately
S—At meetings and speeches
T—With tax bill
U—With utility bill
F—Firemen
P—Policemen
O—Other city employees

City and Form of Government	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
Over 100,000										
Cincinnati, Ohio†	456	3,500	130	88	6x9	$1,400	22	MA	ODGP	82*
Dayton, Ohio†	211	2,000	105	120	5½x7¾	724	0	MAOCS	DGP	27
Des Moines, Iowa§	159	......	...	159	6x9	...	..	......	HDGP	..
Flint, Mich.†	152	500	303	48	6x9	375	17	MAOCS	OHDP	4
Kansas City, Mo.†	399	20,000	20	80	6x9	2,400	33	MAOCS	OHGP	1
Los Angeles, Calif.‡	1,504	500	3009	88	9x12c	......	26	M	OP	39
Milwaukee, Wis.‡	587	7,472	79	118	6x9½	2,200	39	MPAOCS	OHDGP	21
Norfolk, Va.†	144	2,000	72	180	6x9	1,581	28	MAOCS	OHDGP	23*
Portland, Ore.§	305	5,000	61	74	6x9	1,987	26	MACS	ODGP	3
Rochester, N. Y.†	325	10,000	32	32	8½x11Oc	1,000	22	MAOC	HDGP	3
Sacramento, Calif.†	106	7,500	14	71	6x9	1,500	39	MACS	OGP	3B
Wilmington, Del.‡	113	700	161	122	6x9	522	22	MA	DGP	26
50,000 to 100,000										
Berkeley, Calif.†	86	2,250	38	40	6x9	746	28	MACS	ODGP	18
Greensboro, N. C.†	59	2,000	30	63	6x9	748	13	AC	ODGP	2
Kalamazoo, Mich.†	54	300	180	179	6x9	622	17	MAO	HDGP	68
Pasadena, Calif.†	82	450	182	59	6x9c	500	19	MAC	OHDGP	7
Rockford, Ill.‡	85	400	212	32	6x9	...	22	A	ODG	1
San Jose, Calif.†	68	6,000	11	32	6x9	666	22	MAOCS	OHDGP	3
Schenectady, N. Y.†	88	12,500	7	48	6x9	2,320	39	TMAOCS	OHDGP	4
Topeka, Kan.§	68	1,200	57	82	6½x10	757	22	MAO	OHDGP	12
25,000 to 50,000										
Bangor, Maine†	30	2,000	15	36	6x9	232	26	F	DG	92
Beloit, Wis.†	25	100	254	35	8½x11Sc	15	4	A	HG	5

TABLE IX.—GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1941—Continued

City and Form of Government	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
25,000 to 50,000—continued										
East Cleveland, Ohio†	39	13,000	3	4	8½x11	$104	13	O	HDG	23
Elmira, N. Y.†	45	200	226	43	6x9	377	30	M	OHDGP	7
Greenwich t, Conn.*	36	8,000	4	94	6x9	1,472	10	MA	ODGP	4
Henrico County, Va.†	42	450	93	88	8½x11Sc	157	22	MA	ODG	5
Huntington Park, Calif.‡	29	6,000	5	48	6x9	700	13	MPAF	OHDGP	9
Jamestown, N. Y.‡	43	175	244	107	6x9	250	9	MA	DGP	20
Lewistown, Me.‡	39	1,000	39	48	6x9	435	9	MA	OHDGP	84
Lower Merion tp, Pa‡	40	12,000	3	10	6½x6	189	26	TMAS	D	4
Lynchburg, Va.†	45	500	89	48	8½x11	...	11	MA	HDP	20
Mason City, Iowa‡	27	600	451	24	6x9	223	8	MACS	HDGP	25
Outremont, Que.†	29	150	191	37	8½x11Sc	100	13	MPA	......	16
Teaneck tp, N. J.†	25	7,500	3	32	8½x11	350	6	AOHS	ODG	10
Watertown, N. Y.†	33	2,000	17	34	6x9	670	13	TUMAS	ODGP	1
10,000 to 25,000										
Albert Lea, Minn.†	12	3,500	3	32	3½x6	235	1	UMAS	OHDGP	12
Ames, Iowa†	13	2,000	6	53	6x9	504	13	A	OHDGP	B
Atchison, Kan.†	13	500	25	44	5¾x8¾	208	13	MAS	HDGP	19
Auburn, Maine†	20	500	40	66	6x9	513	22	MAO	OHDGP	59
Boulder, Colo.†	13	50	259	25	8½x11Hc	15	24	M	HDG	15
Carlisle, Pa.†	14	500	28	35	6x9	183	4	MAOCS	DGP	20
Clearwater, Fla.†	10	100	101	79	8½x14Sc	55	3	MA	OHDG	2
Columbia, Tenn.†	11	250	42	17	8½x14Sc	25	11	MAF	DG	1
Ellwood City, Pa.†	12	50	247	14	8½x14S	10	8	......	HG	11
El Reno, Okla.†	10	....	..	21	8½x14S	...	..	......	OH	..
Escanaba, Mich.†	15	350	42	35	8½x11Hc	17	15	MAOC	G	3
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.†	18	200	90	49	8½x11Sc	33	2	MAOCS	OHG	5
Fredericksburg, Va.†	10	300	34	70	6x9	208	6	MA	H	27
Grand Junction, Colo.†	12	75	166	14	8½x11Sc	...	13	MAS	HDG	1
Grosse Pointe Park, Mich.‡	13	150	84	16	8½x11Sc	5	26	MA	HD	1
Ironton, Ohio†	16	500	32	27	6x9½c	207	35	MA	ODGP	11
Minot, N. D.†	17	3,000	6	48	6x9	334	17	AH	DGP	8
Northbridge t, Mass.*	10	...	..	166	6x9	...	..	......	D	..
Norwood t, Mass.†	15	1,500	10	256	6x9	1,600	11	MA	D	67
Palo Alto, Calif.‡	17	600	28	135	6x9	882	15	MA	DGP	32
Rumford t, Me.†	10	1,800	6	84	6x9	...	3	A	ODGP	52
Rutland, Vt.‡	17	3,000	6	124	6x9	120	1	TMAS	OHDGP	40
San Mateo, Calif.†	19	1,000	19	39	6x9	472	6	MACS	OHDGP	18
Sapulpa, Okla.†	12	1,000	12	22	8½x11Sc	50	4	MAH	H	5
Shawinigan Falls, Que.†	15	1,000	15	28	8½x11Sc	...	30	MP	DH	16
Stratford t, Conn.†	23	1,000	23	142	6x9	508	30	MAS	OHDGP	20
Sumter, S. C.†	16	500	32	29	5¾x8¾	84	13	AS	HDP	5
Tonawanda, N. Y.‡	13	5,000	3	47	6x9	926	1	MCS	DGP	2B
Westmount, Que.†	24	600	40	44	8x11	433	20	MA	HDGP	41
Winnetka, Ill.†	12	4,000	3	47	6x9	500	26	M	OHDGP	25
5,000 to 10,000										
Alliance, Neb.†	6.3	1,500	4	48	6x8¾	250	26	MA	HDP	11
Bedford, Ohio†	7.4	125	59	43	8¼x10¾Sc	73	14	MPA	OD	9
Bozeman, Mont.†	8.7	2,000	4	24	3x6c	50	4	UA	......	1
Brewer, Me.†	6.5	1,300	5	26	6x9	232	26	M	DP	98

TABLE IX.—GENERAL ANNUAL MUNICIPAL REPORTS: 1941—Continued

City and Form of Government	1940 Pop. (000 omitted)	Number Published	Pop. Per Copy Printed	No. of Pages	Size in Inches—How Reproduced	Publication Expense	No. Weeks to First Distribution	Methods of Distribution (see code)	Contents (see code above)	No. Consecutive Years Published
5,000 to 10,000—continued										
Bronxville, N. Y.‡	6.9	1,500	5	31	6x9	$333	3	M	HDG	6
Cedar Falls, Iowa‡	9.3	2,500	4	48	6x9	306	17	A	ODGP	1
Chico, Calif.†	9.3	200	46	21	5½x8	...	17	MAO	HD	30
Ephrata, Pa.†	6.2	1,500	4	42	5½x8¼O	208	13	MACS	OHDGP	2
Houlton t, Me.†	7.8	1,700	5	85	6x9	400	1	MACS	ODGP	110
Killingly t, Conn.†	9.5	800	12	197	6x9	464	13	MA	D	80
Larchmont, N. Y.‡	6.0	2,000	3	20	6x9	250	4	MAH	DGP	6
La Tuque, Que.†	7.9	1,200	7	20	8¼x10¾	369	6	M	ODGP	3B
Mansfield t, Mass.†	6.5	2,000	3	205	5¾x8½	689	9	AO	DP	166
Middleboro t, Mass.†	9.0	1,500	6	120	6x9	400	5	AS	ODP	272
Plymouth, Mich.†	5.4	1,600	3	40	6x9	334	9	UAO	ODGP	13
Presque Isle, Me.†	7.9	1,500	5	67	6¼x9¼	463	22	MA	DG	50
Rhinelander, Wis.†	8.5	50	170	15	8½x11Sc	20	6	M	H	15
Rockingham t, Vt.†	5.7	2,300	2	109	6x9	598	4	AO	HDGP	87
Salem, Va.†	5.7	200	29	44	6x9	88	9	MAOC	DH	3
Springfield, Vt.†	5.2	2,300	2	114	6x9	579	3	MAOS	DP	21
Stoughton t, Mass.†	8.6	2,400	4	251	6x9	550	4	O	D	214
Yeadon, Pa.‡	8.5	...	..	24	5½x8½O	...	..	......	OHDGP	..
Under 5,000										
Bellows Falls, Vt.†	4.2	1,700	2	56	6x9	384	2	AO	DGP	56
Bridgton t, Me.†	3.0	...	..	67	6x9¼	...	..	......	DG	..
Castleton t, Vt.†	1.6	800	2	124	6x9	290	3	MH	D	26
Catasqua, Pa.‡	4.8	...	..	32	5½x8¼O	...	..	......	OHDGP	..
Charlevoix, Mich.‡	2.3	1,500	2	28	6x9	150	4	M	GP	2
Dover-Foxcroft t, Me.†	4.0	1,500	3	90	6x9¼	380	2	MAC	D	60
Fillmore, Calif.†	3.3	205	16	42	8½x11Sc	50	11	MA	GP	6
Fontana, Wis.‡	0.5	700	1	15	3¼x6	35	3	TMAS	DP	5
Franklin, Va.†	3.5	300	12	33	6x9	300	1	AO	HD	1
Huntington Woods, Mich.†	1.7	1,000	2	16	6x9	65	13	AH	DG	3
Middlebury, Vt.†	2.1	800	3	39	5½x8	116	2	MHS	HDG	50
Middlebury t, Vt.†	3.2	1,275	2	68	6x9	227	4	MHS	HDG	76
Milo t, Me.†	3.0	1,000	3	100	6x9	400	3	MA	DGP	50
Mountain Lakes, N. J.‡	2.2	2,000	1	16	8½x11O	225	35	MA	DGP	3
Mount Desert t, Me.†	2.0	800	3	110	6x9	386	6	MAO	HDG	46
Norridgewock t, Me.†	1.5	500	3	59	6x9	125	4	MAS	D	100
Quincy, Fla.†	3.9	60	65	12	8½x14Sc	8	4	MAS	......	..
Tappahannock, Va.†	0.8	300	3	38	8½x11Sc	103	11	UMAC	ODG	2
Westerville, Ohio†	3.1	...	..	9	6x9	...	..	......	......	..
West Reading, Pa.†	4.9	255	19	29	6x9	145	13	MPACS	OHDGP	6
Windsor t, Vt.†	4.2	850	5	71	6x9	298	4	AS	DP	41

FOOTNOTES TO DATA ON MUNICIPAL REPORTS

CINCINNATI, OHIO: Published annually since 1860, except during 1914–25, inclusive.

GREENWICH t, CONNECTICUT: Representative town meeting form of government. Information applies to the *Summary of Annual Report.*

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA: Published since 1918, except in 1936 and 1937.

NORTHBRIDGE t, MASSACHUSETTS: Town meeting form of government.

Professional Organization: General*

International City Managers' Association

THE purpose of the International City Managers' Association, according to its constitution, is "to increase the proficiency of city managers and to aid in the improvement of municipal administration in general." Toward this end the Association issues a number of regular and special publications, holds an annual conference, conducts an in-service training program, and answers inquiries for information and advice on a wide range of administrative problems. The Association on January 1, 1942, had a membership of 368 city managers and 307 others, a total of 675.

The Association has three regularly issued publications: *Public Management,* a monthly journal devoted exclusively to the management function of local government administration; THE MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, the authoritative résumé of activities and statistical data of American cities; and the *City Managers' News Letter,* a biweekly bulletin for members. A survey of the management functions of the city manager's office, completed in 1941, is being published as a series of 10 articles in *Public Management,* beginning with the September, 1941, issue.

The in-service training program, conducted under the name of the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, which was inaugurated on July 1, 1934, at the end of 1941 had enrolled 719 subscribers in the 10 courses: *The American City and Its Government, Municipal Personnel Administration, Municipal Public Works Administration, Municipal Fire Administration, Municipal Finance Administration, Municipal Police Administration, Local Welfare Administration, Municipal Recreation Administration,* and *Technique of Municipal Administration.* The tenth and final course, *Local Planning Administration,* was published in June, 1941. Ninety per cent of the enrollees in all of the courses are occupying positions in the public service. Under a new policy inaugurated in 1941 the special reference volumes used in these courses are made available without enrollment in the course.

The Association, with the cooperation of the University of Chicago, continued its work on a survey of administrative aspects of intermunicipal arrangements and late in the year made much of this information available to the United States Office of Civilian Defense.

Some of the work of the Association is carried on by committees, one of which is a standing committee on career service in local government. In addition there are three advisory committees: public reporting, administrative practice, and municipal public relations. The Association is represented on the National Committee on Municipal Accounting, the National Management Council, the American Standards Association, and the National Research Council.—CLARENCE E. RIDLEY, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

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*For the meaning of "professional organization" as used in this YEAR BOOK, see the article, "How to Use the Year Book," elsewhere in this volume.

Sources of Information: General

Selected Standard References: General

Better City Government. Entire issue of *The Annals* for September, 1938, edited by Roy V. Peel. American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. 229pp. $2.

Case Reports in Public Administration. Edited by John D. Millett. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 60 pamphlets. 10 cents each.

Checklist of Suggested Items for the Annual Municipal Report. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 18pp. 50 cents.

City-Manager Government in the United States. By Harold A. Stone, Don K. Price, and Kathryn H. Stone. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 271pp. $2.50.

How Cities Can Cut Costs. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1933. 58pp. $1.

Introduction to the Study of Public Administration. (Revised edition.) By Leonard D. White. Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1939. 611pp. $4.

Measuring Municipal Activities. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 102pp. $2.

Model City Charter. (Revised edition.) National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

Municipal Administration. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1940. 582pp. $4.

Municipal Management. By Thomas H. Reed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1941. 665pp. $4.

Municipal Public Relations: A Suggested Program for Improving Relations with the Public. By Elton D. Woolpert. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 50pp. $1.

Municipal Year Book. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $8.50. (Annual.)

Our Cities: Their Role in the National Economy. Urbanism Committee, National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

Public Administration. By John M. Pfiffner. Ronald Press, 15 East 26 Street, New York. 1935. 525pp. $4.

Public Reporting. National Committee on Municipal Reporting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1931. 158pp. 75 cents.

Specifications for the Annual Municipal Report. By Clarence E. Ridley and Herbert A. Simon. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 59pp. $1.50.

Technique of Municipal Administration. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 512pp. $7.50.

Urban Government. By Urbanism Committee of National Resources Committee, C. A. Dykstra, chairman. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1939. 303pp. 50 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: General

Administrative Procedure; A Practical Handbook for the Administrative Analyst. By Comstock Glaser. American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Avenue, Washington, D.C. 1941. 207pp. Paper, $2.50.

Administrative Procedure in Government Agencies. United States Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941. 474pp. 50 cents.

Advertising by the States. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Revised edition. August, 1941. 36pp. $1.

Book of the States, 1941-42. Vol. 4. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 423pp. $3.50.

Case Reports in Public Administration: Nos. 41-60. Edited by John D. Millett. Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 10 cents each.

Citizen Organization for Political Activity; the Cincinnati Plan. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 48pp. 35 cents.

CONSUMER STANDARDS. By Samuel P. Kaidanovsky and Alice L. Edwards. Temporary National Economic Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941. 43pp. $1.

DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS ENGAGED IN GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH, 1941. Governmental Research Association, 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit. 1941. 75pp. $1.

DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND RELIEF; MANUAL FOR CHAPTERS. American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C. 1940. 111pp.

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE OF CANADA TO CONSIDER THE MATTER OF ADOPTING THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE REPORT OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON DOMINION-PROVINCIAL RELATIONS. Dominion-Provincial Conference of Canada, Ottawa. 1941. 109pp. 10 cents.

ECONOMIC STANDARDS OF GOVERNMENT PRICE CONTROL. By Ben W. Lewis and others, Temporary National Economic Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941. 514pp. 55 cents.

EDUCATION IN CITIZENSHIP; THE ORGANIZATION OF A CITIZENSHIP PROGRAM FOR YOUNG VOTERS. By Harold M. Dorr. Extension Service, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 1940. 11pp.

EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. Committee on Public Administration, Social Science Research Council, 261 Broadway, New York. 1942. 13pp.

EXPLORATIONS IN CITIZENSHIP. Proceedings of the Citizens' Conference on Government Management, Estes Park, Colorado, 1940. Edited by A. D. H. Kaplan. School of Commerce, Accounts, and Finance, University of Denver, Colorado. 1940. 501pp. $3.

FEDERAL DEPARTMENTALIZATION; A CRITIQUE OF THEORIES OF ORGANIZATION. By Schuyler C. Wallace. Columbia University Press, 2960 Broadway, New York. 1941. 251pp. $2.75.

GUIDE TO COMMUNITY COORDINATION; FOR COORDINATING COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD COUNCILS IN CITIES AND TOWNS UNDER 25,000 IN POPULATION. Coordinating Councils, Inc., 145 West 12 Street, Los Angeles. 1941. 21pp. 25 cents.

HANDBOOK AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF COMMISSIONERS ON UNIFORM STATE LAWS. National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1940. 491pp. $3.

INDIANA STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. By Pressly S. Sikes. Principia Press, Inc., Bloomington, Indiana. 1940. 242pp. $2.35.

INTRODUCTION TO RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP. By William E. Mosher. Henry Holt and Company, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1941. 887pp. $3.25.

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES AND CIVIL RIGHTS. By National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, 1410 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1941. 23pp. 5 cents.

INVESTIGATION OF CONCENTRATION OF ECONOMIC POWER. By Temporary National Economic Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1940.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS. Bureau of Public Administration, Massachusetts State College, Amherst. 1941. 67pp.

LOCAL PROGRESS IN LABOR PEACE. By William L. Nunn. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 27pp. 35 cents.

MIDDLE MANAGEMENT; THE JOB OF THE JUNIOR ADMINISTRATOR. By Mary Niles. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1941. 270pp. $3.

MODEL STATE CONSTITUTION WITH EXPLANATORY ARTICLES. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 53pp. 50 cents.

NEW CENTRALIZATION; A STUDY OF INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS IN THE UNITED STATES. By George C. S. Benson. Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., New York. 1941. 181pp. $1.50.

POLITICS, PARTIES AND PRESSURE GROUPS. By V. O. Key. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1942. 831pp. $3.75.

POPULATION: FIRST SERIES, NUMBER OF INHABITANTS (UNITED STATES SUMMARY). United States Bureau of the Census. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 1941. 75pp. 20 cents.

POPULATION MOBILITY IN AUSTIN, TEXAS. Bureau of Research in the Social Sciences, University of Texas, Austin. 1941. 78pp.

PRESERVATION OF HISTORIC BUILDINGS. Entire issue of *Journal of the American Society of Architectural Historians*, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York. July-October, 1941.

PRINT, RADIO, AND FILM IN A DEMOCRACY. Douglas Waples, editor, University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1942. 197pp. $2.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE WESTERN GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION. The Association, 117 Library, University of California, Berkeley. 1941. 46pp.

QUARTER-CENTURY OF CITIZEN CONCERN WITH GOVERNMENT; A PREFACE AND A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE DETROIT BUREAU OF GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH. 5135 Cass Avenue, Detroit 1941. 62pp.

ROLE OF RECORDS IN ADMINISTRATION. By Ernst Posner. United States National Archives, Washington, D.C. 1941. 19pp.

SIXTH ANNUAL INSTITUTE OF GOVERNMENT PROCEEDINGS. Bureau of Governmental Research, University of Washington, Seattle. 1941. 102pp.

STATE LAW INDEX: AN INDEX TO THE LEGISLATION of the States of the United States Enacted During the Biennium, 1939-40. Library of Congress. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941, 707pp. $1.50.

State Price Control Legislation. Work Projects Administration. Marketing Laws Survey, Washington, D.C. 1940. 558pp. $1.25.

Summary of the Proceedings of the Third Political Action Groups in New Hampshire. Institute of Public Affairs, New Hampshire University, Thorsten V. Kalijarvi, editor, Durham. 1940. 47pp.

Summary of the Report of the Rowell-Sirois Commission. By S. A. Saunders and Eleanor Back. Ryerson Press, Toronto. 1941. 45pp. 40 cents.

Techniques of Procedure Writing: A Handbook for Procedure Writers. Training Division of United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 1941. 23pp.

United States Government Manual. United States Office of Government Reports. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. Three editions a year—fall, winter, summer. Annual subscriptions, 3 editions, cloth, $3.50, single edition, $1.25; paper $2, single edition, 75 cents.

Units of Government in Michigan. By Frank M. Landers. University of Michigan, Bureau of Government, Ann Arbor. 1941. 43pp. 10 cents.

Units of Local Government in Texas. Bureau of Municipal Research, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. 1941. 221pp.

What is Democracy? By Charles E. Merriam. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1941. 114pp. $1.

Why Do 100,000 Minneapolis Citizens Fail to Vote. Minneapolis Research Bureau, 610 McKnight Building, Minneapolis. 1941. 7pp.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

Addresses Delivered at the Eighteenth Annual Conference of the American Municipal Association. (October 23-25, 1941.) American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 154pp. $1.50.

Administrative Survey of the City of Chicago; an Interim Report. Chicago Association of Commerce, One North La Salle Street, Chicago. 1941. 23pp.

Battle for Municipal Reform: 1875-1900. By Clifford Patton. American Council on Public Affairs, 2153 Florida Avenue, Washington, D.C. 1940. 91pp. Paper edition, $1.50.

City Growing Pains. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 116pp. $1.

City Problems of 1942. Annual Proceedings of the United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1942. 175pp. $3.

Comparison of New Hampshire Cities and Towns on Certain Factors. By Lashley G. Harvey. University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire. 1941. 6pp.

Experiments in Methods of Municipal Analysis With Special Application to the 351 Cities and Towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. By Morris B. Lambie. Bureau for Research in Municipal Government, Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, Cambridge. 1941. 306pp.

How Many Aldermen? How Shall They Be Elected? Governmental Research Institute, 769 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis. 1941. 7pp.

Investigating Municipal Administration. By Harold Seidman. Institute of Public Administration, 261 Broadway, New York. 1941. 215pp. $2.50.

Major Disaster Emergency Council. By Basil E. Rice, Director of Coordination, 2224 West Sixth Street, Los Angeles. 1941. 24pp.

Metropolitan Government. By Victor Jones. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 364pp. $4.

Model City Charter. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

Municipal Administration. By Stuart A. MacCorkle. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. 1942. 406pp. $3.75.

Municipal Affairs. By Ernest W. Steel. International Textbook Company, Scranton, Pennsylvania. 1941. 389pp. $3.50.

Municipal Authorities in Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Government Administration Service, 36th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. 1941. 32pp. 25 cents.

Municipal Government and Administration in Georgia. By Lloyd B. Raisty. Institute for the Study of Georgia Problems, University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia. 1941. 316pp. $1.50.

Municipal Legislation of 1941; a Review of State Legislation of Interest to Municipalities. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 20pp. $1.

Municipal Management. By Thomas H. Reed. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1941. 665pp. $4.

Municipal Problems, 1941. Proceedings of 32nd Annual Meeting of Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany, New York. 1941. 122pp. $1.25.

Municipal Year Book, 1941. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 662pp. $5.

Recent Council-Manager Developments and Directory of Council-Manager Cities. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1942. 16pp. $1.

Recent Trends in Municipal Government in the United States. By A. D. H. Kaplan.

Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia. 1941. 19pp.

REPORT OF THE CITY-MANAGER STUDY COMMISSION. Legislative Bureau, State Capitol, Indianapolis. 1940. 13pp.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS. Griffenhagen & Associates and the Governmental Research Institute, 769 Paul Brown Building, St. Louis. 1941. 318pp. $1.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

BLACK BELT COUNTY. By Karl A. Bosworth. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama, University, Alabama. 1941. 111pp.

CITY-COUNTY CONSOLIDATED. By John A. Rush. Published by the author, 121 South Hudson Avenue, Los Angeles, California. 1941. 413pp. $4.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT IN BOSTON. Boston Municipal Research Bureau, One Court Street, Boston. 1940. 12pp.

GOVERNMENT FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND. Institute for Government Research, Brookings Institution, Washington, D.C. 1941. 740pp. $3.50. (Summary report, 85pp., 25 cents.)

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN GENESEE COUNTY. By Frank M. Landers. Bureau of Government, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 1941. 58pp. 10 cents.

REORGANIZATION OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY GOVERNMENT. Report by Committee on County Affairs, The City Club of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. 35pp.

TENNESSEE VALLEY COUNTY. By Karl A. Bosworth. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Alabama, University, Alabama. 1941. 117pp.

TOTAL, URBAN, AND RURAL POPULATION OF COUNTIES: 1940. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1941. 21pp.

Selected Periodicals: General

ADVANCED MANAGEMENT. (Quarterly.) Society for the Advancement of Management, 29 West 39 Street, New York. $6.

AMERICAN CITY. American City Magazine Corporation, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE REVIEW. (Bimonthly.) American Political Science Association, 305 Harris Hall, Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. $5. (Especially local government notes section.)

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. (Bimonthly.) 3457 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. $5.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SERVICE. (England.) National Association of Local Government Officers, 24 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, London. 3d an issue.

MANAGEMENT REVIEW. American Management Association, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $5.

MUNICIPAL JOURNAL. (England.) (Weekly.) Municipal Journal & Public Works Engineer, 3 & 4 Clements Inn, Strand, London, W. C. 2. 34/.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL REVIEW. National Municipal League, 299 Broadway, New York. $5.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Quarterly.) Institute of Public Administration. Temporary address: Assistant Secretary, Treetops, Rucklers Lane, King's Langley, Herts. England. 4s an issue.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION REVIEW. (Quarterly.) American Society for Public Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $5; $2.50 to members, included in membership dues.

PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, Illinois. $4.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS ON GOVERNMENTAL PROBLEMS. (Weekly.) Joint Reference Library, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $3.

STATE GOVERNMENT. Council of State Governments, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $2.50.

UNITED STATES MUNICIPAL NEWS. (Semimonthly.) United States Conference of Mayors, 730 Jackson Place, N. W., Washington, D. C. $5.

WASHINGTON NEWS LETTER. (Irregular.) Published by the Washington office of the American Municipal Association. Available to municipal officials through their state league of municipalities.

STATE LEAGUE JOURNALS

ALABAMA MUNICIPAL NEWS. (Semimonthly.) Alabama League of Municipalities, 6-7-8 Tyson Building, Montgomery, Alabama.

AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES. Municipal Publishing Company, 21 West Main Street, Marshalltown, Iowa. $1.

ARIZONA MUNICIPALITIES. Arizona Municipal League, 1109 Luhrs Tower, Phoenix. $1.

BOROUGH BULLETIN. (Monthly, except August.) Pennsylvania State Borough Association, Hanover, Pennsylvania. $2.50.

COLORADO MUNICIPALITIES. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder, Colorado. $1.50.

FLORIDA MUNICIPAL RECORD. Florida League of Municipalities, 1707 Barnett Bank Building, Jacksonville, Florida. $2.

HOOSIER MUNICIPALITIES. Indiana Municipal League, City Hall, Indianapolis, Indiana. $2.

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Illinois Municipal

League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield, Illinois. $2.

INTERMOUNTAIN CITY. (Monthly.) Utah Municipal League, Public Safety Building, Salt Lake City, Utah. $2.

KANSAS GOVERNMENT JOURNAL. League of Kansas Municipalities, Lawrence, Kansas. $3.

KENTUCKY CITY. (Quarterly.) Kentucky Municipal League, Lexington, Kentucky. $1.

LEAGUE OF NORTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Myron H. Atkinson, Executive Secretary, Bismarck, North Dakota.

LEAGUE OF SOUTH DAKOTA MUNICIPALITIES BULLETIN. University of South Dakota, Vermillion, South Dakota.

LOUISIANA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. (Bimonthly.) Louisiana Municipal Association, University Station, Baton Rouge.

MICHIGAN MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Michigan Municipal League, 205 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. $2.

MINNESOTA MUNICIPALITIES. League of Minnesota Municipalities, 16 University Library, Minneapolis, Minnesota. $2.50.

MISSOURI MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Missouri Municipal League, 406 Guitar Building, Columbia, Missouri. $2.

MONTHLY BULLETIN OF THE LEAGUE OF CITIES OF THE THIRD CLASS IN PENNSYLVANIA. League of Cities of the Third Class in Pennsylvania, Coatesville, Pennsylvania.

MUNICIPALITY. League of Wisconsin Municipalities, 30 East Johnson Street, Madison, Wisconsin. $2.50.

NEBRASKA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Nebraska Municipalities, 313-15 Richards Block, Lincoln, Nebraska. $1.

NEW ENGLAND TOWNSMAN. Maine Municipal Association, 97 Water Street, Hallowell, Maine. $2.

NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES. New Jersey State League of Municipalities, 802 Trenton Trust Building, Trenton, New Jersey. $2.

NEW YORK STATE MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. New York State Conference of Mayors, 6 Elk Street, Albany, New York.

OKLAHOMA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. Oklahoma Municipal League, Kingkade Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. $2.

SOUTHERN CITY. Southern Municipal News Publishing Company, 704 Raleigh Building, Raleigh. (Official journal for Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee leagues.) $1.

TEXAS MUNICIPALITIES. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin, Texas. $2.

VIRGINIA MUNICIPAL REVIEW. League of Virginia Municipalities, Travelers Building, Richmond, Virginia. $2.

WASHINGTON MUNICIPAL BULLETIN. (Irregular.) Association of Washington Cities, Commerce Hall, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA CITY. (Irregular.) West Virginia League of Municipalities, Hinton, West Virginia.

WESTERN CITY. League of California Cities, 458 South Spring Street, Los Angeles. (Also official journal for Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Utah, and Washington leagues.) $2.

Planning and Zoning

Developments in 1941

By WALTER H. BLUCHER

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NO YEAR in the last 20 has seen such interest in city planning as developed in 1941. There were many factors responsible for this interest. Defense activities created problems which could be solved only through the planning process. In addition, enlightened public administrators have more and more come to the realization that although they are responsible for the planning of community programs, they do not have the time for such work and as a consequence a special agency must be set up in the government to assist them in the development of community plans. Stimulation for local planning has also come from a number of federal agencies, including the Federal Housing Administration, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and the Division of Defense Housing Coordination. FHA is responsible for the very interesting tricity planning project involving the cities of Bristol, Kingsport, and Johnson City, Tennessee, being carried on in cooperation with TVA and the Tennessee State Planning Commission. The TVA has been very active in helping develop planning programs in the communities throughout the TVA area. State planning boards have devoted considerable time to the matter of local planning. Continued assistance from WPA has facilitated the collection of necessary basic data. Organizations like the state leagues of municipalities, some of which were very active in the local planning field, the International City Managers' Association, and the American Municipal Association, have pointed out to their members the desirability and the necessity of planning.

Defense Planning. A defense industry at Charlestown, Indiana, a community of 900, brought a constructing population of 10,000 and an operating population of the same number. Ypsilanti, Michigan, a community of 12,000, looks forward to a working population of 60,000 in the new Ford bomber plant now building a few miles away. San Diego, California, with a total assessed valuation of $164,263,000, had airplane factories with contracts totaling $332,000,000, while the population jumped 30,000 almost over night. The Hampton Roads region again became a great naval center, and in a year Norfolk, Virginia, increased in population from 144,332 to an estimated 194,000. New industries were constructed and cantonments built in areas which previously had a small urban population. The result was an immediate need for new sewers, water mains, schools, housing, and additional police and fire protection. Much has been done to meet this situation and planning agencies have been of inestimable value in assisting.

On the national level, the National Resources Planning Board was allotted $400,000 for defense planning activities, in addition to the $700,000 for its regular activities. "Trouble-shooters" have been assigned to the regional offices for the purpose of assisting communities in solving their defense problems. The regional offices have also been assisting with community facilities assignments and with the various federal housing programs.

The American Society of Planning Officials held a conference on defense, out of which came a defense memorandum addressed to federal defense agencies and to its members in all levels of government, setting up a program for the facilitation of defense activities.

Recognizing that defense is not necessarily a local problem but is regional as well as national, and recognizing further that problems can sometimes best be met on a regional basis, the governor of Virginia created a number of regional defense councils, the first of which was the Hampton Roads Regional Defense Council. The technical division of the new council is set up to do genuine community planning in terms of the needs of the rapidly expanding area for housing, highways, community services, civilian defense, emergency regulations to protect the community structure, etc. The Council has been working in close cooperation with local officials, the state planning board, and the National Resources Planning Board.

In the Portsmouth, New Hampshire, area (which includes territory in the state of Maine) an interstate defense council has been created to study community problems which arise and ways of coordinating the activities of the various governmental jurisdictions involved. At the same time, the city of Portsmouth undertook an active planning program. Another regional defense council was created with the establishment of the Puget Sound Regional Planning Commission.

A number of agencies are giving consideration to the matter of postwar planning. A Twentieth Century Fund study by George Galloway listed 21 government agencies, 17 private agencies, 10 industrial organizations, and a number of international groups which were all actively studying the matter of postdefense planning. An outstanding study was that of the National Resources Planning Board entitled, *After Defense—What?* which listed the objectives of the country and a program for achieving them. The Department of Agriculture has a postdefense committee with a number of regional committees on the same subject. The Public Work Reserve is another step in that direction.

City Planning. The Urban Land Institute prepared studies of the central areas in a number of American cities. The passage of urban redevelopment corporation laws in New York, Michigan, and Illinois, and the introduction of such laws in several other states, pointed to the need for planning. It is not possible in this brief summary to do any more than point out some of the highlights. The city of Detroit with a substantial budget undertook the preparation of a master plan; studies are intended to continue over a period of three years. In San Francisco an intensive campaign by civic organizations resulted in an augmented budget and in a program for the preparation of a master plan. In Miami, Florida, the planning commission prepared a railroad terminal relocation plan and submitted an interesting conditional accessory parking lot ordinance which was adopted by the city commission. The Duluth City Planning Commission prepared a study of land platting which showed that the city, with a population of 100,000, had platted acreage available for twice that population. The St. Paul, Minnesota, City Planning Board, after a year's work, submitted a study for truck routing which was adopted by the council. A very interesting study of zoning in St. Paul was prepared by the same board. In Toledo, Ohio, a long-range plan for the development of the city was prepared and an interesting technique for municipal departmental cooperation was developed.

The Chicago Plan Commission organized an extensive staff, made a number of studies of communities within the city based upon information gathered in the land-use survey, and prepared a report entitled, *Rebuilding Old Chicago,* which proposed plans for the reconstruction of three blighted areas. In Los Angeles, California, the department of city planning was reorganized under a charter amendment which gives the department far greater powers and duties than it formerly had. The amendment charges the director of planning with the preparation of a master plan. It sets up a coordinating board consisting of the heads of other city departments allied to planning, as well as the city planning commission, who are to advise and collaborate with the director of planning in preparing the master plan. A unique feature of the charter amendment was the establishment of the office of zoning administrator, the only office of its kind in this country. Petitions for zoning variances go to the administrator. His decision is final except where an appeal is filed with the newly formed board of appeals. There no longer is an appeal to the city planning commission or to the city council. The department has prepared a master plan of parkways for the city, as well as a master plan of shore development. The Concord City Planning Board also did exceptional work. It submitted a series of recommendations to the board of aldermen on the question of street dedications, pointing out that the city does not need additional subdivisions at this time and that the city should not be expected to subsidize further developments of this kind.

Metropolitan and County Planning. One of the leaders in this field was the Regional Association of Cleveland, which made a number of important studies during the year, among which were *Land Use in Cuyahoga County, What's Ahead for Cleveland,* and *Tax Delinquency.* The Regional Planning Commission of Hamilton County, Ohio, organized originally in 1929, was reorganized in 1941. Commission membership was revised to give better representation to the county and its communities.

The Harrisburg (Pennsylvania) Area Regional Planning Commission was reorganized. Representing an area of 625 square miles, it immediately undertook a study of traffic, recreation, zoning, and the elimination of blighted areas. The Regional Planning Association of Chicago continued its study of highways and superhighways. It was largely responsible for the new Cook County zoning ordinance and assisted in the preparation of an airport program for the Chicago region. The Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission issued a *Master Plan of Land Use* and *A Master Plan of Highways.* The Arlington County (Virginia) Planning Commission prepared a *Plan and Report of Major Thoroughfares and Collector Streets.*

There was extensive activity on the West Coast centering in the California counties and in Spokane and King counties, Washington. Ten planning commissions in Orange County, California, created a planning council with membership open to planning commissioners, legislative bodies, civic organizations, etc. The purpose of the organization is to foster cooperation and coordination in city, county, and regional planning throughout the county and its environs.

The Bergen County, New Jersey, Planning Board prepared a valuable report on the status of zoning in all of the communities in that county. The Monroe County (New York) Division of Regional Planning helped to inventory all public facilities useful for defense. The Regional Plan Association of New York issued four bulletins, among which were *Population Changes and Their Significance in New York and Its Environs,* and *Park and Parkway Progress and a Program for Future Regional Expansion.*

State Assistance. The New Hampshire State Planning and Development Commission created a number of regional planning boards and assisted localities in the establishment of local planning boards. Its work in replanning Hill, New Hampshire, was given national recognition through the publication of the Hill story in a number of leading periodicals. It assisted materially in the creation of the Portsmouth Regional Defense Council.

The Virginia State Planning Board assisted in the organization of the Hampton Roads Regional Defense Council and in the setting up of similar agencies in the other regions of the state. It is conducting an extensive population survey and has been of material aid to cities in their local planning programs.

Zoning. With an increasing understanding that zoning has failed to perform the function intended, that of implementing a land use plan, steps have been taken in a number of communities looking toward the revision of zoning ordinances. Des Moines prepared a draft of a zoning ordinance which substantially reduced the commercial and multiple-residence areas. The Massachusetts legislature enacted an amendment to the zoning law of Boston which provides that no nonconforming use of a building or premises shall be continued after April 1, 1961. Important amendments were made in the Denver zoning ordinance, one of which provides for a minimum lot area of 4,500 square feet for one-family dwellings in Residence B zones. Concord, New Hampshire, revised its zoning ordinance making a number of significant changes and creating an agricultural district. Eighty-seven per cent of the area of the community is allocated to this agricultural use. The League of Kansas Municipalities published a very interesting study of zoning experience in Kansas municipalities, entitled, *Twenty Years of Zoning in Kansas.*

A so-called model airport zoning statute was submitted to a number of state legislatures and was adopted. Massachusetts, finding certain provisions of this model objectionable, altered it and provided for compensation in the taking of property, the act providing that existing nonconforming buildings can be acquired through eminent domain.

Education for Planning. An interesting development in the educational field was the establishment of the Bureau of Urban Research at Princeton University. The Bureau will coordinate and integrate existing research and information in urban fields and will conduct additional research. It is planned that it will sponsor conferences and act in an advisory capacity to governmental agencies and advanced students of urban problems. The school of architecture of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the American Planning and Civic Association again this year sponsored a short summer course in city and regional planning. The graduate school at Cornell University is now offering a master's degree in regional planning to candidates who have majored in any one of the fields related to planning and who continue their study in the school on the basis of that background. The University of Michigan and the University of Washington established new graduate courses in planning. At George Washington University 42 students were enrolled in a lecture course on planning.

Publications. Several books of major importance in the field of general planning appeared during the year. Among them are Robert A. Walker's *The Planning Function in Urban Government,* published by the University of Chicago Press; L. Segoe's monumental work, *Local Planning Administration,* published by the International City Managers' Association; and *Planning for America,* by George B. Galloway and Associates, published by Henry Holt and Company. Harold Lautner's *Subdivision Regulations,* published by Public Administration Service, is an important and definitive reference work.

City Planning Agencies

In table X and summary table 1 are presented the results of the most comprehensive survey yet made of city planning agencies in the United States. All but two of the 412 urban places over 25,000 population submitted at least some of the data requested. As a result of this remarkable response, it is possible to make a number of valid generalizations or summary statements regarding the number, composition, authority, and accomplishments of city planning agencies.

A total of 301 cities, or 73.4 per cent of the reporting cities, have planning agencies, including six cities that have only zoning boards or commissions. The percentage of cities with planning agencies varies directly with the size of the city. Each of the 14 cities over 500,000 population has a planning agency (at least on paper), while only 64.2 per cent of the cities between 25,000 and 50,000 population have established such agencies. The newest planning agency is the City Planning Board of five members in Portland, Maine, which was organized in January, 1942, with a budget of $10,000 for the first year.

The number of members on the planning board or commission varies from three to 55 (Denver, Colorado, has 55, including six ex officio members). About one-half of the agencies (149 cities) have from three to five appointed members (other than ex officio members), and 115 cities have six to 10 members. Thus 88 per cent of all planning agencies have 10 or less members. Twenty-four cities have 11 or more members.

About 60 per cent of the city planning agencies have one or more ex officio members. The city official most often included as an ex officio member is the city engineer (101 cities), and in another 41 cities the director of public works, or his equivalent, is included in the planning agency membership. In three out of 10 cases (98 cities) the mayor is an ex officio member, and in one out of eight cities (45 cities) the city council has one or more of its members serving as ex officio members of the planning body. Other municipal officials who are ex officio members and the number of cities are: director or superintendent of parks, 36 cities; city manager, 24 cities; city attorney, 22; building commissioner, 14; city clerk, 7; and finance officer, 7.

In about two-thirds of the cities, appointments to the planning board are made by the mayor, and in about 20 per cent of the cities by the council. It is interesting to note, however, that in at least 16 cities the city manager is the appointing officer, which indicates that in these cities, at least, the formulation of plans is recognized as being inseparably related to the administration of municipal activities.

If one were content merely to count the city planning agencies in existence he would find the figures very encouraging, but a more discriminating analysis reveals that a very large share of these planning agencies have little or no funds and entirely inadequate technical staffs. Because of the very great range in expenditures—from nothing up to New York City's $256,000 budget—it is not feasible to present any summary or average figures on finances, but some comparisons of staff appear to be justified. The planning agencies in 80 cities report "None" for 1941 expenditures, and the planning agencies in another 80 cities spent less than $1,000 in 1941; thus over one-half of all planning agencies (53 per cent) in cities over 25,000 population do not have a budget large enough to have a full-time employee. It seems reasonable to assume that few cities over 25,000 population can do a competent planning job without at least one employee devoting full time to planning. (An exception might possibly be made for the 27 cities reporting annual contracts with planning consultants.) Less than one-fourth of all cities over 25,000 (22.4 per cent) have full-time planning staff members, and in the 25,000 to 50,000 population group only one out of 13 cities (7.5 per cent) has a full-time staff member. It is difficult to summarize or appraise the figures on part-time employees because the amount of time they spend on planning was not reported. In most cases they are full-time city employees (engineers, draftsmen, clerks, etc.) who devote part of their time to the work of the planning agency. In a few cities, of course, the amount and the quality of the planning work done by employees of other city departments may result in a higher level of planning than would be suggested by the size of the planning agency's staff.

Some idea of the authority and functions of these planning agencies may also be derived from an analysis of the data reported in Table X. One of the most common functions of planning agencies is the review of proposals for new plats or subdivisions. In a little more than half of the cities with planning agencies

TABLE I

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR CITIES OF OVER 25,000 POPULATION BY POPULATION GROUPS: 1942

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group[1]	No. of Reporting Cities[2]	Cities with Planning Agencies[3]		Agencies with Full-Time Personnel[4]		Cities with Master Plans[5]		Cities with Public Works Programs[6]		With Comprehensive Zoning Ordinances	
			No.	Per Cent*	No.	Per Cent*	No.	Per Cent*	No.	Per Cent*	No.	Per Cent*
Over 500,000..........	14	14	14	100.0	13	92.9	12	85.7	11	78.6	14	100.0
250,000 to 500,000.....	23	23	21	91.3	18	78.3	18	78.3	18	78.3	21	91.3
100,000 to 250,000.....	55	55	49	89.1	28	50.9	41	74.5	41	74.5	46	83.6
50,000 to 100,000......	107	106	81	76.4	17	16.0	57	53.8	54	50.9	81	76.4
25,000 to 50,000.......	213	212	136	64.2	16	7.5	93	43.9	102	48.1	132	62.3
All over 25,000........	412	410	301	73.4	92	22.4	221	53.6	226	55.1	294	71.7

* Figures are per cent of cities reporting as shown in second column.

[1] "Cities" means "urban places" as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census.

[2] Included in this column are all cities reporting any of these data; many did not report all data.

[3] Number includes cities having only zoning boards or commission: one city in each of the 250,000 to 500,000 and 100,000 to 250,000 groups, and two cities in each of next two population groups.

[4] Includes all agencies having one or more full-time employees.

[5] Includes master plans in all stages of completion.

[6] Includes long-range public works programs in all stages of completion.

such review is mandatory before the plat can be recorded, and in another third the planning agency submits only advisory recommendations to the city council; thus seven-eighths of the agencies reported that this review of plats and subdivisions is a function of the planning agency. Two-thirds of the planning agencies are required to review proposed amendments to zoning ordinances before the city council can take final action. Approximately one-fifth of the planning agencies are required to pass upon capital improvements before the council takes final action, while five planning agencies must pass upon the capital budget before it is finally enacted. Finally, 16 per cent of the planning agencies are required to pass upon all proposals to dispose of city-owned land before the city council acts.

Further evidence of the activities, and also of the progress, of planning agencies is contained in the columns of Table X and Table 1 relating to master plans, long-range public works programs, and zoning ordinances. Table 1 shows that more than one-half (53.6 per cent) of the reporting cities have master plans in some stage of development, while Table X breaks these data down for individual cities and shows the stage of development of the master plan. In 43 per cent of these cities reporting master plans the plans are still in a preliminary stage, and in only one-third of these cities have the plans been approved by the council. Even these figures on plans completed and approved need to be accepted with some caution, for they indicate neither the quality of the plans nor the degree to which they have been followed in actual practice.

More than one-half (55.1 per cent) of the cities reported that long-range public works programs have been begun, at least, although here again it will be noted that the percentage varies directly with the size of the city. The contribution of the federal government to the progress of local planning is indicated by the fact that nearly half of the cities reporting long-range public works programs have received some assistance from personnel assigned by federal agencies, mainly by Public Work Reserve. Many cities also have received financial assistance from the federal government. Planning officials were requested to give an estimate of the total amount of WPA funds that have been expended for special city planning surveys or projects such as real property and housing surveys. A total of 134 cities reported various amounts, as shown in Table X, and it is obvious that some officials interpreted the question to include expenditures for other types of projects; some cities reported WPA expenditures for only one year; and many officials reported they had no record of WPA funds spent on planning projects.

A total of 342 cities (83.4 per cent of all reporting cities) have enacted some type of zoning ordinance, and 294 of these cities (71.7 per cent of total) have comprehensive zoning ordinances. The 48 other cities have partially complete zoning ordinances as follows: 17 cities have use regulations only, 14 cities have area and use regulations, 13 have area regulations only, one height and area, and three have interim zoning ordinances. Five cities over 100,000 population have no zoning ordinances: Camden, New Jersey; Charlotte, North Carolina; Reading, Pennsylvania; Houston, Texas; and Tampa, Florida. Seven cities were preparing or revising zoning ordinances in February, 1942: Clinton, Iowa;

Highland Park and Wyandotte, Michigan; Sharon, Pennsylvania; Syracuse, New York; Tacoma, Washington; and Tucson, Arizona.

There are zoning boards of appeal in at least 259 cities not including nine cities in which the city council[1] serves as the board of appeals and 11 other cities in which the planning agency[2] is also the appeal body.

Although some reservations must be made with respect to the quality of these zoning ordinances, it is nevertheless interesting to note this further evidence that city planning to date has been most concerned with zoning problems. It is no slight to the importance of zoning regulations to observe in conclusion that this attention to zoning is probably not so much an evidence of planning progress as it is a commentary on the limited concept of city planning that still prevails in many communities. Despite the high percentage of cities with zoning ordinances, discriminating students of city planning will find more encouragement in the growing number of planning agencies with relatively adequate funds and personnel, for only with a foundation of careful, continuous planning can zoning ordinances be regarded as manifestations of true planning progress.

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[1] The nine cities reporting that the city council acts as the zoning board of appeals are: Beloit, Wisconsin; Huntington Park, California; Long Beach, California; Portsmouth, Virginia; San Bernardino, California; San Francisco, California; Savannah, Georgia; Springfield, Illinois; and Springfield, Missouri.

[2] The 11 cities reporting that the city planning agency serves as the zoning board of appeals are: Bakersfield, California; East Chicago, Indiana; Flint, Michigan; Fresno, California; Miami, Florida; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Orlando, Florida; Sacramento, California; San Jose, California; Terre Haute, Indiana; and Wichita, Kansas.

TABLE X

CITY PLANNING DATA FOR THE 412 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1942

The information in this table was reported directly to the YEAR BOOK in February, 1942, by municipal officials, and all municipalities of 25,000 or more are included. The first column shows the number of members of the planning agency, excluding ex officio members; the letter **"M"** following the figure indicates appointment by mayor, **"A"** by city manager, **"C"** by city council, and **"E"** elected by the people. For the column "Ex Officio Members" see code below. The first figure for number of employees gives the full-time employees and the second figure the part-time employees paid by the city. The 1941 expenditures for the planning agency are for operation and maintenance only. WPA funds spent represent an estimate of the total amount of such funds expended in recent years by or for the planning agency for special city planning surveys or projects (see preceding article). Under "Status of Master Plan," **"Pre"** indicates that the plan has been begun but is in a preliminary state, **"Com"** that the plan has been completed and approved by the planning agency, **"App"** that it has been approved by the city council, and **"None"** indicates that no comprehensive or master plan has been begun. Under "Control of Plats," **"A"** indicates that the planning agency makes advisory recommendations to the city council with regard to control of plats and subdivisions, **"M"** indicates that as a general rule approval by the planning agency is mandatory before the plat can be recorded, and **"No"** indicates that the planning agency has no control. Under "Long-Range Public Works Program" is indicated whether or not a long-range public works program has been begun or completed, and the letter **"F"** indicates that the city is receiving assistance from personnel assigned by federal agencies, mainly by Public Work Reserve, and **"N"** that no federal assistance has been received. The column "Action of Plan Agency Required" indicates whether or not the city council is required to secure the approval or disapproval of the planning agency before taking final action on, **"C"** capital improvements, **"B"** capital budget, and **"L"** disposition of city-owned land; "None" indicates that council is not required to secure action of planning agency on any of the three items. Under "Consulting Service," is indicated whether the planning agency has an annual contract for consulting services. Under "Zoning," type of zoning ordinance is shown, **"C"** indicating comprehensive (use, height, and area), **"U"** use regulations only, **"H"** height regulations only, **"A"** area regulations only, and **"I"** interim ordinance only. Under "Review Amendments" is indicated whether the planning agency is required to review (approve or disapprove) proposed amendments to the zoning ordinance before the council acts. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at end of table; leaders (. . .) indicate information was not reported.

CODE FOR EX OFFICIO MEMBERS:

M—mayor or president of city council	B—city attorney
E—city engineer	W—director of public works or service, or street commissioner
C—city councilman, selectman, or alderman	P—director or superintendent of parks or member of park board
A—city manager	F—finance officer (controller, treasurer, etc)
S—city secretary or city clerk	D—building inspector or commissioner

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY					Status of Master Plan	Control of Plats	Long-Range Public Works Program	Action of Plan Agency Required	Consulting Service	ZONING		
		No. Members, How Appointed	Ex Officio Members (See code)	Full-Time Part-Time Employees	Expenditures							Type	Review Amendments	Board of Appeals
					1941	Total WPA for Planning								

Over 1,000,000														
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	12M	12*	33–4	$135,000	$3,000,000	Pre	A	YesF	None	Yes	C	No	Yes
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	9M	None	13–0	36,000	100,000	Pre	M	YesF	None	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	5M	None	29–0	73,778	88,059	Pre	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
New York, N. Y.	7,455	6M	E	70–0	256,695	1,000,000	Pre	M	YesF	CBL	No	C	Yes*	Yes
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	15*	None	..–..	None	1,000,000	Pre	No	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
500,000 to 1,000,000														
Baltimore, Md.	859	6M	MCE	6–0	22,560	None	Pre	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Boston, Mass.	771	9M	None	10–1	29,305	......	Pre	No	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	9M	None	1–0	7,500	350,000	None	A	No	None	No	C	No	...
Cleveland, Ohio	878	11M	.....	7–0	.....	......	*	A	No	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Milwaukee, Wis.	587	5M	None	8–0	25,415	1,250,000	Pre	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Pittsburgh, Pa.	672	9M	None	28–1	46,000	140,000	App	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	816	9*	*	5–1	14,400	......	Com*	A	YesN	None	Yes	C	No	Yes
San Francisco, Calif.	635	5M	None	9–0	34,242	300,000	Pre	A	.....	None	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Washington, D. C.	663	12*	*	12–0	41,230	None	Com	A	YesN	L	No	C	No	Yes
250,000 to 500,000														
Atlanta, Ga.	302	6M	MEC	4–0	.....	25,000	Pre	M	YesF	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Birmingham, Ala.	268	None							YesN			C		Yes
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	5M	AC	7–0	22,587	257,028	Com	M	YesF	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Columbus, Ohio	306	4M	MW	1–0	200	None	None	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Dallas, Tex.	295	15C	.....	4–0	13,098	......	Pre	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Denver, Colo.	322	49M	*	1–2	3,750	7,000	None	A	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Houston, Tex.	385	7M	WB	3–1	10,120	None	Pre	M	No	None	Yes	None		
Indianapolis, Ind.	387	5M	*	5–0	8,700	......	Com	M	.....	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Jersey City, N. J.	301	None							YesF			C		Yes
Kansas City, Mo.	399	8M	*	3–1	9,960	None	Pre	M	YesF	None	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Louisville, Ky.	319	5M	MWEP	6–0	11,763	None	App	M	YesF	L	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Memphis, Tenn.	293	8MC	WEP*	3–0	7,000	4,457	App	M	YesF	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
Minneapolis, Minn.	492	4M	*	4–0	11,243	1,290,000	Pre	M	YesN	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
Newark, N. J.	430	5C	M	.....	.....	......	Pre	M	YesN	.....	Yes	C	No	Yes
New Orleans, La.	495	15M	*	3–4	10,011	*	Pre	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Oakland, Calif.	302	9M	.....	4–0	15,000	250,000	App	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Portland, Ore.	305	9M	None	4–1	11,001	92,174	Pre	M	YesN	None	No	U	Yes	Yes
Providence, R. I.	254	4M	*	1–..	2,260	21,500	Pre	No	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Rochester, N. Y.	325	3A	*	17–..	40,000	None	Pre	M	YesN	CBL	No	C	Yes	Yes
St. Paul, Minn.	288	15M	MCEF*	2–2	7,300	*	Com	A	YesF	None	No	C	No	Yes
San Antonio, Tex.	254	*					App		.....			C		...
Seattle, Wash.	368	6M	EDP	0–1	.....	None	None	A	No	None	No	C	No	No
Toledo, Ohio	282	5M	W	3–..	6,000	25,000	App	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes*	Yes
100,000 to 250,000														
Akron, Ohio	245	5M	MW	3–0	7,150	......	Pre	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Albany, N. Y.	131	5M	EF	4–0	7,300	......	Com	A	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Bridgeport, Conn.	147	5M	M	3–0	5,430	30,000	Pre	M	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Cambridge, Mass.	111	5A	.....	.....	.....	......	None	No	.....	.....	...	C	Yes	Yes

TABLE X.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR THE 412 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY										ZONING		
		No. Members, How Appointed	Ex Officio Members (See code)	Full-Time Part-Time Employees	Expenditures		Status of Master Plan	Control of Plats	Long-Range Public Works Program	Action of Plan Agency Required	Consulting Service	Type	Review Amendments	Board of Appeals
					1941	Total WPA for Planning								
100,000 to 250,000—continued														
Camden, N. J.	118	None							.....			None		
Canton, Ohio	108	5M	MW	..–0	None	None	Com	M	YesN	None	No	A	Yes	Yes
Charlotte, N. C.	101	None							.....			None		
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	9M	M	0–0	None	None	App	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	No
Dayton, Ohio	211	9C	None	3–0	$ 7,000	......	Com	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Des Moines, Iowa	160	15M	.....	1–0	2,350	......	App	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Duluth, Minn.	101	13M	.....	3–0	7,120	$600,000	Pre	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	None							YesN			C		Yes
Erie, Pa.	117	5C	PC	2–1	4,716	35,000	Pre	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Fall River, Mass.	115	6M	.....	..–..	50	......	None	No	No	.....	...	C	Yes	Yes
Flint, Mich.	152	6M	MCW	2–1	5,000	None	Pre	M	YesF	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	7MC	WE	1–2	3,851	None	Com	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	9C	.....	2–..	2,476	None	App	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Gary, Ind.	112	5M	CPWE	0–1	774	......	App	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	5M	AEWP	0–1	30	None	Pre	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Hartford, Conn.	166	6M	.....	0–..	1,500	None	Pre	A	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	23C	DE	0–0	25	None	App	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	No
Kansas City, Kan.	121	15M	None	2–0	5,000	40,000	Com	M	YesN	None	Yes	C	Yes	No
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	3A	ABW*	1–0	3,401	None	App	M	YesN	C	No	C	Yes	No
Long Beach, Calif.	164	6A	E	1–2	3,000	5,000	Pre	M	YesN	.....	No	C	Yes	Yes
Lowell, Mass.	101	5M	DP	0–1	150	50,000	Pre	A	YesF	.....	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Miami, Fla.	172	9C	None	3–2	5,500	None	App	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Nashville, Tenn.	167	4M	MCW	4–..	9,300	12,000	Pre	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
New Bedford, Mass.	110	4M	MW	..–1	59	None	None	A	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
New Haven, Conn.	161	6M	None	4–3	7,500*	None	Pre	No	YesF	None	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Norfolk, Va.	144	2C	W	..–0	.....	......	App	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	9M	ME	3–0	7,143	None	Com	M	YesN	CBL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Omaha, Neb.	224	5M	.....	2–0	6,500	40,000	Pre	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	...
Paterson, N. J.	140	..M	.....	0–0	None	None	None	M	YesN	None	No	UA	No	Yes
Peoria, Ill.	105	7M	M	1–0	.....	None	App	M	YesF	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Reading, Pa.	111	5M	None	0–0	50	......	Com	M	YesF	C	No	None		
Richmond, Va.	193	5M	CW	4–3	6,187	13,798	Pre	A	YesN	.....	Yes	C	No	Yes
Sacramento, Calif.	106	6M	BSE	..–3	5,310	29,349	Com	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	10M	EBM	1–1	2,000	......	None	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	203	6MC	BEC	7–..	17,738	6,000	App	A	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	No
Scranton, Pa.	140	9M	.....	0–0	500	......	App	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Somerville, Mass.	102	5M	.....	1–0	250	None	Pre	A	.....	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
South Bend, Ind.	101	5M	CPE	2–..	2,310	7,000	Com	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes

Springfield, Mass.....	150	5M	MWP	3–0	6,087	......	App	No	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Syracuse, N. Y.......	206	5M	E	3–1	.....	......	Com	M	No	None	No	UA	Yes*	No
Tacoma, Wash.......	109	7*	MBE	0–1	500	None	None	M	YesN	None	No	UA*	Yes	No
Tampa, Fla.........	108	5C*	None	0–1	3,500*	None	Pre	A	YesN	None	Yes	None		
Trenton, N. J........	125	None							No			C		Yes
Tulsa, Okla..........	142	12M	EPW	..–1	1,550	None	None	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Utica, N. Y..........	101	None							YesN			C		Yes
Wichita, Kan.........	115	15M	None	0–1	800	2,000	Com	M	YesF	None	No	UA	Yes	Yes
Wilmington, Del......	113	None							.....			C		Yes
Worcester, Mass......	194	5M	.....	0–2	300	None	None	M	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Yonkers, N. Y........	143	5M	BE	1–..	5,075	......	Com	M	Yes	None	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Youngstown, Ohio....	168	4M	MEB	0–2	1,700	None	Pre	M	YesN	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
50,000 to 100,000														
Allentown, Pa........	97	5M	M	0–0	None	None	Pre	A	YesN	None	No	None		
Altoona, Pa..........	80	5C	None	0–1	None	None	App	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Amarillo, Tex........	52	None					None		No			C		Yes
Arlington County, Va.	57	5C	AE	6–2	11,675	3,500	Com	M	No	None	Yes	C	No	Yes
Asheville, N. C......	51	None							.....			None		
Atlantic City, N. J....	64	15M	M	0–0	None	None	None	No	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Augusta, Ga.........	66	4C	M	..–1	1,130	2,749	App	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Austin, Tex..........	88	6C	BE	..–2	4,995	......	Pre	M	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Bayonne, N. J........	79	None							No			None		
Beaumont, Tex.......	59	None							.....			.....		...
Berkeley, Calif.......	86	9C	PDE	1–0	2,665	None	Pre	A	No	None	No	U	Yes	No
Bethlehem, Pa........	58	5C	E	0–1	1,000	None	None	M	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Binghamton, N. Y....	78	5M	CE	1–0	100	None	App	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Brockton, Mass.......	62	5M	.....	0–0	None	None	None	No	No	.....	...	C	Yes	Yes
Cedar Rapids, Iowa..	62	21M	None	0–1	700	......	App	M	No	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Charleston, S. C......	71	5M	.....	..–0	.....	None	Com	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Charleston, W. Va....	68	14M	S	1–1	4,000	......	App	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Chester, Pa..........	59	5C	.....	..–1	None	None	None	A	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Cicero, Ill...........	65	None							.....			C		...
Cleveland Hts., Ohio..	55	3C	AE	0–2	885	None	App	M	No	.....	No	C	Yes	Yes
Columbia, S. C.......	62	5M	.....	.....	.....	......	.....	....	.....	.....	...	C	...	...
Columbus, Ga........	53	5C	A	0–0	None	None	App	M	No	None	No	C	...	...
Corpus Christi, Tex...	57	9M	MWE	1–1	5,699	None	Pre	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Covington, Ky.......	62	4M	ME	0–1	None	None	App	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Davenport, Iowa.....	66	None							YesN			C		Yes
Dearborn, Mich......	64	7M	WE	..–0	55	None	Pre	A	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Decatur, Ill..........	59	6M	*	0–..	None	None	App	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Durham, N. C........	60	5C	None	0–2	None	None	App	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
East Chicago, Ind....	55	9M	EF	..–0	200	None	Com	A	YesF	L	No	C	Yes	Yes
East Orange, N. J.....	69	None							.....			C		Yes
East St. Louis, Ill.....	76	6C	MED	0–1	None	None	App	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
El Paso, Tex.........	97	5M	None	0–1	.....	None	Com	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Evanston, Ill.........	65	7M	M	0–0	None	......	Pre	A	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Evansville, Ind.......	97	5M	WEPC	3–..	6,821	4,000	Com	M	.....	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Fresno, Calif.........	61	6M	MEB	..–3	3,000	14,638	Com	A	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes

TABLE X.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR THE 412 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY										ZONING		
		No. Members, How Appointed	Ex Officio Members (See code)	Full-Time Part-Time Employees	Expenditures 1941	Expenditures Total WPA for Planning	Status of Master Plan	Control of Plats	Long-Range Public Works Program	Action of Plan Agency Required	Consulting Service	Type	Review Amendments	Board of Appeals
50,000 to 100,000—continued														
Galveston, Tex.	61	None							No			C		Yes
Glendale, Calif.	83	5C	.....	0–1	$3,388	None	None	A	No	None	No	U	Yes	No
Greensboro, N. C.	59	5C	.....	0–..	None	None	Com	M	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Hamilton, Ohio	51	3A	AW	0–0	None	None	Com	M	No	L	No	C	Yes	Yes
Hammond, Ind.	70	5M	.....	..–..	.....	.....	.....	....	.....	.....	...	HA	...	...
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	5C	None	1–0	4,500	$12,000	Pre	M	YesF	None	No	None		
Highland Park, Mich.	51	None							YesF			None*		
Hoboken, N. J.	50	None							.....			C		...
Holyoke, Mass.	54	5M	None	0–0	750	15,000	Pre	M	YesF	CB	Yes	None		
Huntington, W. Va.	79	None							.....			None		
Irvington, N. J.	55	7C	M	0–0	700	None	App	M	YesF	C	No	C	No	Yes
Jackson, Miss.	62	*	.....	..–..	.....	.....	Pre	....	YesF	None	No	U	...	No
Johnstown, Pa.	67	5M	.....	0–0	500	None	Com	A	No	None	No	C	Yes	No
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	7C	A	1–0	None	None	App	A	YesF	CBL	No	C	No	Yes
Lakewood, Ohio	69	7C	.....	0–2	None	None	.....	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Lancaster, Pa.	61	5C	M	0–1	160	None	App	M	YesF	None	No	None		
Lansing, Mich.	79	6M	MC*	0–0	.....	None	Com	A	No	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
Lawrence, Mass.	84	3M	SE	0–0	None	None	None	No	No	C	No	None		
Lincoln, Neb.	82	None							No			C		Yes
Little Rock, Ark.	88	9C	None	0–0	None	None	App	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	No
Lynn, Mass.	98	8M	.....	0–0	500	None	Pre	No	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
McKeesport, Pa.	55	5C	None	0–1	None	None	None	M	.....	.....	No	C	...	Yes
Macon, Ga.	58	None							YesF			UA		No
Madison, Wis.	67	3M	MEPD	0–0	None	None	None	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Malden, Mass.	58	7M	.....	..–0	150	None	Com	No	No	None	No	A	Yes	...
Manchester, N. H.	78	5M	EP	0–0	150	None	None	No	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Medford, Mass.	63	5M	.....	..–0	None	None	None	A	No	.....	No	C	Yes	Yes
Mobile, Ala.	79	None							No			C		No
Montgomery, Ala.	78	None							YesF			UA		No
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	3M	WF	0–3	385	......	Com	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
New Britain, Conn.	69	6M	MPE	1–0	None	None	None	M	YesF	L	No	C	No	Yes
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	5M	.....	0–1	100	......	App	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Newton, Mass.	70	5M	EW	0–0	250	None	None	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	None							.....			C		...
Oak Park, Ill.	66	None							YesF			C		Yes
Pasadena, Calif.	82	7C	None	3–0	5,130	11,784	Pre	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	No*
Passaic, N. J.	61	8M	M	0–1	1,500	5,000	Com	M	YesN	None	Yes	A	Yes	Yes
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	None							YesN			C		Yes
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	5C	ABE	0–2	2,000	None	App	A	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes

Pontiac, Mich.	67	6A	AMC	0–1	305	None	Pre	No	YesN	.....	No	C	Yes	Yes
Portland, Me.	74	5C	None	3–..	10,000*	None	None	A	YesF	CL	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Portsmouth, Va.	51	None							No			I		Yes
Pueblo, Colo.	52	None							YesN			C		Yes
Quincy, Mass.	76	5M	.....	0–0	250	......	None	A	No	None	No	None		
Racine, Wis.	67	3M	MEP	0–0	None	10,900	None	A	YesN	None	No	U	Yes	No
Roanoke, Va.	69	None*					App		.....			C	*	Yes
Rockford, Ill.	85	5M	E	0–0	.....	None	None	A	Yes	.....	No	C	Yes	Yes
Saginaw, Mich.	83	6A	AC*	1–2	4,207	35,000	App	M	YesF	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
St. Joseph, Mo.	76	None							No			A		No
St. Petersburg, Fla.	61	5M	MAEB	0–1	6,658	None	Pre	A	YesF	None	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
San Jose, Calif.	68	5C	None	2–1	6,400	......	Pre	M	YesF	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Santa Monica, Calif.	54	6M	MEB	0–1	1,996	......	None	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	...
Savannah, Ga.	96	14M	.....	..–3	4,800	None	Pre	A	YesF	None	No	C	No	Yes
Schenectady, N. Y.	88	9A	*	3–0	27,217	25,667	App	M	Yes*	None	No	C	Yes	...
Shreveport, La.	98	10M	None	1–0	2,500	None	Pre	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	No
Sioux City, Iowa	82	11M	None	0–1	1,800	46,000	Pre	A	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Springfield, Ill.	76	5M*	None	0–2*	.....	None	App	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	*
Springfield, Mo.	61	None							YesF			C		Yes
Springfield, Ohio	71	None							No			C		Yes
Stockton, Calif.	55	6M	EFF	0–1	1,400	None	Com	A	YesN	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
Terre Haute, Ind.	63	7M	EC	1–1	None	None	.....	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Topeka, Kan.	68	9M	M*	0–1	1,000	None	Pre	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Troy, N. Y.	70	5M	.....	0–0	225	None	None	A	YesF	None	No	C	No	Yes
Union City, N. J.	56	*					None		.....			C		...
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	not reporting												
Waco, Tex.	56	*	.....	..–..	None	......	Pre	A	YesF	None	No	C	No	Yes
Waterbury, Conn.	99	5M	ME	1–0	.....	......	Pre	M	YesF	None	No	C	No	Yes
Waterloo, Iowa	52	13M	.....	0–0	.....	......	None	A	No	None	No	U	Yes	No
Wheeling, W. Va.	61	7M	.....	0–3	5,000	None	Com	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	86	5C	None	..–0	None	None	.....	A	No	.....	No	None		
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	None							No			C		Yes
York, Pa.	57	5C	None	0–2	610	None	Pre	A	.....	.....	...	None		
25,000 to 50,000														
Abilene, Tex.	27	None							No			A		No
Alameda, Calif.	36	5M	None	0–1	None	None	App	No	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Albuquerque, N. M.	35	None							YesN			None		
Alexandria, La.	27	None												
Alexandria, Va.	34	5M	C	0–0	674	None	App	M	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Alhambra, Calif.	39	7M	EB	0–1	273	None	App	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	No
Aliquippa, Pa.	27	None							....			None		
Alton, Ill.	31	5M	None	0–1	None	None	App	M	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Amsterdam, N. Y.	33	None							No			C		...
Anderson, Ind.	42	4M	EWC	..–0	None	......	Com	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	No
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	6M	MCP	0–0	.....	None	App	M	YesF	None	No	C	No	Yes
Anniston, Ala.	26	None							No			A		No
Appleton, Wis.	28	3M	MECP	0–0	None	None	None	A	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Arlington t, Mass.	40	5E	None	0–0	600	None	Com	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes

Table X.—City Planning Data for the 412 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted	PLANNING AGENCY					Status of Master Plan	Control of Plats	Long-Range Public Works Program	Action of Plan Agency Required	Consulting Service	ZONING		
		No. Members, How Appointed	Ex Officio Members (See code)	Full-Time Part-Time Employees	Expenditures							Type	Review Amendments	Board of Appeals
					1941	Total WPA for Planning								
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Ashland, Ky.	30	None							YesF			None		
Auburn, N. Y.	36	None							Yes			U		No
Aurora, Ill.	47	15M	.....	0–1	$ 25	......	.....	A	YesN	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
Bakersfield, Calif.	29	6M	ECD	0–0	52	None	Pre	M	No	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
Bangor, Me.	30	None							No			C		Yes
Baton Rouge, La.	35	15C	MF	0–0	None	$25,000	.....	A	YesF	C	No	A	Yes	No
Battle Creek, Mich.	43	None							YesN			C		Yes
Bay City, Mich.	48	5C	A	1–0	2,887	None	Pre	A	No	L	No	C	Yes	Yes
Belleville, Ill.	28	9M	ME	0–0	None	None	None	A	No	None	No	None		
Belleville, N. J.	28	None							YesF			C		Yes
Bellingham, Wash.	29	5M	ME	0–0	None	None	None	M	YesF	None	No	None	...	...
Belmont t, Mass.	27	3E	None	0–0	500	None	None	A	No	None	No	UA	Yes	...
Beloit, Wis.	25	5A	AED	0–0	.....	......	Pre	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	...
Belvedere tp, Calif.	37	None										None		
Berwyn, Ill.	48	None							.....			C		
Beverly, Mass.	26	9M	.....	0–0	200	None	None	A	No	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Beverly Hills, Calif.	27	None							.....			UA		...
Bloomfield, N. J.	42	8M	.....	0–2	3,000	None	Pre	M	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Bloomington, Ill.	33	*	.....	..–..	.....	......	.....	....	.....	....	...	None		
Boise City, Idaho	26	7M	MB	0–0	250	None	Pre	No	YesF	CBL	No	U	No	Yes
Bristol, Conn.	30	3M	EW	0–0	None	None	Com	M	YesN	C	No	C	No	Yes
Brookline t, Mass.	50	5E	None	0–4	610	None	Com	M	YesN	None	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Burbank, Calif.	34	5C	MC	0–3	22	......	Pre	M	YesN	.....	No	C	Yes	No
Burlington, Iowa	26	15M	.....	..–..	None	None	None	M	No	.....	No	U	Yes	No
Burlington, Vt.	28	4M	M	0–0	None	None	None	No	No	None	No	None		
Butte, Mont.	37	Not reporting												
Central Falls, R. I.	25	None												
Chelsea, Mass.	41	None							No			A		No
Chicopee, Mass.	42	5M	M	0–0	500	16,000	App	A	YesF	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	None							YesF			None		
Clifton, N. J.	49	None							.....			UA		...
Clinton, Iowa	26	7M	ES	..–..	None	None	Pre	A	YesF	None	No	None	*	
Colo. Springs, Colo.	37	None							.....			C		Yes
Concord, N. H.	27	6M	MEC	2–1	3,906	None	Pre	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	8M	None	0–0	None	None	App	A	No	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
Cranston, R. I.	47	5M	MW	1–0	682	......	None	No	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Cumberland, Md.	39	None										None		
Danville, Ill.	37	5C	E	0–1	None	None	None	....	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	No
Danville, Va.	33	None							....			C		Yes

Dubuque, Iowa......	44	7C	None	0–1	1,500	None	App	M	YesF	C	No	C	Yes	Yes
East Cleveland, Ohio..	39	..A	None	0–0	.....	None	App	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Easton, Pa..........	34	5M	None	0–1	None	......	None	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
E. Providence t, R.I...	32	9M	.....	..–..	.....	......	.....	....	.....	.....	...	C	...	...
Eau Claire, Wis.......	31	None							YesN			U		...
Elgin, Ill...........	38	12M	.....	0–0	None	None	Pre	M	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Elkhart, Ind.........	33	3M	MECP	0–0	None	None	Com	M	No	None	No	C	Yes*	Yes
Elmira, N. Y.........	45	6M	M	..–0	None	None	Pre	M	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Elyria, Ohio.........	25	3M	MWP	1–0	120	None	None	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Enid, Okla..........	28	5M	E	0–0	None	None	App	A	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Everett, Mass........	47	5M	None	..–0	600	None	None	M	YesF	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Everett, Wash.......	30	6M	.....	..–..	.....	......	.....	....	.....	.....	...	.....	...	...
Fargo, N. D.........	33	5C	MEB	..–0	None	None	Pre	M	YesF	None	No	C	No	Yes
Fitchburg, Mass......	42	5M	.....	..–1	1,000	......	None	A	YesF	None	No	None		
Fond du Lac, Wis.....	27	5C	ME	0–0	25	5,000	Com	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Fort Smith, Ark......	37	9M												
Gadsden, Ala........	37	None							.....			.....		
Galesburg, Ill........	29	6M	M	2–4	1,900	......	App	No	YesN	CBL	No	U	Yes	Yes
Garfield, N. J........	28	None	None	0–0	None	None	None	M	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Great Falls, Mont....	30	None							YesF			C		Yes
Green Bay, Wis......	46	4M	CDME	3–1	None	None	App	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	No
Greenville, S. C.......	35	8M	ME	3–1	5,500	......	Pre	M	YesF	CB	Yes	None		
Hackensack, N. J.....	26	None							YesF			A		Yes
Hagerstown, Md......	32	None							.....			U		...
Hamtramck, Mich....	50	None					Pre	....	YesF			None		
Haverford tp, Pa.....	28	5C	.....	0–0	None	None	None	A	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Haverhill, Mass......	47	5M	.....	0–0	320	None	None	M	No	None	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Hazleton, Pa.........	38	None							No			U		No
High Point, N. C.....	38	5C	AW	0–..	50	1,500	App	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Huntington Pk., Calif.	29	9M	.....	..–0	None	None	App	A	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Hutchinson, Kan.....	30	9M	M	0–0	None	None	.....	A	No	None	No	C	No	No
Inglewood, Calif......	30	5C	EBM	0–1	50	None	None	A	No	L	No	C	Yes	No
Jackson, Mich........	50	5C	None	0–0	75	......	Pre	A	YesF	CBL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Jamestown, N. Y.....	43	5M	DW	0–2	500	None	Pre	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Johnson City, Tenn...	25	8A*	MC	..–0	725	None	Pre	M	YesF	None	No	None		
Joliet, Ill............	42	None							YesN			C		Yes
Joplin, Mo..........	37	None							YesN			None		
Kearny, N. J.........	39	None							No			UA		...
Kenosha, Wis........	49	4A	AEC	0–5	75	25,154	App	M	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Kingston, N. Y.......	29	None							YesN			C		Yes
Kokomo, Ind........	34	5M	.....	..–..	.....	......	.....	M	.....	.....	...	C	...	...
La Crosse, Wis.......	43	3M	MEP	0–0	None	None	App	A	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Lafayette, Ind........	29	5M	MCPE	0–0	None	None	Pre	M	No	None	No	None		
Laredo, Tex.........	39	None							.....			.....		...
Lebanon, Pa.........	27	None							YesN			.....		...
Lewiston, Me........	39	None							YesN			None		
Lexington, Ky........	49	4M*	ME	0–0	127	......	App	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Lima, Ohio..........	45	None							YesF			UA		...
Lorain, Ohio.........	44	6M	MW	0–0	25	None	Pre	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes

Table X.—City Planning Data for the 412 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Population 194 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY										ZONING		
		No. Members, How Appointed	Ex Officio Members (See code)	Full-Time Part-Time Employees	Expenditures		Status of Master Plan	Control of Plats	Long-Range Public Works Program	Action of Plan Agency Required	Consulting Service	Type	Review Amendments	Board of Appeals
					1941	Total WPA for Planning								
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	5C	None	2–0	$5,200	$20,000	Com	A	YesF	None	No	C	No	Yes
Lubbock, Tex.	32	5C	ED	0–..	2,400	None	Com	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Lynchburg, Va.	45	7C	.....	..–1	100	......	App	A	YesF	None	No	C	No	Yes
Mansfield, Ohio	37	5M	M*	0–0	None	None	None	M	YesN	None	No	None		
Marion, Ind.	27	5M	MEB*	..–0	None	15,000	None	M	No	CBL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Marion, Ohio	31	5M	MW	..–..	.....	......	None	A	No	L	No	A	Yes	No
Mason City, Iowa	27	7C	SD	0–2	750	None	Com	M	YesN	CBL	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Massillon, Ohio	27	4M	MP*	..–0	None	None	None	M	YesN	CBL	No	None		
Maywood, Ill.	27	None							YesF			C		...
Melrose, Mass.	25	9M	None	..–0	75	......	Com	M	YesN	L	No	C	Yes	Yes
Meriden, Conn.	39	None							No			A		Yes
Meridian, Miss.	35	None							No			None		
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	None					Pre		YesN			C		Yes
Michigan City, Ind.	26	7M	ME	0–2	810	......	App	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Middletown, Conn.	26	7M	.....	..–..	.....	......	.....	....	.....	.....	...	C	...	...
Middletown, Ohio	31	5C	AC	..–..	3	None	App	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	7M	.....	0–0	50	None	Com	M	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Moline, Ill.	35	5M	.....	..–..	.....	......	App	M	.....	.....	...	C	...	...
Monroe, La.	28	None					Pre		YesF			None		
Montclair, N. J.	40	7M	M	1–1	5,023	None	Com	M	YesN	C	No	C	No	Yes
Muncie, Ind.	50	7M	EW	0–0	None	None	Com	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Muskegon, Mich.	48	6M	M*	..–2	None	......	Pre	A	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Muskogee, Okla.	32	7M	MASE	..–1	None	None	None	A	YesN	None	No	A	No	No
Nashua, N. H.	33	None	.....	..–..	.....	......	None	....	.....	.....	...	C	...	Yes
New Albany, Ind.	25	None							.....			.....		
Newark, Ohio	31	None							No			None		
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	6M	.....	..–..	.....	......	Pre	None	.....	.....	...	U	...	...
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	3M	EP	..–1	2,105	None	Pre	A	YesN	None	Yes	U	Yes	No
New Castle, Pa.	48	3C	None	0–0	None	None	Pre	A	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
New London, Conn.	30	5C	S	0–0	20	None	Com	M	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Newport, Ky.	31	None							.....			.....		...
Newport, R. I.	31	6M	MCW	1–2	2,500	......	Pre	M	No	None	No	UA	No	Yes
Newport News, Va.	37	None					Pre		YesN			C		Yes
Norristown, Pa.	38	None							.....			C		Yes
North Bergen tp, N. J.	40	None							.....			C		...
Norwalk, Conn.	40	9M	EC	0–0	None	10,000	App	None	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Norwood, Ohio	34	3M	MW	..–0	None	......	.....	M	No	.....	No	U	Yes	Yes
Ogden, Utah	44	None							No			C		Yes
Orange, N. J.	36	8M	M	0–1	500	6,000	Com	A	YesF	None	No	C	No	No

Orlando, Fla	37	7C	None	0–1	25	None	Com	A	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Oshkosh, Wis	39	4M*	MEP	0–0	None	None	App	M	YesN	.....	No	C	Yes	Yes
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	None							Yes			C		No
Owensboro, Ky	30	None							.....			None		
Paducah, Ky	34	5M	ME	0–0	None	None	None	M	No	.....	No	C	Yes	Yes
Parkersburg, W. Va	30	None							YesF			UI		...
Pensacola, Fla	37	2A	A	0–0	None	......	Pre	A	YesF	CBL	No	None		
Perth Amboy, N. J	41	..M	.....	..–0	None	None	Pre	A	YesF	None	No	UA	No	Yes
Petersburg, Va	31	None							YesN			.....		...
Pittsfield, Mass	50	5M	None	0–1	100	None	None	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Plainfield, N. J	37	5M	None	0–0	500	None	None	A	No	None	No	C	No	Yes
Port Arthur, Tex	46	None							No			C		Yes
Port Huron, Mich	33	6C	MCA	0–0	500	None	Pre	A	YesF	None	Yes	None		
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	*	*		None	......	None	M	No	L	No	None		
Poughkeepsie, N. Y	40	7MC	E	0–1	2,000	None	Com	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Quincy, Ill	40	None							.....			None		
Raleigh, N. C	47	4C	M	0–0	None	None	Com	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Revere, Mass	34	3M	M	..–0	50	None	.....	..	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Richmond, Ind	35	5M	E	0–3	2,730	5,000	Pre	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Riverside, Calif	35	6M	MEB	0–0	53	None	App	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	No
Rochester, Minn	26	None							No			C		Yes
Rock Island, Ill	43	None							.....			.....		
Rocky Mount, N. C	26	None							No			C		Yes
Rome, Ga	26	None							YesN			None		
Rome, N. Y	34	None					Pre		No			A		No
Royal Oak, Mich	25	8M	M	0–0	None	None	Pre	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Salem, Mass	41	5M	None	0–0	200	None	None	A	YesF	None	No	UA	No	Yes
Salem, Ore	31	7M	MBED	0–0	4	None	None	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	...
San Angelo, Tex	26	None							No			C		Yes
San Bernardino, Cal	44	7M	E	0–0	300	270	App	A	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Santa Ana, Calif	32	6M	ME*	0–1	2,417	None	Com	A	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	No
Santa Barbara, Calif	35	6M	MEB	..–1	400	None	App	A	No	None	No	C	Yes	No
Sharon, Pa	26	5M	E	0–0	None	None	Pre	M	No	C	No	None		
Sheboygan, Wis	41	5M	ME	0–1	None	None	Pre	A	YesN	CBL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Sioux Falls, S. D	41	None							Yes			C		Yes
South Gate, Calif	27	6C	EB	..–2	1,397	None	App	A	No	C	No	C	Yes	No
Spartanburg, S. C	32	None							.....			C		Yes
Stamford, Conn	48	6E	C	..–..	35	None	Com	M	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Steubenville, Ohio	38	7M	.....	..–2	175	......	None	A	YesF	CBL	No	None		
Superior, Wis	35	4A	ACW	0–0	None	913	Pre	A	No	None	No	I	No	Yes
Taunton, Mass	37	5M	.....	..–5	200	None	None	A	YesF	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Teaneck tp, N. J	25	..A	A	..–1	.....	......	App	M	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Torrington, Conn	27	None							YesN			None		
Tucson, Ariz	37	5M	CAE	0–0	125	None	.....	A	No	CL	Yes	C	Yes	Yes
Tuscaloosa, Ala	27	None							.....			None		
Tyler, Tex	28	7C	None	0–3	None	None	App	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
University City, Mo	33	6M	MEDC	..–0	None	......	App	A	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Waltham, Mass	40	5M	.....	0–0	1,600	......	None	A	YesN	CL	No	C	Yes	Yes
Warren, Ohio	43	7M	None	1–0	300	None	None	M	No	C	No	C	Yes	Yes

TABLE X.—CITY PLANNING DATA FOR THE 412 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	PLANNING AGENCY: No. Members, How Appointed	Ex Officio Members (See code)	Full-Time Part-Time Employees	Expenditures: 1941	Expenditures: Total WPA for Planning	Status of Master Plan	Control of Plats	Long-Range Public Works Program	Action of Plan Agency Required	Consulting Service	ZONING: Type	Review Amendments	Board of Appeals
25,000 to 50,000—continued														
Warwick, R. I.	29	9M	M	2–0	$2,450	......	Pre	No	YesF	None	No	C	No	Yes
Washington, Pa.	26	None							.....			None		
Watertown t, Mass.	35	5E	.....	..–0	100	......	None	No	YesF	.....	No	C	Yes	Yes
Watertown, N. Y.	33	10M	None	1–0	7,500	None	Pre	M	YesF	None	No	U	No	Yes
Waukegan, Ill.	34	None					App		.....			C	...	...
Wausau, Wis.	27	4C	MEP	0–0	None	None	None	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	No
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	5M	.....	..–0	None	None	App	A	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	No
West Allis, Wis.	36	7M	MEPC	0–0	None	None	.....	A	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	No
W. Hartford t, Conn.	34	5A	None	0–1	3,600	None	Pre	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
West Haven t, Conn.	30	None							YesN			C		Yes
W. New York, N. J.	39	None							No			U		No
West Orange, N. J.	26	5M	MCE	..–..	550	None	Com	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	34	9C	.....	0–..	.....	None	None	M	YesN	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
White Plains, N. Y.	40	5M	None	1–..	8,240	$7,021	Com	M	YesN	None	No	C	No	Yes
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	None							No			None		
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	None							No			C		Yes
Williamsport, Pa.	44	5C	None	0–0	150	None	Pre	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Wilmington, N. C.	33	None							YesN			.....		
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27	None							No			C		Yes
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	*							.....			C		...
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	None							YesN			None		
Yakima, Wash.	27	4C	E	..–0	None	None	None	M	No	None	No	C	Yes	Yes
Zanesville, Ohio	38	None							No			None		

NOTES ON CITY PLANNING DATA, TABLE X

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes)

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS: City has a zoning commission only.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS: Ex officio members are mayor, president of board of local improvements, president pro tem of council, commissioner of subways and traction, president of Chicago Park District, president of Cook County Board of Commissioners, president of board of trustees of sanitary district, and the chairmen of five standing committees of the city council.

CLEVELAND, OHIO: There is no master plan, but a thoroughfare plan has been approved by the plan commission, a lakefront plan is being considered by the council, and a recreation plan is being prepared.

CLINTON, IOWA: A zoning ordinance is ready to pass.

DECATUR, ILLINOIS: Ex officio members are mayor, county highway superintendent, township highway superintendent, president of school board, president of park board, superintendent of Decatur sanitary district.

DENVER, COLORADO: Ex officio members are manager of safety and excise, city engineer, mayor, manager of improvements and parks, president of the city council, secretary of board of adjustments.

ELKHART, INDIANA: Three-fourths vote of council required to overrule plan commission.

HIGHLAND PARK, MICHIGAN: A zoning ordinance is being prepared.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA: Ex officio members are city engineer, county surveyor, president of public works department, member of park board, and councilman.

Jackson, Mississippi: Mayor, two commissioners, and director of public works (city engineer) act as planning board.

Johnson City, Tennessee: Tennessee statute provides that either the mayor or city manager selects members of planning commission.

Kansas City, Missouri: Ex officio members are city manager, president of board of park commissioners, and directors of public works, water, and welfare departments.

Knoxville, Tennessee: Public safety director is fourth ex officio member.

Lansing, Michigan: Ex officio members are mayor, one administrative officer, and a member of the council.

Lexington, Kentucky: Mayor selects three members and the county judge selects one.

Mansfield, Ohio: Safety service director is ex officio member also.

Marion, Indiana: Fire chief is ex officio member.

Massillon, Ohio: Safety service director is ex officio member.

Memphis, Tennessee: Service director is fourth ex officio member.

Minneapolis, Minnesota: Ex officio members are mayor, one alderman, one member from school board, park board, and county board.

Muskegon, Michigan: Ex officio members are mayor, one administrative officer, and one city commissioner.

New Haven, Connecticut: The 1941 expenditures are for one-half year only.

New Orleans, Louisiana: There are no ex officio members but two of the 15 members of commission are the city engineer and an engineer of the Sewerage and Water Board. The WPA supplied about 30 workers and necessary materials for use in surveys.

New York, New York: Three-fourths vote of board of estimate required to overrule planning commission unless there is a 20 per cent protest in which case unanimous approval is required by board of estimate.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin: Membership of planning commission includes one alderman selected by council.

Pasadena, California: A "zoning committee" functions as a board of appeals, and its decisions may be appealed to the council.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: Mayor selects 12 members, council two, and one member is selected by Fairmount Park Commission.

Portland, Maine: City planning board was established in December, 1941, and the board's budget for 1942 will be about $10,000.

Portsmouth, Ohio: No appointive members. The planning agency consists of city manager, engineer, and law director.

Providence, Rhode Island: Ex officio members are mayor, president of city council, director of public works, chairman of city property committee, chairman of public works committee.

Roanoke, Virginia: There has been no planning commission since 1932. The master plan was adopted in 1929 by the council. The city now has a board of zoning appeals which reviews proposed amendments before action is taken by council.

Rochester, New York: Ex officio members are commissioner of commerce and city engineer.

Saginaw, Michigan: The third ex officio member is an administrative officer appointed by the manager.

St. Louis, Missouri: Board of public service appoints planning commission. Ex officio members are president of board of public service, building commissioner, director of streets and sewers, president of board of aldermen, and director of parks. There is a master plan, but a new one is being developed.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Ex officio members are mayor, six councilmen, city engineer, and comptroller. The planning board used WPA assistance to the extent of approximately one hundred people for nine months each year over a period of three and one-half years.

San Antonio, Texas: City has zoning commission of 15 members.

Santa Ana, California; Fire chief is ex officio member.

Schenectady, New York: The bureau of traffic and city planning, with three full-time office employees including a full-time director, handles the administrative work, and the director of this bureau is the only ex officio member of the planning agency. City was considering in February, 1942, aid offered by Public Work Reserve.

Springfield, Illinois: Data are for city zoning commission.

Syracuse, New York: The planning commission enacts zoning regulations and city council approves or disapproves.

Tacoma, Washington: Members are appointed by commissioner of public works and approved by council. A new zoning ordinance is being prepared.

Tampa, Florida: Data are for city zoning board.

Toledo, Ohio: Three-fourths vote of council required to overrule planning agency.

Topeka, Kansas: The mayor and city commissioners are ex officio members.

Union City, New Jersey: Planning board is inactive.

Waco, Texas: The mayor, city manager, and city engineer compose the planning agency.

Washington, D. C.: Members of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission are appointed by the President of the United States. Ex officio members are: director of National Park Service; engineer commissioner, D. C.; chief of engineers, U. S. Army; chief, Forest Service; chairman, Senate Committee on District of Columbia, and chairman, House Committee on District of Columbia.

Woonsocket, Rhode Island: Has zoning board only.

Professional Organization: Planning

American Society of Planning Officials

The American Society of Planning Officials was organized to promote efficiency of public administration in land and community planning. Any person holding an elective or appointive position with a public planning body or one who is an officer, executive, staff member, technician, or consultant of a planning body is eligible for active membership. Anyone definitely interested in land and community planning, but not connected with a public planning body, may become an associate member entitled to all of the privileges of the Society except the right to vote. The Society had 825 members on January 1, 1942.

The activities of the Society may be classified under five divisions:

1. Emphasis has been placed on the Society's function as a national clearinghouse of planning information. Inquiries pertaining to every phase of city, county, regional, and state planning or zoning have been answered during the year.

2. The Society issues a monthly *News Letter* and special bulletins on various phases of planning.

3. The Society, through its field service by staff members, attempts to meet the growing demand for advisory assistance from planning bodies at all levels of government.

4. Staff members participated during 1941 in a number of county, city, state, and regional planning conferences throughout the United States, and in planning schools held by institutes of government and civic groups. Jointly with three other organizations, the Society sponsored the annual National Conference on Planning held in May, 1941, in Philadelphia. It published the *Proceedings* of this conference in a 357-page book. The Society also held a conference devoted to the subjects of defense and urban rehabilitation and published the proceedings of that conference. A memorandum on planning and national defense was issued in May. One of the principal studies during the year dealt with *A Program for the Use of Tax-Abandoned Lands.* Committees are working with reports dealing with planning education, planning personnel, urban redevelopment, and traffic and transportation.

5. Five checklists on technical aspects of planning were prepared for distribution. These included, *Architectural Control; Blighted Urban Areas and Their Rehabilitation; Traffic Studies and Traffic Reports (Municipal); Trailer and Tourist Camps;* and *Zoning: Conversion of Old, Large Dwellings for Multiple-Family Use.* Members received, in addition to all ASPO publications, 13 publications from other organizations.—Walter H. Blucher, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Planning

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Local Planning Administration. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 699pp. $7.50.

Migration and Economic Opportunity; Report of the Study of Population Redistribution. By Carter Goodrich and others. University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia. 1936. 763pp. $5.

Our Cities; Their Role in the National Economy. National Resources Committee. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1937. 88pp. 50 cents.

Our Cities Today and Tomorrow. By Theodora Kimball Hubbard and Henry Vincent Hubbard. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1929. 389pp. $5.

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Public Welfare

Developments in 1941

By Fred K. Hoehler

Director, American Public Welfare Association, Chicago

The year 1941 brought a new set of problems to public welfare agencies, federal, state, and local. Into the midst of such continuing problems as the rehabilitation of recipients to public assistance, the development of the merit system, and the improvement of public welfare procedures came the demand for new services occasioned by the program of national defense.

In the field of public welfare the defense program has had an uneven effect. On the one hand there have been new demands made upon public welfare agencies. The scarcity of certain materials resulting from the system of priorities has created unemployment in some localities. While this unemployment is almost certainly of a temporary nature, to last only until the employees have been relocated in other industries, its impact has been a serious blow to the economic life of many communities, especially those communities where there is considerable concentration on the production of consumer goods.

Another problem created by the defense program has been the need for more effective protective service programs for women and children. The sudden building of new industrial and military communities has been accompanied by the development of new centers of prostitution. While some federal legislation has made it possible in theory to stamp out prostitution in the immediate vicinity of army camps, federal officials are reluctant to use this new legislation, preferring to depend upon the enforcement of existing state and local prohibitions. While most of this enforcement activity is a police problem, public child welfare agencies have also been seriously concerned.

Some public welfare agencies have been responsible for the administration of public recreation programs. These departments have found their facilities seriously taxed in cases where new concentrations of population have developed. In Louisville, Kentucky, for example, defense industries, an army fort, and a military aviation field have strained the public recreation facilities of the local department of public welfare. It has been necessary to expand these services to meet the new demands.

It should be pointed out that reemployment in defense industries has resulted in a considerable reduction in general relief case loads and WPA employment. In September, 1940, there were 1,258,000 cases receiving general relief in the continental United States. By September, 1941, this number had dropped to 817,000 cases. In the WPA program employment dropped from

1,673,000 persons in September, 1940, to 1,007,000 persons in September, 1941. As might be expected, the normal rate of increase continued in the special types of public assistance. Over this same period the number of old age recipients increased from 2,016,000 to 2,204,000; for aid to dependent children from 357,000 families to 384,000, and for aid to the blind from 72,000 persons to 75,000 persons. The estimated unduplicated total of all persons receiving public assistance and persons employed on federal work programs dropped from 14,059,000 in September, 1940, to 10,279,000 in September, 1941.

The effect of these reductions upon the cities, however, has been decidedly uneven. While some centers of war industries have experienced an unusual reduction in the need for relief and emergency work, other cities and most rural areas have been relatively untouched by the industrial pickup. Generally speaking, those communities which have maintained the highest standard of assistance have been the ones which have benefited most from the increased industrial activity. Local public welfare administrators have come to recognize, therefore, that their planning and their agency budgets must be based not upon national reemployment figures, but upon a realistic appraisal of projected need in their own communities.

One important development during the year has been the completion of the merit system procedures in most of the agencies administering federally aided public assistance programs. The actual selection of staff members has been completed in most jurisdictions, and the attention of public welfare administrators has been transferred to the continuing problems of personnel management. Conferences throughout the year revealed a growing interest in techniques of staff development and in the use of service reports.

The public welfare legislation during the year reflected in general a more liberal attitude toward the public assistance programs. During the year six states removed the statutory maximums which had been set as limitations on individual grants. In 10 states such limits were set at a higher figure than had previously been enforced. In more than half the states larger appropriations for assistance to needy individuals were made in the programs for the aged, the blind, and the dependent children.

It should be noted that several backward steps were taken. Appropriations for general relief were not made in California. In a mistaken hope that migration can be checked by lengthening settlement law requirements, Iowa abandoned its one-year residence requirement in favor of a two-year requirement. In general, however, these were the exceptions, and the year 1941 was characterized by progress in the field of public welfare legislation.

Toward the end of the year the United States Supreme Court handed down a decision which has far-reaching implications in the case of *Edwards* v. *California*.[1] Some states, among them California, had sought to check the migration of people from the drought areas, and other sections of declining economic opportunity, by making it a misdemeanor for any person to bring, or to assist in bringing, into the state any indigent person not a resident of the state. In holding the California statute unconstitutional, Justice Byrnes quoted

[1] 10 U.S. *Law Week*, 4064 (1941).

Justice Cardozo: "The Constitution was framed under the dominion of a political philosophy less parochial in range. It was framed upon the theory that the peoples of the several states must sink or swim together, and that in the long run prosperity and salvation are in union and not division." The majority of the Court held the statute unconstitutional as interfering with freedom of interstate commerce. Four Justices, however, while concurring in the decision, gave different reasons. In these opinions there was the strong suggestion that anything constituting an abridgment of a citizen's rights because of disadvantaged economic status would be a violation of the Constitution.

Local public welfare administrators, looking back on the year 1941, will see a number of important trends which have pointed up new problems for them. The cost of living has risen, making necessary upward revisions of family budgets. Industrial employment has undergone profound changes, with such widely divergent results as the creation of mass priority unemployment in some cities and the practical elimination of the need for relief to those who are in the labor market in other cities. New concentrations of people have given rise to new and intensified social problems, calling for increased activity on the part of public welfare agencies, while too often the appropriating bodies by an eagerness for economy have been betrayed into making agency appropriations based on optimism rather than on realistic planning. Toward the end of the year it became clear that here, as in England, public welfare agencies will play an important role in the maintenance of both army and civilian morale. Public welfare agencies will be prepared to meet this new demand upon their facilities.

Professional Organization: Welfare

American Public Welfare Association

The American Public Welfare Association was called upon in 1941 to give assistance by correspondence and field visits to agencies dealing with problems of finance, organization structure, personnel, administrative management, organization of community resources, and a number of other questions. The staff of the Association has also helped state and local public welfare agencies with personnel problems through the preparation of written tests and through participation in oral examinations.

The Association has cooperated with the National Resources Planning Board in its study of national relief policy. The Association has also participated in other planning on the federal level through contacts with the Federal Security Agency, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Bureau of the Budget, the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Morale, and other federal agencies. The Association in 1941 sponsored a series of regional conferences which provided an opportunity not only for discussion of current administrative problems, but also to get to the conference participants a first-hand story of the operation of public social services in wartime. This information had been developed through the presence in Great Britain of an observer for the Association.

Through its committees and its publications, the Association has carried on research and inquiry into problems which present the greatest difficulties in the field of public welfare administration.

Membership in the Association is available to all who are interested in its work. Those employed in public welfare agencies are eligible for active membership, and others for associate membership. The individual membership fee is $5.00 a year, but new members are entitled to an introductory rate of $3.00 for the first year. Agency memberships are also provided at a differential rate according to the population and per capita income of the jurisdiction served.

The *Public Welfare News,* monthly publication of the Association, is available through membership as are most of the pamphlets published. The Association also publishes an annual *Public Welfare Directory.*—Fred K. Hoehler, director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

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Public Health

Developments in 1941

By Ira V. Hiscock, Sc.D.

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Extension and coordination of public health activities for effective programs of military and civilian preparedness characterized the year. The President created within the Office for Emergency Management the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services under the Federal Security Administrator to serve as a center for the coordination of health and welfare services and to study, plan, and encourage measures designed to assure the provision of adequate services during the emergency. With federal aid, hospitals and nursing schools throughout the country expanded nurses' training; to meet the need for personnel in state and local health departments overtaxed by suddenly increased burdens, the United States Public Health Service gave over 300 new workers orientation courses in the special health problems of defense areas and assigned them to field duty in 39 states.

A comprehensive study by the United States Public Health Service of the distribution of health services in the structure of state government indicates that the past decade has shown marked growth and improvement in organization, although there is a wide range in annual per capita expenditures. Social Security funds have been used since 1935 to give added and needed impetus to programs already under way and to fill some of the gaps in public health activities. Some of the influence is shown by the development of 34 state programs of pneumonia control to assist physicians in giving more adequate care, by an increase of state cancer control programs from three to 16, of dental hygiene programs from 15 to 38, and of industrial hygiene programs from three to 31.

Counties served by full-time health units increased since 1935 from 762 to 1,577. For example, a county health unit, said to be the only one of its kind in the state, was set up in 1941 in Clark County, Nevada, in cooperation with the United States Public Health Service and the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor. A consolidation of the city and county health departments was carried through between Chattanooga and Hamilton County, Tennessee, while new units were established in Coffee and Henry counties. A trend in types of local health organization is shown by the single county unit giving way to the plural form in which two or more counties combine their resources to organize a full-time health department; this type of unit increased from 41 to 122, serving last year 356 counties. Another trend is revealed in the growth of so-called state supervised districts from 34 to 106 in which costs are borne by funds independent of local contributions. Some of these seem to represent a decentralization of a state health department, while others are essentially local health departments. The county or district health service plan appears to take hold more slowly in parts of the northeast than elsewhere. In Connecticut, however, one city (Waterbury) and three towns (Greenwich, Hamden, and Milford) established full-time health officers. Since 1936 the state and territorial health departments have authorized training of 5,419 trainees, many of whom were from local departments, and 80 per cent of whom had their expenses paid from Social Security funds. This training program is of great significance in the improvement of public health practices.

With the rapid expansion of the military and industrial personnel, authorities were faced with threats to health and morale presented by problems of control of syphilis and gonorrhea. Measures were developed by the Army, the Navy, the Public Health Service, the American Social Hygiene Association, and the state and territorial health officers to repress commercialized prostitution and to extend educational and medical services. In addition, the Federal Security Agency set up a division of social protection as a part of Defense Health and Welfare services, with four functions: repression of prostitution, treatment of prostitutes, protection of girls in defense areas, and cooperation with other agencies. In July the President approved the May Act prohibiting prostitution "within such reasonable distance of military and naval stations as the Secretary of War or Navy may determine."

Information submitted to a National Nutrition Conference for Defense held in Washington indicated that, despite a so-called surplus of foods in this country, undernourishment is widespread; and many people even with the means to eat well live on diets lacking in essential elements. A comprehensive program to help in meeting the problem on a national basis was formulated and subsequently state conferences, as in Kansas and several other states, were held to consider nutrition in relation to the national defense program.

Trends are observed in the administration of health services for mothers and children, including greater confidence in the services under the official agencies, better qualified personnel, and adoption of principles of merit systems. The policy of providing prenatal, postpartum, and child health medical services in a clinic or on a conference basis has been accepted in many areas. Twenty-six state health agencies are spending part of their maternal and child health funds in local areas for medical or hospital care of maternity patients and sick children.

There are wide variations in the degree to which public medical services are performed by different government units, even within the same state. Three years after the amalgamation of health department and hospital services in Washington, D.C., an appraisal report revealed better medical care, with consequent lowering of mortality from preventable conditions, at reduced costs because of established continuity and better routing of cases for domiciliary or hospital care, coupled with encouraging cooperation from the public.

The year saw expansion in the field of municipal hospitals; included among those constructed or enlarged are those of Glencoe, Warroad, Canby, Sleepy Eye, and Big Fork, Minnesota. The Minnesota State Health Department announced an extension of its plumbing service, offering to go over the plans and make inspections of hospitals, churches, and other semipublic buildings to insure that they have adequate provisions to meet health standards.

Two special contests were conducted by the United States Chamber of Commerce in cooperation with the American Public Health Association, in connection with the annual Inter-Chamber City Health Conservation Contest. These contests were for the most effective tuberculosis and syphilis control programs. Hartford, Connecticut, and Newton, Massachusetts, received the awards for the most effective tuberculosis control programs. Chicago, Illinois; Louisville, Kentucky; Memphis, Tennessee; and Pasadena, California, received the awards for the most effective syphilis control programs.

That the public health administrator can play an important role in the development of occupational disease legislation, including constructive workmen's compensation legislation, is illustrated in the steps leading to the Utah Occupational Disease Disability Law which became effective in 1941. The State Board of Health, in collaboration with the United States Public Health Service and the State Industrial Commission, conducted a study of problems and needs to lay the foundation for a future program and the law which provides for the compensation of specific diseases or conditions covered by a schedule containing 27 items including prevention and control of industrial health hazards.

In Arizona the legislature authorized county boards of supervisors to establish a sanitary district in any unincorporated town or settlement "for the purposes of purchasing, establishing, constructing and operating a sewerage system." This legislature also created a state department of health to replace the board of health, providing for a full-time superintendent of health as the executive officer. Several cities in Kansas passed the standard milk ordinances as recommended by the federal Public Health Service. Crystal Falls, Michigan, passed a comprehensive ordinance governing all drinking and eating establishments which follows closely the recommended ordinance of the Public Health Service. The Tennessee legislature passed the Local Health Service Stabilization Act, which provides for state assistance to local full-time health units.

The provisional mortality rate from all causes was slightly lower than for the two previous years. Decreases were noted in mortality from pneumonia, from certain of the chronic diseases of late adult life, from diphtheria, scarlet fever, and diseases of the digestive system. But the year was marked by widespread outbreaks of influenza and measles, while an increase in the death rate from accidents was recorded.

Professional Organization: Health

American Public Health Association

The American Public Health Association is the professional society of all workers in public health in the Western Hemisphere. During its 70 years of existence it has sought to bridge the gap between the scientific knowledge of health as discovered in the research laboratory and the actual performance in municipal and state health agencies. The present membership of approximately 7,300 individuals includes representatives of 10 sections with widely varying interests in the health field. In addition to the health officers' section, there are sections on maternal and child health, epidemiology, food and nutrition, industrial hygiene, laboratory work, public health education, engineering, public health nursing, and vital statistics. Twenty-four regional associations are affiliated with the American Public Health Association and there are, in addition, a western and a southern branch.

As a voluntary professional association designed to protect and promote public health, the Association publishes a monthly journal, *The American Journal of Public Health;* conducts an annual meeting; issues a yearbook containing reports of technical committees, pertinent data relating to the Association, and information concerning affiliated societies and branches. The central office operates an up-to-date list of openings in public health work and a record of available personnel.

The Association, in co-operation with the United States Chamber of Commerce, conducts city and rural health conservation contests in which several hundred American municipalities participate annually. Recognition is awarded to cities and counties having outstanding public health programs.

Among recent special activities of interest to cities are an Association report on the *Control of Communicable Diseases,* including information required by those formulating sanitary codes; the *Standard Methods of Water Analysis,* and *Standard Methods for the Examination of Dairy Products,* publications which for many years have been universally recognized in North America; the *Appraisal Form for Local Health Work;* a monograph on *Community Organization for Health Education;* a report on *Basic Principles of Healthful Housing;* a study on *Swimming Pools and Other Bathing Places;* a volume of *Diagnostic Procedures and Reagents,* presenting technics for the laboratory diagnosis and control of the communicable diseases; an official declaration on *Desirable Minimum Functions and Organization Principles for Health Activities,* with supplementary statement on *Health Services in War Time;* reports on educational qualifications of health officers, school health educators, nurses in industry, public health nurses, statisticians, personnel in environmental sanitation, industrial hygienists, and of nutritionists.

During 1942 the Association will continue important studies on merit systems in state health departments, on evaluation of administrative procedures, on educational qualifications of other types of public health personnel, on housing and its relation to health, and will continue to encourage public health workers to translate scientific fact into positive action for the extension and expansion of health services throughout the United States.—Reginald M. Atwater, M.D., executive secretary, 1790 Broadway, New York.

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Housing

Developments in 1941

By Coleman Woodbury

Executive Director, National Association of Housing Officials, Chicago

Problems and activities arising out of the defense program dominated the field of housing in 1941. On one hand, an urgent demand for new housing for military and industrial workers was felt in those communities where defense activities produced overnight expansion of population. On the other hand, the critical shortages of building materials produced increasingly stringent restrictions on nondefense building, whether by public or private agencies. Still another by-product of the defense program was the rent control problem, which cannot be disassociated from problems of the construction and management of housing projects. Even those aspects of public housing that can be classified as "nondefense housing" for purposes of this review bear, and will continue to bear, the unmistakable imprint of the defense emergency.

Defense Housing. During 1941 the federal government expanded its operations for the direct construction and management of housing for defense purposes. This move was necessary because private enterprise could not produce new housing at acceptable standards that could be afforded by a considerable proportion of the families employed in critical defense activity and because in many locations, regardless of the income of prospective occupants, the probable duration of the need for the defense housing was so limited in many localities as to hold no inducement for the profitable investment of funds. Most of the federal agencies were granted additional powers or otherwise exercised additional functions directly related to defense. Thus the Federal Housing Administration was authorized by the newly enacted Title VI of the National Housing Act to insure mortgages for low-cost homes in defense areas on much more liberal terms than were available in other parts of its program, and a special mortgage insurance fund was set up for this title. The Farm Security Administration was allocated the responsibility for handling much of the so-called temporary housing in the defense program. This included the provision of trailers, dormitories, and some demountable dwellings of the more conventional type. The United States Housing Authority continued to expend some of its own funds for defense purposes and handled a large amount of the special defense housing funds, either as agent of the Federal Works Agency or as an intermediate agency between FWA and local public housing authorities.

The two new agencies first to play exclusive defense housing roles in 1940, the Division of Defense Housing Coordination and the Division of Defense Housing of the Federal Works Agency, continued to hold the center of the stage. Organizational changes included the transfer of the Division of Defense Housing Coordination from the jurisdiction of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense to the Office for Emergency Management, the establishment of the Mutual Ownership Division in the Federal Works Agency, and the assumption of all management responsibility for Lanham Act (Public No. 849, 76th Congress) financed defense housing by FWA.

The Buildings and Grounds Committee of the House of Representatives made a special nationwide investigation of defense housing for the purpose of determining the advisability of an appropriation of $300,000,000 for defense housing in addition to the $150,000,000 that had been appropriated in 1940 and the $150,000,000 that had been added in early 1941 under the Lanham Act. As a result of the recommendations of the Committee, the House of Representatives in early December passed a bill amending the Lanham Act in such a way as to entrust virtually all further construction of defense housing to the Public Buildings Administration and otherwise to distinguish the defense housing program from the large-scale, nondefense, federally aided housing program. The Senate amended the House bill to eliminate most of the proposed changes, and at the close of the year a compromise was yet to be reached between House and Senate versions. In the meantime, Congress passed an additional appropriation of $300 million for temporary housing for defense purposes.

By December 27, some 63,684 publicly financed homes of the ordinary type for families of defense workers had been completed, and new homes were being completed at the rate of more than 2,500 a week. In addition, trailer or portable house accommodations for 2,434 families and accommodations for 6,894 single persons had been provided. Federal funds had been allotted for a total of 129,154 such homes.

During 1941 the Division of Defense Housing Coordination inaugurated two new activities, namely, (1) the establishment of homes registration offices to discover and list all available housing accommodations in defense areas, and (2) the stimulation through these offices of a program of repair and alteration of existing residential buildings to make available additional rooms or dwelling units. The Division sets certain standards and procedures for the operation of homes registration offices, but the personnel and funds for the operation of the offices must be supplied locally. By December 31, 1941, about 248 of these offices had been established. To expedite the repair and conversion program, free consultation by technicians of the Home Owners Loan Corporation was afforded owners and, if conversion plans were judged feasible, a priority rating for the necessary critical materials was granted.

Priorities. By the spring of 1941 it became apparent that housing construction would have to be curtailed because of the shortages of critical materials (especially metal) needed for direct defense production. The market for critical materials had already become very tight by the middle of September, because of genuine shortages and because of hoarding as a hedge against the uncertainty of federal policies. On September 22 a broad plan to grant priority assistance for the construction of 200,000 privately financed defense housing units became effective. The basic policies were determined by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board (SPAB). The plan was administered by the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management. A plan for priorities on 100,000 units of public defense housing construction became effective October 24.

With the declaration of war in December and the immediate speeding up of all defense production schedules, it became apparent that practically all private and public residential construction of nondefense housing using critical materials would be brought to a full stop by early or mid-1942.

Rent Control. The general rise in price levels, the slowing down of residential construction, and the migration of defense workers caused acute problems of high rents in many areas during the year. The federal government, having been unsuccessful in its attempt to stimulate the adoption of state rent control legislation, set up a rent section in the Price Division of the Office of Price Administration to stimulate the establishment and operation of local fair rent committees. By mid-October 82 of these committees had been established in 23 states. These bodies, set up on a voluntary basis, depend solely upon public understanding and the force of public opinion to control rents. In December Congress passed a law (Public 337, 77th Congress) establishing machinery for rent control in the District of Columbia and pegging rents at the January 1, 1941, level. At the end of the year, the bill for a price control act, which included sections on rent regulation, was still before Congress.

Nondefense Housing. Priorities restrictions naturally retarded nondefense public housing construction, but the USHA was able to report in December that it had virtually completed the lending of all its funds to local public housing agencies for the construction and operation of housing for low-income urban and rural families. This report, made four years and one month after the establishment of USHA, revealed that 137,064 homes were either under construction or occupied. The average rent per family unit available for occupancy is $12.56 per month for shelter only, or $17.67 for shelter plus water, light, heat, cooking fuel, and refrigeration, wherever the latter is provided. As of August 19, 1941, the average annual income of families living in public housing developments built, owned, and operated by local public housing agencies with financial assistance from the USHA was as follows:

Income Groups	Families in Each Group Per Cent
Under $500	7.7
$ 500 to $ 799	41.2
$ 800 to $ 999	25.0
$1,000 to $1,199	18.6
$1,200 and over	7.5

The average cost of a dwelling unit, including inside mechanical equipment and its share of administrative expenses, was $3,320.

The total USHA-local authority program possible with existing funds consists of 701 projects in 477 localities. That the program is not limited to the big cities is shown by the following distribution of urban projects according to size of communities.

Size of Community	Per Cent of Projects
Under 25,000	33.0
25,000 to 100,000	28.2
100,000 to 250,000	13.3
250,000 to 500,000	12.1
500,000 to 1,000,000	8.1
1,000,000 and over	5.3

The passage of state enabling legislation for public housing by the New Hampshire legislature left only nine states (Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Nevada, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming) without such laws. The constitutionality of the federal-local public housing program was confirmed by several more favorable decisions in state courts.

Public housing activity outside of the USHA-aided program and the defense program continued to be rather meager. In New York City, Vladeck City Houses, the first development to be subsidized with the proceeds of a special city tax, entered its second year of management. Sites were cleared for two additional city-subsidized developments to be built and operated by the New York City Housing Authority. Construction was started on the first state-aided public development, Fort Greene Houses. The development will be financed and subsidized jointly by state and city funds. Another state-aided project was inaugurated in New Rochelle, New York.

Significant General Trends. Several trends noted during the year were of great importance because they foretold certain changes in housing practice and policy in the future. After repeated attempts New York, Michigan, and Illinois passed legislation seeking to establish a pattern for the redevelopment of blighted urban areas by private corporations. The New York law is generally conceded to be the most workable. By the end of the year the only activity reported under these state laws was the formation of one corporation in New York City. It was generally agreed that existing legislation would at least provide an opportunity for some realistic experimentation. Most objective observers have not been too sanguine on the prospects for large-scale activity under these acts, however, and the shortages of essential building materials mean that their testing must be postponed.

The redevelopment of blighted urban areas received continued or new study from a number of national agencies, including the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Housing Administration, the National Resources Planning Board, the Federal Reserve Board, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, the American Institute of Architects, the National Association of Housing Officials, and the American Society of Planning Officials. A number of the proposals include the financing, and in some cases the subsidizing, of local planning and land acquisition activity by the federal government.

The pressure for speed and economy in defense housing, together with the favorable attitude of the CIO building construction workers' union toward new construction methods, gave considerable impetus to various new forms of housing design and prefabrication methods. The increasing proportion of demountable houses being utilized in the defense housing program was especially notable. Also, partly as a result of the housing needs of defense workers, certain forms of home tenure, like cooperative housing and the modified cooperative plan being promoted by the Mutual Ownership Division of the Federal Works Agency, were being developed during 1941 to bridge the gap between housing for sale and housing for rent.

More rational practices than were provided for in many municipal building and plumbing codes were being used by federal agencies constructing defense housing. There were indications that private builders would be required to use simplified standards to be entitled to priority ratings for critical construction materials.

In a number of municipalities the completion of construction on housing developments of 200 dwelling units or less raised the difficult problem of how to manage these projects efficiently and still maintain any full-time administrative staff for the local public housing agency. A number of local housing authorities were discovering that management budgets could not carry the expense of a local authority staff and, particularly, the relatively high but justifiable salaries that were paid for competent chief executives during the planning and construction phases of their programs. Experiments in combining certain municipal and housing authority functions and the pooling of management functions of several local housing authorities were beginning to be made. The trend was particularly significant because it suggested the necessity, or at least the possibility, of coordinating and combining many housing authority and municipal functions in the future—a process that might result in complete absorption of housing activities by local government under some circumstances. Among housing officials and their friends, however, no substantial measure of agreement had been reached on these problems.

Professional Organization: Housing

National Association of Housing Officials

THE purpose of this Association is to help increase the effectiveness of local, state, and federal housing officials in the development of adequate housing programs for families of low and moderate income. A large section of the Association's membership consists of officials in local public housing agencies and other persons who are directly interested in or responsible for the work of these agencies.

The Association has been called upon to answer many inquiries, and special memorandums on subjects of most frequent inquiry have been drafted. Increased demands for experienced housing personnel have resulted in a personnel service run in cooperation with the Public Administration Clearing House. Regional and annual conferences are held.

Regular publications during 1941 included the *Housing Yearbook;* nine issues of *NAHO News,* the general newsletter of the Association; six issues of the *Housing Management Bulletin; Local Housing Authorities' Letters; and bulletins.* Special publications issued either as committee reports or general reports included: *A Training Program for Housing Management; Selected Bibliography on Housing Management; Tenants' Homemaking Library, Selected Proceedings of Annual Meetings, 1941; Housing in Neighborhood Rehabilitation; Housing Management Training;* and six monographs on special aspects of housing management issued under the general title of "Notes on Management Practice."

Committees on federal-local relations, rent levels during the defense program, defense housing, defense housing problems of local authorities, and postwar housing were active in 1941.—Coleman Woodbury, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Housing

Sources of Statistics: Housing

Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Financial Survey of Urban Housing. 1937. 1245pp. Government Printing Office. Statistics for 61 cities on age, value, and cost of existing properties; value and rent trends; income, cost of housing and rent delinquency; relation of rent to value; acquisition of one-family dwellings; mortgages; and financing.

National Association of Housing Officials. Housing Yearbook. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Annual summary of activities of national, state, and local housing agencies, directory of all housing agencies in the United States.

United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Statistics of Building Construction, 1920-1937. Part III. Building Construction, 1936 and 1937. 1938. Washington, D. C. Number, cost, type, etc., of dwellings for cities over 25,000.

United States Bureau of the Census. Population and Housing Units. Releases based on 1940 federal census. March, 1941. Gives the number of occupied and vacant dwelling units for each county, urban places over 2,500, and wards in cities of 100,000 or more. Other releases being prepared cover metropolitan districts and still others will give total and vacancy figures by census tracts for 60 tracted cities. Tabulations of some of the most important housing data will be prepared for each block in cities of 50,000 or more in 1930.

Work Projects Administration. Urban Housing; a Summary of Real Property Inventories Conducted as Work Projects, 1934-1936. By Peyton Stapp. 1734 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1938. 326pp. Contains summaries of data collected by inventory surveys in more than 200 urban areas.

Selected Standard References: Housing

Citizens' Guide to Public Housing. By Catherine Bauer. Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, 1940. 90pp. 60 cents.

Defense Housing Digest. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. $1. Loose-leaf. Includes addenda issued subsequently.

Demolition of Substandard Housing; an Outline of Current Principles and Practice. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 46pp. 75 cents.

Housing for Defense. By Miles L. Colean and others. Twentieth Century Fund, 330 West 42 Street, New York. 1940. 198pp. $1.50.

Housing in Neighborhood Rehabilitation. By Edmond H. Hoben. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 19pp. 50 cents.

Housing Officials' Year Book. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. $3. (Annual.)

Introduction to Housing Facts and Principles. By Edith E. Wood. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D. C. 1940. 161pp. 30 cents.

Managing Low-Rent Housing. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 370pp. $2.

Practical Standards for Modern Housing. National Association of Housing Officials and American Public Housing Association. NAHO, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 40pp. $1.

Public Relations of Local Housing Authorities. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. Variously paged. $1.

New Books and Pamphlets: Housing

(1) Ailing City Areas; Economic Study of Thirteen Depressed Districts in Manhattan. 44pp. $1. (2) Construction Cost Economy for Large-Scale Housing Projects. 7pp. 50 cents. (3) Why Do Tenants Move? 23pp. 50 cents. Citizens' Housing Council of New York, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1941.

Automobile Trailer and Tourist Camps—Legal and Administrative Problems of Municipal Regulation with an Annotated Model Ordinance. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1941. 34pp. $2.

(1) Community Activities in Public Housing; Review and Evaluation of Community Activities in Occupied Public Housing Projects. 20pp. 10 cents. (2) Joint Financing of Community Facilities by Housing Authorities and Other Municipal Departments. 9pp. (3) Standards for Defense Housing (Lanham Act). Part 1: Site Plan, Community Facilities, Costs, Design and Structure, and Site Engineering Design. Variously paged. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D.C. 1941.

(1) Coordination of Local Management Programs for Government Defense Housing Projects. 10pp. (2) Manual of Operations. 61pp. (3) Emergency Plumbing Standards for Defense Housing. 19pp. (3) Homes for Defense; a Statement of Function. 35pp. (4) Summary of Standards for Defense Housing. 15pp. United States Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D.C. 1941.

Defense-Housing and Defense Public-Works Statutes of the United States. . . . September 15, 1941. By Minnie Wiener and others. Federal Works Agency, Washington, D.C. 1941. 88pp.

Draft of a Housing Code for the District of Columbia. Washington Housing Association, 902 Barr Building, Washington, D.C. 1940. 50pp.

Emergency Rent Control and the National Defense Program. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1941. 20pp. $1.

(1) Fair Rent Committees. 4pp. (2) Organization of a Fair Rent Committee. 3pp. (3) Housing, Rents, and Living Standards. 10pp. United States Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, Washington, D.C. 1941.

Fair Rent Committees and the Emergency Price Control Bill. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 4pp. 15 cents.

Graded Rents; Policy and Procedure in the District of Columbia. By John Ihlder. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 20 cents.

Handbook on Urban Redevelopment for Cities in the United States. Federal Housing Administration. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 1941. 105pp. 15 cents.

House Trailer Regulation. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 48pp. $1.

Housing for Health. By the Committee on Hygiene of Housing of the American Public Health Association. The Committee, 310

Cedar Street, New Haven, Connecticut. 1941. 221pp. $1.

Housing in Neighborhood Rehabilitation; a Summary of Activities and Proposals. By Edmond H. Hoben. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 19pp. 50 cents.

Housing Management Training. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 31pp. 40 cents.

Housing Yearbook, 1941. Edited by Coleman Woodbury and Edmond H. Hoben. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 405pp. $3.

Illinois Neighborhood Redevelopment Corporation Law. Chicago Building Congress, 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago. 1941. 38pp.

Information Regarding Regulation of Boarding Houses in Virginia Towns. League of Virginia Municipalities, 902 Travelers Building, Richmond. 1941. 7pp. 25 cents.

Joint Financing of Community Facilities by Housing Authorities and Other Municipal Departments. United States Housing Authority, Washington, D.C. 1941. 9pp.

Manual for Tenant Selection and Renting. Housing Authority of City of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. 1941. 76pp.

Municipal Adoption of the Proposed Federal Emergency Plumbing Standards for Defense Housing. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. January, 1942. 20pp. $1.

Planned Large-Scale Housing; a Building Types Study. F. W. Dodge Corporation, 119 West 40 Street, New York. 1941. 28pp.

Planning for Hartford's Future; a Report on Protection and Control of Public and Private Physical Wealth of Hartford. Housing Authority, Hartford, Connecticut, 1941. 49pp.

(1) Population and Housing: Average Size of Family for the United States, by States: 1940. 4pp. (2) Summary of Population and Housing Figures for Urban Places having 10,000 Inhabitants or More: 1940. 17pp. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 1941.

Prefabrication and Housing. Central Housing Committee, 1601 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1941. 6pp.

Rehabilitation of Southwest Washington as a War Housing Measure. By Arthur Goodwillie. Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Washington, D.C. 1942. 60pp.

Rehabilitation Policies for Greater Cleveland. Regional Association, Housing Center, West Mall Drive, Cleveland. 1941. 6pp.

Rent Regulation in the United States. Compiled by Mary B. Devitt. Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D.C. 1941. 21pp.

Report of the Committee to Investigate the Housing Situation in the City of Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Legislature, Harrisburg. 1941. 34pp.

Residential Real Estate. By David L. Wickens. National Bureau of Economic Research, 1819 Broadway, New York. 1941. 305pp. $3.50.

Rules and Regulations Governing Trailer Coach Parks. Council of Health, Lansing, Michigan. 1941. 25pp.

St. Mark's Neighborhood; a Study of Housing and General Property Conditions in a Congested Urban Area. Community Service Society, 105 East 22 Street, New York. 43pp. 50 cents.

Sanitary Standards for Suburban Dwellings. Bureau of Sanitary Engineering, Board of Health, Indianapolis. 1941. 12pp.

Selected Bibliography on Housing Management. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 44pp. 50 cents.

Selected Proceedings of Annual Meetings, 1941. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 162pp. $1.

Suggested Ordinance for the Regulation of Trailer Coach Parking and Trailer Parks. Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, Washington, D.C. 1941. 12pp.

Survey of Housing Authorities in Thirty-Three Cities. League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1941. 9pp.

Tenant Relocation; Low Rent Housing Project; Carr Square Village, "North Housing Area." Housing Authority, St. Louis, Missouri. 1941. 57pp.

Thirty-Eight Questions on Community Facilities and Activities. By Abraham Goldfeld. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 6pp. 20 cents.

Toledo Plan for Graded Rents. By Donald Robinson. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 14pp. 25 cents.

Training Program for Housing Management; Learning from Practical Experience. Management Division, National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 22pp. 25 cents.

Urban Housing and Crowding. By Rollo H. Britten and J. E. Brown. United States Public Health Service. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 1941. 123pp. 15 cents.

Urban Redevelopment and Housing; a Program for Postwar. By Guy Greer and Alvin H. Hansen. National Planning Association, 1721 I Street, N. W., Washington, D.C. 1941. 24pp. 25 cents.

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FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK REVIEW. (Monthly.) Federal Home Loan Bank Board, Washington, D. C. $1. Apply to Superintendent of Documents.

HOUSING MANAGEMENT BULLETIN. (Monthly.) National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 15 cents a copy.

INSURED MORTGAGE PORTFOLIO. (Quarterly.) Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C. 50 cents. Apply to Superintendent of Documents.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOUSING OFFICIALS BULLETIN. (Irregular.) The Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

NAHO NEWS. (Monthly.) National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 20 cents a copy.

PUBLIC HOUSING. (Weekly.) United States Housing Authority, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $1 a year.

PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRESS. National Public Housing Conference, 122 East 22 Street, New York. $2.

Public Works

Developments in 1941

By Norman Hebden

Executive Director, American Public Works Association, Chicago

Continuing the trend which became so pronounced during the latter half of 1940, public construction activity in 1941 was predominantly of a defense nature. There was a curtailment of nondefense public works construction on the federal, state, and local levels. The additional work in connection with military and industrial construction and the provision of additional and improved public works facilities in defense areas, however, exceeded by more than 40 per cent the record level of construction activity reached in 1940.

Of utmost significance to public works officials was the order issued by the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board eliminating all new public or private construction except defense projects and those essential to public health or safety. While the order does not actually prohibit new projects of a nondefense nature, it effectively restricts such work through priorities. This will mean a drastic cut in municipal public works construction in 1942. Nevertheless, it will be offset considerably by the increased need for additional facilities in defense areas. As a consequence, however, existing facilities must be made to serve longer and will have to be kept in good repair. This calls for a rather complete shift in emphasis to maintenance activity, which will require the most diligent attention of public works administrators.

Two of the most important events in 1941 were the creation of the Public Work Reserve, about which more is said later, and the establishment of the Defense Public Works Division in the Federal Works Agency. The tremendous construction program, involving cantonments, ordnance plants, shipyards, and industrial plants, completely dislocated normal activity in many areas. The population of many communities such as Norfolk, Virginia; Selma, Alabama; San Diego, California; and Charlestown, Indiana, doubled, tripled, and even quadrupled. The sudden increase and shifts in population resulted in urgent demands for the expansion of existing services and also for additional facilities in the way of schools, water, sewerage, roads, and housing. Many communities were completely unable to cope with the problems thus created.

To provide badly needed assistance to cities in defense areas, the Community Facilities Bill (an amendment to the Lanham Defense Housing Act) was passed in the summer of 1941 authorizing federal assistance to local communities. The sum of $150,000,000 was appropriated for this purpose and was made available either in the form of grants, loans and grants, or a leasing arrangement under which the federal government can build the necessary facilities and lease them to a community for operation. The administration of this program was assigned to the FWA. The Defense Public Works Division was set up to handle this work, utilizing the skeleton organization of PWA, the life of which was extended by Congress until June 30, 1942. At the end of the year, work was under way or funds had been allocated to approved projects which had exhausted the appropriation, and a request for an additional $150,000,000 had been submitted to Congress. Schools, water, and sewerage projects led the list of defense public works by types, in the order named. Almost 50 per cent of the initial $150,000,000 was allocated for water and sewerage systems, but only about one-quarter of this sum had been placed under contract by the end of the year. Some changes in administrative procedures are contemplated to overcome difficulties which have been experienced. Recently, a consolidation of regional offices was effected, reducing the number from 11 to 7, which is expected to facilitate operations.

The Work Projects Administration was also active during the year on defense projects, primarily the construction of access roads and airports. Following a $375,000,000 deficiency appropriation made in March, 1941, WPA received an appropriation of $875,000,000 for the 1942 fiscal year. An additional $40,000,000 was provided for airport construction under the Civil Aeronautics Administration program, as well as a smaller amount for access roads. During the year, WPA employment dropped off, and the decline in available labor, combined with difficulty in obtaining materials, put the brakes on the completion of a great many local WPA projects. In a number of instances, projects were completely halted and have been deferred. It is expected that WPA employment will continue to decrease, and the President has proposed a $465,000,000 appropriation in his 1943 budget message.

The inauguration of the priorities system controlling the distribution of critical materials and supplies ranks at the top of the list of 1941 developments. This has had far-reaching effects throughout every phase of public works activity—construction, maintenance, and operation. While the system of priorities has effectively curtailed nondefense construction, it has also created many severe problems in securing materials and supplies needed for the maintenance and operation of essential public works services. An excellent account of the priorities system, *A Priorities Guidebook for Municipal Officials,* was issued by the American Municipal Association in October, 1941. To assist governmental units while priorities are in effect, a State and Local Government Requirements Branch in the Division of Civilian Supply, Office of Production Management, was established. Vital public works services must and will be continued. Nevertheless, public works officials should make every effort to assist themselves. They can lend full cooperation by applying certain measures, enumerated in the priorities guidebook cited above as follows: (1) check all potential sources of supply before seeking priority assistance; (2) simplify and standardize specifications; (3) do not overstock; (4) schedule deliveries to coincide with needs; (5) use substitutes for critical materials; (6) institute conservation programs, stressing adequate maintenance; and (7) develop intergovernmental cooperative arrangements.

Many other developments related directly to national defense have had their effect upon the public works field during 1941, including civilian defense, protective measures for utilities and other facilities, and the problem of salvaging waste materials. Probably the outstanding example of action taken to avert sabotage was in the safeguarding of water supply systems, suggestions for which were widely publicized. In many municipalities some or all of the following steps were taken: detailed records of facilities were made or brought up to date; vital points were fenced and lighted; adequate emergency supplies, materials, and stand-by equipment were assembled; improvements were planned to bring the system up to its highest efficiency; and emergency crews were augmented. Funds were made available specifically for such purposes, for example, in Washington, D.C., and Milwaukee. In Nassau County, New York, the health department compiled an elaborate centralized record covering all elements of the 30 water supply systems of communities in the county. Upon the actual outbreak of war, plans for the protection of vital facilities were put into action, notably on both coasts. Tunnels, bridges, and airports were guarded, as were danger spots in water, gas, and electric utility systems.

The salvaging of waste materials in municipalities attracted increased attention in 1941. Where feasible, such efforts will be intensified in the future to aid in the war effort. But the question of salvage poses many problems, and public works officials should study all plans and proposals carefully. An investigation by a special committee appointed by OPM revealed that, while technically feasible, the salvage of tin cans is generally too costly to be practicable. Similarly, while increased prices are being paid at present for grease recovered at garbage reduction plants, the construction of a plant for this purpose would hardly be warranted. The public has been urged to salvage wastepaper, but thus far has been instructed to dispose of it by selling it to regular dealers or giving it to charitable organizations. Unless the salvaging of wastepaper and similar wastes becomes absolutely essential, it generally will not be economical for cities to undertake the collection and salvage of this material. This has been demonstrated by experience in a few Canadian cities.

The development of long-term programming of public works continued during the year. The National Resources Planning Board report on the *Development of Resources and Stabilization of Employment in the United States,* issued early in 1941, constituted an important contribution to this subject. Among other things, the report pointed out that if the public works program is to be relied upon to help compensate for economic dislocations by providing a degree of employment stabilization, advanced planning is essential. Preliminary studies of projects, the preparation of plans and specifications, and the acquisition of land for sites must be made well in advance, and it was recommended that Congress authorize funds to be advanced to states and cities to carry on such work. The advances would be made a part of the construction cost and would be reimbursable to the federal government. An amendment to the Federal Employment Stabilization Act of 1931 which would authorize funds for such preliminary work was introduced in Congress, but final action has not yet been taken.

Another report, *Long-Range Programming of Municipal Public Works,* based upon the experience and findings of the so-called "demonstration" projects, was issued in June, 1941, by the NRPB. The report sets forth the procedures to be followed in compiling a program of public works improvements. Similar procedures are applicable to states, and during the year New Hampshire, Maryland, Idaho, Montana, and Oregon were among the states which compiled long-range public works programs.

By midyear the President had ordered the creation of a reservoir of public works projects. To formulate a vast program of projects and to assist cities in their effort, the Public Work Reserve was established. This organization is sponsored by the FWA and the NRPB, and is financed by WPA appropriations. The objectives are fourfold: (1) to accumulate a listing of needed state and local projects, including service types of undertakings as well as construction projects; (2) to provide assistance to state and local governmental units in preparing such programs; (3) to relate these programs to the program of the federal government; and (4) to assist state and local governments in making preliminary studies and surveys. Regional and state offices were set up and staffed, and the compilation of a list of projects has proceeded rapidly. The selection of projects by local governments is to be on the basis of their being financed solely by local funds for there can be no promise of federal funds being made available. Among other things, some difficulty has been experienced in maintaining such a realistic attitude. It is essential that it be regained and that "blue sky" projects be eliminated so that the program will be based upon a solid foundation. Given the complete cooperation of public works administrators, the PWR can serve admirably in fostering state and local public works programming which will yield many benefits, not the least of which will be an offsetting of a major economic dislocation after the war.

Little activity was reported during the year with respect to the reorganization of public works agencies. In Miami, Florida, subsequent to the purchase of the private water company, the city created a water and sewer department to administer these services; and Houston, Texas, established a traffic engineering division.

No outstanding court decisions were rendered, but several are of interest. The Supreme Court of Florida upheld the right of municipalities to impose fees for the collection and disposal of refuse by a city. The State Court of Appeals of Kentucky upheld an ordinance of Paducah imposing an annual license tax on nonresidents who operate motor vehicles on the city streets in connection with a business or profession followed within the city limits. Another decision upholding the validity of parking meters was handed down by the Washington State Supreme Court.

Several legislative acts are worthy of report. A bill was enacted in Michigan authorizing the condemnation of land for limited access highways. In Illinois, authority was given Chicago and Cook County to construct superhighways financed by tolls, and a Highway Toll Authority was established. Legislation was passed in Arkansas permitting the use of service charges to finance certain municipal services. The California legislature authorized public agencies to form special districts for sewage disposal purposes and provided that financing could be by taxation, by rates and charges imposed upon users of the facilities, or both, by the apportionment of expenses among the agencies served, and permitted the collection of these charges to be made along with those of other utility services.

The American Public Works Association recently published a manual, *Refuse Collection Practice,* which was prepared under the direction of its committee on refuse collection and disposal. This volume fills a long-recognized need for a comprehensive study of the subject. The material presented is based upon data obtained on experience and practice in 190 cities in the United States and Canada. Municipal administrators responsible for the collection and disposal of refuse will find this book exceedingly helpful in suggesting ways and means to improve the operation and management of this important service.

Refuse Collection Charges

POLITICAL and economic trends during recent years have caught many cities between the fiscal pincers of rising expenditures and a decreasing tax base. To relieve this pressure a growing number of cities are turning to "service charges" for one or more services that were formerly paid for entirely out of tax revenues. One of these services is refuse collection. Table XI presents for cities over 10,000 the essential data regarding their refuse collection charges—when service charges were first instituted, kinds of refuse collected, basis for charge, method and frequency of billing, and average monthly bill. The only cities included are those that charge for the collection of one or more classes of refuse from residences. Data for these cities include classes of service to commercial customers and the basis of commercial rates. Excluded are those cities that charge only for collections from commercial places,[1] only for exceptionally large quantity collections,[2] or only for service outside of city limits.[3] Also excluded are five cities that charge for refuse collection on a special assessment basis,[4] and two California cities (Compton and Riverside) that act as billing agents for private refuse collection contractors.

A total of 55 cities over 10,000 population reported charges for collection of

[1] Florence and Gadsden, Alabama; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Burbank and Glendale, California; Louisville, Kentucky; Arlington and Boston, Massachusetts; Hattiesburg, Mississippi; Fremont, Ohio; Beaumont, Borger, and Marshall, Texas; and Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

[2] Miami, Florida; Griffin, Georgia; Medford, Massachusetts; and Kenmore and Lynbrook, New York.

[3] Wilmington, Delaware; Clearwater, Florida; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania; Spartanburg, South Carolina; and Dallas, Texas.

[4] Atlanta and Decatur, Georgia; Des Moines, Iowa; Billings, Montana; and Steubenville, Ohio.

one or more classes of refuse from residential properties. All but two of these cities collect garbage, and most of them also collect ashes and rubbish. In Park Ridge, Wilmette, and Winnetka, Illinois, however, garbage is collected "free," service charges being made only for collections of ashes or rubbish. Of 35 cities reporting the date when service charges were first imposed, 15 have turned to this source of revenue within the last five years and 23 within the last decade. Service charges for refuse collection are not a new idea, however, for Great Falls, Montana, instituted its charges as early as 1914, and nine other cities reported that they have been making such charges for 15 years or longer.

The most common basis for such charges, especially in the smaller cities, is a uniform fee for each class of service, 26 cities reporting such schedules. Charges based on measured volume of refuse or upon the number of refuse containers are also commonly found; 20 cities charge on the measured volume basis (at least for certain classes of service or for certain classes of "customers"), and 14 have fees based in part at least upon the number of containers. A number of special and combination bases were reported, however, as indicated in Table XI.

The greatest number (19) of reporting cities require advance payment on separate bills, but among the smaller cities a common billing practice is to include the refuse collection charge on the citizen's water bill. Eleven of the cities have some form of "ticket" or coupon to be used in the payment of refuse collection charges. Approximately half of the cities collect for this service on a monthly basis, but 12 bill quarterly and seven annually. The methods of enforcing payment of refuse collection charges are varied. Thirty-four cities reported that the service is stopped if payments become delinquent. At least seven cities send out special collectors, while five or more cities resort to court action. Among the other enforcement devices reported are shutting off water service, assessment as a delinquent tax against the property served, and suit or action by city before the board of aldermen.

NOTES ON REFUSE COLLECTION CHARGES, TABLE XI

ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA: Revenue and costs are for one month only.

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA: Rates vary in three districts.

CANTON, OHIO: Rubbish is collected without charge. Only city-owned cans may be used, on which the rental is $1.00 annually in advance. It is not known how the monthly service charge is collected.

CASPER, WYOMING: Costs do not include depreciation of, or mechanical labor on, trucks.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA: Separate ticket system for rubbish only.

EL DORADO, ARKANSAS: Privately owned utility owning light and water plants makes charges direct.

FAIRMONT, WEST VIRGINIA: A discount of 10 per cent is made if paid annually in advance.

FRESNO, CALIFORNIA: Rubbish is collected free once a month.

LA GRANGE, ILLINOIS: Billing period is three months for the former, one month for the latter.

LANSING, MICHIGAN: Can rental is $2.00 a year, or $1.50 if paid in advance. The actual method of collecting rental fees is not known.

LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS: If not paid, notice is mailed.

LONGVIEW, TEXAS: Ten cents a bushel.

MANSFIELD, OHIO: Ashes and rubbish are collected from year-round customers without additional charge.

MASSILLON, OHIO: Free ash collection twice monthly for customers paying annually in advance for garbage and rubbish collection.

MERCED, CALIFORNIA: Overhead costs not included.

NORMAN, OKLAHOMA: Owner may dispose of garbage personally.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA: Rubbish is collected if in garbage cans.

PARK RIDGE, ILLINOIS: Householders pay for ash collection only. City collects garbage, ashes, and rubbish in residential areas only.

ST. CLOUD, MINNESOTA: Present rates were established in 1939. Billing period is 3, 6, or 12 months.

TABLE XI

REFUSE COLLECTION CHARGES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1942

This table includes all cities whose officials reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1942 that charges are made for residential refuse collection, except several cities identified by footnotes (see preceding article). The designation in the columns for "Kinds of Refuse Collected" and "Basis of Rate Structure" is explained in the code below. Under "Billing Method, Period," the letter is explained in the code below, while the number indicates the number of months covered by the billing period. The column "Service Stopped" indicates whether collection service is stopped for nonpayment of service charges; the means used to enforce collection of delinquent accounts are discussed in the preceding article. The column "Revenue, 1941" shows the total revenue from refuse collection charges for 1941 or last fiscal year. The column "Refuse Collection Costs, 1941" gives the total cost of refuse collection and disposal (including operating, overhead, and debt service costs) for 1941 or last fiscal year. Leaders (....) indicate that the information is not known or was not supplied. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes on pages 412 and 414.

KINDS OF REFUSE COLLECTED

G—citywide **G**arbage collection
A—citywide **A**sh collection
R—citywide **R**ubbish collection
r—(after G, A, or R) means residential collection only
c—(after G, A, or R) means commercial collection only

BILLING METHOD

W—item on **W**ater bill
T—item on **T**ax bill
S—**S**eparate ticket system
A—separate bill in **A**dvance
E—separate bill at **E**nd of service period

BASIS OF RATE STRUCTURE

O—number of rooms
P—type of property
N—number of containers
S—size of containers
C—class of refuse
R—readiness to serve
L—can rental
U—uniform charge for each service
T—time consumed in making collections
H—heating surface of buildings (for ashes)
D—distance from vehicles to containers
F—frequency of collection
M—measured volume of refuse

(U, in combination with other letters, means U for residential service with the other letters applying to commercial service.)

City	1940 Population (000 omitted)	Year Begun	Kinds of Refuse Collected	Basis of Rate Structure	Billing Method, Period	Av. Mo. Bill for Residences	Service Stopped	Revenue 1941	Refuse Collection Costs 1941
Over 100,000									
Canton, Ohio..........	108	1933	GR*	UL	A*12	$0.50	...	$75,395	$69,966
Oklahoma City, Okla...	204	1920	G*	D	A3	.60	Yes	203,662	170,000
Sacramento, Calif......	106	1921	GAR	NSUTFM	SE2	1.50	Yes	202,069	247,062
Spokane, Wash.........	122	....	GAR	NCD	SA1	1.00	Yes	96,712	92,471
Tacoma, Wash.........	109	1929	GAR	NSD*	S2*	.35	Yes	193,582	189,315
50,000 to 100,000									
Berkeley, Calif.........	86	....	G	NSF*	A2	.50	Yes	175,050	139,758
El Paso, Tex...........	97	1937	GAR	MRU	W1	.25	Yes	55,760	59,700
Fresno, Calif...........	61	1934	GAR*	NSDM	A1	.45	Yes	142,563	126,650
Lansing, Mich.........	79	....	G	L	A*12	.13	...	28,330	....
Little Rock, Ark.......	88	1939	GR	U	*3	.33	No	67,010	62,478

Table XI.—Refuse Collection Charges in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	1940 Population (000 omitted)	Year Begun	Kinds of Refuse Collected	Basis of Rate Structure	Billing Method, Period	Av. Mo. Bill for Residences	Service Stopped	Revenue 1941	Refuse Collection Costs 1941
25,000 to 50,000									
Alhambra, Calif.	39	1941	ArRr	U	W1	$ .10	...	$ 1,100*	$ 550*
Clarksburg, W. Va.	31	....	....	MU	......	.50	...	....	....
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	1925	GR	NSFM	S*A12	.42	Yes	14,000	17,400
Great Falls, Mont.	30	1914	GAR	MU	T12	.45	No	47,105	48,600
Mansfield, Ohio	37	1920	GArRr*	U	A3	.60	Yes	39,635	35,415
Marion, Ohio	31	1925	GAR	M	A3	.60	Yes	32,032	....
Massillon, Ohio	27	1929	GAR*	MU	A3	.50	...	15,919	15,909
Muskogee, Okla.	32	1936	GAR	UHM	W1	.50	Yes	13,009	13,940
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	1934	GR	MU	W1	.15	Yes	23,300	42,000
Rochester, Minn.	26	....	G	U	E6	.40	...	....	....
San Angelo, Tex.	26	....	G	F	E1	1.50	Yes	6,846	7,755
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	1921	G	PF	W1	.50*	No	70,000	....
10,000 to 25,000									
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	....	GR	U	SA3	.42	Yes	8,578	12,589
Austin, Minn.	18	....	GAR	N	E1	.75	Yes	1,937	5,402
Bremerton, Wash.	15	1918	GAR	N	A1	.75	Yes	47,816	45,694
Brookfield, Ill.	11	1937	GAR	....	SE1	.50	Yes	6,000	6,800
Casper, Wyo.	18	1938	GARc	O	E3	1.00	No	21,554	21,543*
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	1932	GrAR	ORT	A3	.42	No	26,000	24,000
Clovis, N. M.	10	....	GAR	U	A1–6	.35	No	6,894	9,452
East Point, Ga.	12	....	GAR	U	T12	.25	No	9,000	19,000
El Dorado, Ark.	16	1939	GR	M	*	....	Yes	5,700	4,500
Ellwood City, Pa.	12	....	G	P	A4	.50	Yes	6,271	9,152
El Reno, Okla.	10	1941	GAR	....	W1	.40	Yes	New	New
Fairmont, W. Va.	23	1937	G	MU	E1*	1.00	...	....	....
Greensburg, Pa.	17	1937	GAR	....	A1	.75	Yes	22,742	17,795
Jackson, Tenn.	24	....	GAR	U	SA3	.67	Yes	4,663	9,033
La Grange, Ill.	10	1925	GAR	NTU	W3*	1.50	...	....	....
Longview, Tex.	14	1936	GR	NS	S1	*	...	5,720	8,592
Merced, Calif.	10	1940	GR	NF	A1	.50	Yes	15,469	12,177*
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	1933	GAR	MU	SA3	1.00	Yes	28,053	24,860
Norman, Okla.	11	1941	GR	U*	W1	.30	...	4,409	12,468
Olympia, Wash.	13	1938	GARr	NDF	S1	.40	Yes	25,547	15,914
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	....	....	....	W1	.65	....	55,037	35,632
Pampa, Tex.	13	....	GR	MOPT	W1	.40	Yes	16,000	12,000
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	....	*	H	SA9	.56	No	....	....
Redwood City, Calif.	12	1932	GAR	FNS	W1	.50	Yes	25,169	21,261
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	1939*	GAR	MO	A3*	.75	Yes	10,851	14,984
San Leandro, Calif.	15	1938	GR	FMNPU	A1	.50	Yes	26,000	11,000
Seminole, Okla.	12	1929	GR	MU	W1	.50	No	10,000	8,000
Streator, Ill.	15	....	GrAr	....	E6	.33	Yes	1,300	1,500
Uniontown, Pa.	22	1939	GAR	MU	A12	.50	Yes	40,969	46,283
West Frankfort, Ill.	12	....	AR	U	*	.50	Yes	....	....
Wewoka, Okla.	10	....	GAR	MU	W1	.50	No	10,145	7,969
Wilmette, Ill.	17	....	GAR*	O*	A12	.42	Yes	18,478	44,225
Winnetka, Ill.	12	1926	GAR*	FHMOU	W1	.50	Yes	8,534	34,806

(Continued from page 412)

Tacoma, Washington: Extra service by time consumed and approximate yardage. Billing period is bimonthly for residences, monthly for commercial places.

West Frankfort, Illinois: House-to-house collecting.

Wichita Falls, Texas: There is a 20-cent and a 50-cent district.

Wilmette, Illinois: Charge for ashes and rubbish only. Type of heating is other basis of charge.

Winnetka, Illinois: Charge for ashes and rubbish only.

Sewer Rentals

The quest for additional municipal revenues has caused considerable interest in special charges for the use of the sewerage system, commonly referred to as "sewer rentals" or "sewer service charges." Sewer rentals have been defined as periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, whether owners or renters, based upon the extent of their use of the sewer system, or upon presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term is not used to include special assessments for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special general property taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage purposes.[1]

Questionnaires on sewer rentals were sent by the YEAR BOOK early in 1942 to all cities over 10,000 population, so that most, if not all, of the cities over 10,000 making such charges are included in Table XII. Not included are cities making such charges only for users outside the corporate city limits, or only for certain institutions or tax-exempt properties inside the city limits; also excluded are several cities making charges on the basis of front footage of property. At least 185, or 17.3 per cent, of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 make sewer rental charges (see Table 1). A higher percentage of cities above 100,000 and of cities between 10,000 and 25,000 make such charges than of those between 25,000 and 100,000. Of the cities over 100,000, the largest cities make the widest use of this source of municipal revenue: sewer rentals are charged by three out of 14, or 21 per cent, of the cities over 500,000; by seven out of 23, or 30 per cent, of the cities between 250,000 and 500,000; and by five out of 55, or 9 per cent, of the cities between 100,000 and 250,000. The larger cities use a multiplicity of bases of charges. Cities over 50,000 population rely almost exclusively upon metered water consumption or upon a percentage of the water bill as a basis of the charge,

TABLE 1

SUMMARY OF CITIES HAVING SEWER RENTALS AND OF BASE OF CHARGES

Population Group	No. of Cities in Group	Cities With Sewer Rentals		Bases of Charges*							Revenue Bonds	
		No.	Per Cent	C	F	P	S	U	W	Other	Yes	No
Over 100,000........	92	15	16.3	3	..	..	..	..	12	4	3	10
50,000 to 100,000....	106	15	14.2	5	..	1	2	..	8	3	6	6
25,000 to 50,000.....	212	30	14.2	7	8	1	2	1	13	2	12	11
10,000 to 25,000.....	662	125	18.9	21	35	12	12	18	44	7	39	59
Total............	1,072	185	17.3	36	43	14	16	19	77	16	60	86

* For explanation of code see beginning of Table XII on page 416.

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[1] *Sewer Rentals.* American Public Works Association, Chicago. 1941. 128pp. This report contains details on actual administrative practices and experiences of more than one hundred cities.

and all except three of the 30 cities reporting use only one base. The 125 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, however, use a wide variety of bases for the charge, and frequently employ several bases in combination: 18 cities employ two bases, and one uses three bases.

Of the 185 cities reporting sewer rentals, 24 have no sewage treatment plants of their own and are not served by treatment plants of other cities, while 18 have no treatment plants of their own but are served by those of other governmental units. Thus, 143, or 77.3 per cent, of the cities have their own treatment plants. Cities were requested to report whether any revenue bonds have been issued against sewer rental revenues. Of 146 cities reporting on this question, only 60, or 41.1 per cent, have issued revenue bonds—including three cities not served by a treatment plant. Fifty-six cities with their own treatment plants have issued revenue bonds.

TABLE XII

SEWER RENTALS IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1942

This table includes data on sewer rentals from cities over 10,000 population as reported to the YEAR BOOK early in 1942 by city officials. Not included are cities charging rentals only for properties outside the corporate city limits. "Sewer rentals" have been defined as "periodical charges to the users of a sewer system, whether owners or renters, based upon the extent of their use of the sewer system, or upon presumptive evidence of the extent of such use. The term is not used to include special assessments for sewer construction, fees charged at the time a sewer connection is made, or special [general property] taxes levied and earmarked for sewerage purposes." A dagger (†) after name of city indicates the city has no sewage treatment plant and is not served by the plant of another city; a double dagger (‡) indicates that the city has no sewage treatment plant but is served by the treatment plant of another governmental unit; all other cities have their own sewage treatment plants. In the revenue column, "New" indicates that a sewer rental charge has been adopted since January 1, 1941, and revenue for a full year is not available; a dagger (†) in the revenue column indicates revenue for 1940. In the column for revenue bonds, a figure indicates amount of revenue bonds outstanding, "Yes" indicates that the city has issued revenue bonds but the amount is unknown, while "None" indicates that the city has not issued revenue bonds. Leaders (....) in columns indicate that the information was not reported or was not available; an asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table.

BASIS OF CHARGE:

C—Fixed per cent of the water bill
W—Metered water consumption, but not fixed per cent of water bill
F—Number of plumbing fixtures
P—Type or kind of property
S—Number of sewer connections
U—Uniform or flat rate to all users

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge	Revenue 1941 (in thousands)	Revenue Bonds (in thousands)
Over 100,000				
Buffalo, N. Y.	576	CW*	$1,728.6	None
Cleveland, Ohio	878	W	439.6*	None
Columbus, Ohio	306	W	413.6	None
Dallas, Tex.	295	W	....	....
Dayton, Ohio	211	W	$ 313.2	No
Des Moines, Iowa	160	C*	90.0	....
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	W	1,376.8	$4,74

Table XII.—Sewer Rentals in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge	Revenue 1941 (in thousands)	Revenue Bonds (in thousands)
)ver 100,000—continued				
uluth, Minn.	101	W	$146.3*	904.5
ort Wayne, Ind.	118	C*	431.0	2,938.0
ort Worth, Tex.	178	W	175.0	None
Iinneapolis, Minn.	492	W	505.0	None
ortland, Ore.†	305	W	183.4	None
. Paul, Minn.	288	*	325.7	None
eattle, Wash.	368	W	576.0	None
oledo, Ohio	282	W*	101.0	None
0,000 to 100,000				
rockton, Mass.	62	W	130.0	None
edar Rapids, Iowa	62	C	63.0	None
leveland Heights, Ohio‡	55	W	94.9	None
orpus Christi, Tex.	57	C	89.7	377.0
l Paso, Tex.	97	CS*	69.9	233.0
vansville, Ind.†	97	W	96.4	732.0
ancaster, Pa.	61	W*	136.7	None
ew Britain, Conn.	69	C	88.9†	....
ak Park, Ill.‡	66	W	98.5	1,010.0
assaic, N. J.‡	61	S	4.1†	....
ontiac, Mich.	67	W	89.6	194.0
ueblo, Colo.	52	P	4.0	....
pringfield, Ohio	71	W	54.4	None
aterloo, Iowa	52	W	86.2	870.0
inston-Salem, N. C.	80	C	41.0	None
5,000 to 50,000				
bilene, Tex.	27	F	88.4†	....
nderson, Ind.	42	W	94.0	650.0
n Arbor, Mich.	30	W	77.7	259.0
attle Creek, Mich.	43	C	63.3	368.0
ast Cleveland, O. ‡	39	C	62.3	None
rgo, N. D.	33	W	87.5	440.0
agerstown, Md.	32	F	93.2	None
amtramck, Mich.‡	50	W	....	None
averford tp, Pa.	28	F	84.0	None
ckson, Mich.	50	C	137.2†	....
okomo, Ind.	34	W	47.0	294.0
redo, Tex.	39	F	....	None
ma, Ohio	45	W	35.6	None
wer Merion tp, Pa.‡	40	F	158.4*	None
ansfield, Ohio	37	W	52.5	None
arion, Ind.	27	C	64.1	470.0
assillon, Ohio	27	PF*	70.0	210.0
aywood, Ill.‡	27	C	2.0†	....
ichigan City, Ind.	26	W	70.0	398.0
iddletown, Conn.	26	W	38.6†	....
uncie, Ind.	50	W	109.7	920.0
uskegon, Mich.	32	C	59.9†	Yes
hkosh, Wis.	39	W*	77.1	463.0
rt Arthur, Tex.†	46	C	32.6	None
ck Island, Ill.	43	W	100.0*	1,597.0
unton, Mass.†	37	S	18.6†	....
cson, Ariz.	37	S	1.0†	....
ler, Tex.	28	F	68.1	None
lkinsburg, Pa.†	30	U	0.1	None
lmington, N. C.	33	WF	....	....
),000 to 25,000				
lmore, Okla.	17	S	3.0	None
iens, Ga.†	21	F	15.0	None
Athol t, Mass.†	11	U	$ 8.5	13.0
Barberton, Ohio	24	W	47.0	182.0
Beckley, W. Va.	13	W	30.0	....
Benton Harbor, Mich.†	17	W	15.7	8.0
Big Spring, Tex.	13	P	10.3	None
Billings, Mont.†	23	F	4.3	None
Birmingham, Mich.	11	W	26.8	Yes
Bloomington, Ind.	21	W	37.7	363.0
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	W	26.0	261.0
Bogalusa, La.†	15	U	9.5	None
Boulder, Colo.	13	FP	8.4	None
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	W*	48.2	609.0
Brainerd, Minn.	12	W	21.7*	163.5
Brownsville, Tex.	22	S	17.4	None
Brownwood, Tex.	13	F	27.5†	....
Bryan, Tex.	12	F	12.6	100.0
Burlington, N. J.	11	F*	41.2†	....
Canton, Ill.	12	U	16.5	200.0
Cheltenham tp, Pa.‡	19	F	50.7	None
Clearwater, Fla.	10	WP	20.2	259.0
Cleburne, Tex.	11	U	18.5	None
Clovis, N. M.	10	F	12.7	38.0
Coatesville, Pa.	14	C	39.7	None
Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	10	U	8.7	None
Cuyahoga Falls, O.	21	C	41.2	160.0
Danbury, Conn.	22	WF	3.8	None
Denison, Tex.†	16	F	9.4	None
Durant, Okla.	10	U	8.0†	....
Ecorse, Mich.‡	13	W	....	....
Elizabeth City, N. C.†	12	C*	14.8	None
Elmhurst, Ill.	15	U	43.7	....
Englewood, N. J.	19	F	146.0	None
Euclid, Ohio	18	S	4.8	None
Eugene, Ore.†	21	W	20.5	None
Fayetteville, N. C.†	17	P	12.7†	....
Fergus Falls, Minn.	11	CU*	14.5	None
Findlay, Ohio	20	W	32.5	58.0
Fort Collins, Colo.†	12	U	4.8	None
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	W	26.7	....
Framingham, Mass.	23	C	34.1†	None
Frederick, Md.	16	FP*	....	....
Fredericksburg, Va.†	10	S	4.9	None
Freeport, Ill.	22	W	37.7	283.0
Gloucester, Mass.	24	C	5.9	None
Goshen, Ind.	11	CW	34.9†	....
Grand Forks, N. D.	20	W	40.0	242.0
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	C	13.0	....
Greeley, Colo.	16	U	....	....
Greenville, Tex.	14	F	9.2*	None
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich.‡	13	W	....	None
Hanover, Pa.	13	F	37.1	None
Harrisburg, Ill.	11	F	10.2	42.0
Hickory, N. C.	13	W	15.8	None
Highland Park, Tex.‡	10	WP	34.9	None
Hobbs, N. M.	11	P	17.0	None
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	P	36.0	242.0
Hoquiam, Wash.†	11	C	....	None
Huntington, Ind.	14	W	9.9	56.0

Table XII.—Sewer Rentals in Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Basis of Charge	Revenue 1941 (in thousands)	Revenue Bonds (in thousands)
10,000 to 25,000—continued				
Iowa City, Iowa....	17	W	$46.2	200.0
Jeannette, Pa......	16	W	20.1	None
Kankakee, Ill......	22	F	52.0	165.0
Kewanee, Ill.......	17	W	18.3	104.0
La Porte, Ind......	16	WF	35.5	120.0
Lexington, N. C.†..	11	U	5.7	None
Lincoln, Ill........	13	WF	16.5	34.5
Lincoln Park, Mich.‡	15	W	7.1†	None
Long Branch, N. J.	17	U	12.0†	....
Longview, Tex.†...	14	F	24.6	None
Marlborough, Mass.	15	W	14.7	None
Marshall, Tex.....	18	W	11.1	88.0
Marshalltown, Iowa	19	C	56.9	256.0
Mattoon, Ill.......	16	WFP	5.4*	220.0
Medford, Ore......	11	U	7.9	73.0
Menominee, Mich..	10	C	20.1	135.0
Merced, Calif.†....	10	S	0.6	None
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	F	New†	....
Midland, Mich....	10	W	19.0	135.3
Monroe, Mich.....	18	W	48.7	378.0
Muskegon Hgts., Mich...........	16	W	39.2	None
Natick t, Mass....	14	W	....	....
National City, Calif.	10	U	1.0†	....
New Castle, Ind...	17	C	28.3	216.0
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10	WS	9.2†	None
Ossining, N. Y.....	16	...	0.8	None
Palestine, Tex.....	12	FS	49.5†	....
Pampa, Tex.......	13	FP	16.5	None
Parma, Ohio‡.....	16	...	*†	....
Peabody, Mass.‡...	22	CW*	32.0	None
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	U	14.4	None
Peru, Ind.........	12	W	37.0	221.2
Phillipsburg, N. J..	18	U	....	....
Phoenixville, Pa...	12	F	None*	Non
Piqua, Ohio.......	16	C	$28.6	Non
Plattsburgh, N. Y..	16	P	24.6	Non
Pleasantville, N. J..	11	F	....	......
Reading, Mass‡....	11	W	9.5	......
Red Bank, N. J....	11	C	23.9	......
River Rouge, Mich.‡	17	C	4.6*†	......
Rock Hill, S. C.†...	15	F	10.9	144.
Salisbury, N. C....	19	C	18.7	219.
Saugus t, Mass.†...	15	W	New	Non
Seminole, Okla....	12	U	....	Non
Shaker Heights, Ohio‡	23	F	32.4	Non
Sherman, Tex.†....	17	S	10.8	Non
South St. Paul, Minn.	12	C	39.2*	Non
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	C	29.5	160
Sweetwater, Tex...	10	F	23.1	Non
Tallahassee, Fla....	16	PF*	20.6	Non
Temple, Tex.......	15	F	16.9	Non
Terrell, Tex.......	10	F	21.3†	......
Texarkana, Tex....	17	S	0.2	Non
Thomasville, N. C..	11	C	9.2	Non
Traverse City, Mich.	14	WU*	17.5	189.
University Park, Tex.†...........	14	S	50.1	Non
Victoria, Tex......	12	F	9.2	Non
Waynesboro, Pa...	10	F*	13.3†	......
Wellesley, Mass.‡..	15	C	47.0†	.....
West Chester, Pa..	13	F	36.7	.....
W. Springfield t, Mass.†.........	17	S	2.9†	.....
Winchester, Va....	12	FP	21.0	Non
Woburn, Mass.†...	20	WS	34.8	Non
Wooster, Ohio.....	12	W	23.7	Non
Ypsilanti, Mich....	12	W	17.7†	......

Notes on Sewer Rentals, Table XII

(An asterisk in the table refers to these notes)

Bowling Green, Kentucky: Flat charge of 10 cents a room, plus 10 cents per 100 cubic feet of water consumption.

Brainerd, Minnesota: Revenue for 18 months.

Buffalo, New York: Fifty-five per cent of expenses are defrayed by the service charge, 45 per cent by taxation.

Burlington, New Jersey: A minimum charge is also made.

Cleveland, Ohio: Revenue for 10 months.

Des Moines, Iowa: Where large use is other than sanitary, charge is prorated to agreed basis determined by city engineer.

Duluth, Minnesota: Revenue is for nine months.

Elizabeth City, North Carolina: Five dollars is the maximum charge.

El Paso, Texas: "C" for commercial, "S" for residential users.

Fergus Falls, Minnesota: "C" for commercial users, "U" for residential users.

Fort Wayne, Indiana: Minimum charge, plus percentage on water used.

Frederick, Maryland: Charge commercial uses only.

Greenville, Texas: Revenue for 10 months.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania: Front foot charge plu metered water consumption.

Lower Merion tp, Pennsylvania: Revenue include delinquent rentals and penalties totalling $12,652.

Massillon, Ohio: Residential rates are flat charge based on the type of residence, while commercia properties are charged according to number and typ of plumbing fixtures or number of persons.

Mattoon, Illinois: Two months' revenue.

Oshkosh, Wisconsin: Metered water consumption pl a basic charge of 40 cents per person; factorie charged on basis of number of employees.

Parma, Ohio: Cleveland does the billing and collecting

Peabody, Massachusetts: "C" for residential user "W" for industrial users but with minimum rate.

Phoenixville, Pennsylvania: Rentals waived in 194

River Rouge, Michigan: Revenue last half 1940 only.

Rock Island, Illinois: Revenue for 9½ months.

St. Paul, Minnesota: Based on size of water meter.

South St. Paul, Minnesota: For eight months only.

Tallahassee, Florida: Number of rooms in residence number of plumbing fixtures in business.

Toledo, Ohio: Maximum bill is $8.50 a month.

Traverse City, Michigan: "U" for residential; "W for commercial users.

Waynesboro, Pennsylvania: Charge for industri users is based on number of employees.

Professional Organization: Public Works

American Public Works Association

THE American Public Works Association is a national organization of engineers and officials responsible for the construction, operation, maintenance, and administration of public works services and facilities. The membership includes public works engineers and officials in the service of municipal, county, state, and federal governments, and consultants to such public bodies. The Association now has 800 members representing 47 states and territories, seven Canadian provinces, and six foreign countries.

The Association primarily provides a means whereby those engaged in the public works field can share their ideas and experiences and unite their efforts toward steady improvement in both engineering and administrative practices. To achieve these ends, the Association sponsors an annual Public Works Congress, holds local and regional meetings, answers requests for information on specific problems, issues standard specifications for public works construction, prepares manuals of practice, provides a personnel exchange for members, and issues special reports and bulletins from time to time on current matters of interest. Regular publications include the monthly *News Letter* and the *Public Works Engineers' Yearbook*, a reference volume of technical and administrative articles and information.

During 1941, committees of the Association reviewed the standard specifications, and several revisions were submitted or recommended. Each year an increasing number of special requests for information are being received by the Association; during 1941 about two hundred inquiries covering all phases of public works practice were answered.

The major research project conducted by the Association during the year was the completion of a manual on refuse collection practices. The volume, *Refuse Collection Practice*, was published in October. The information and data in this 659-page treatise were assembled from 190 cities in this country and Canada. Three chapter preprints were published in bulletin form in 1941, making eight bulletins in all issued in advance of final publication: *Refuse Materials; Preparation of Refuse for Collection; Factors Affecting the Cost of Refuse Collection; Refuse Collection Methods; Refuse Collection Equipment; Planning Refuse Collection Operations; Municipal, Contract, or Private Collection of Refuse;* and *Financing Refuse Collection*. Early in 1941, a revised edition of *Sewer Rentals* was published which presents a comprehensive study of administrative practices and experiences of 116 cities throughout the country. Information was assembled, although not published, on the extent of special assessment financing of pavements and city-owned asphalt plant operation. The Association distributed several publications of other agencies of special interest to members.

The 1941 Public Works Congress of the Association was held in New Orleans in October. About 300 public works engineers and officials attended the sessions which keynoted defense public works activities. In April a regional conference was held in Birmingham, Alabama. The Association assisted in a training program for public works officials conducted in New York State, and also cooperated in sponsoring the National Institute for Traffic Safety Training held in Berkeley, California, in August, 1941.—NORMAN HEBDEN, executive director, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago.

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Municipal Utilities

Developments in 1941

By John Bauer

Director, American Public Utilities Bureau, New York City

THIS REVIEW of utility developments in 1941 will concentrate on electric power, with particular emphasis upon the effect of the war on power needs, the plans to supply expanding demands, the trends of public power, the readjustments under the 1935 Holding Company Act, and the more important municipal developments.

The immediate consequence of national defense and war production has been a sharp increase in the demand for electricity. This started in 1939, continued in 1940, and jumped in 1941. The following are the figures of total electric generation for general public supply:[1]

	Kilowatt Hours	Annual Increase
1938	116,681,000,000	....
1939	130,336,000,000	13,655,000,000
1940	144,985,000,000	14,649,000,000
1941 (estimated)	167,500,000,000	22,515,000,000

The 1939 step-up over 1938 was 11.7 per cent; 1940 over 1939, 11.3 per cent; 1941 over 1940 about 15.5 per cent. With our full entry into the war, the 1942 requirements will come close to 200,000,000,000 kilowatt hours, and then lots more.

Power Shortages. With the rapid increase in power requirements, shortages in generating capacity have already appeared in sections of the country where defense activities have been concentrated. They have been due primarily to low steam plant construction by private utility companies during the depression.

During the decade 1920 to 1930 the total steam plant capacity of the private utilities increased from 8,443,000 kilowatts to 22,322,000, and then reached an aggregate of only 25,551,000 in 1940. The increase in the 1920's was nearly 165 per cent, and less than 15 per cent in the 1930's. The corresponding generation was 22,622,000,000 kilowatt hours in 1920; 57,237,000,000 in 1930; and 88,861,000,000 in 1940; the increases were 162 per cent and 55 per cent. The discrepancy between additional capacity and generation during the 1930's appears in the respective increases: 15 per cent compared with 55 per cent.

The discontinuance, or marked retardation, of private steam plant construction during the depression is, of course, understandable. What happened, however, was sudden expansion when the war started in 1939 so that the demands rapidly overtook capacity. The 1941 shortages were accentuated by extensive drouths and reduced hydro generation throughout the eastern United States, particularly in the TVA territory and in the South Atlantic States. For a time rationing of power for civilian purposes became necessary in some sections to keep up defense production. This experience has brought up sharply before the country the fact that supplementary steam power must be provided wherever hydro projects have been extensively developed.

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[1] All figures of power capacity and production are taken from reports of the Federal Power Commission.

New Power Supplies. The 1941 power shortages have been met so far without development of emergency conditions or restriction upon war output. In part they have been supplied by bringing into regular use old plant units which had been kept for reserve or stand-bys. There has also been a rapid step-up in new plant construction. Thus, total national capacity advanced from 37,134,000 kilowatts at the close of 1937, to 41,637,000 in 1940, and to 42,649,000 by July 31, 1941; about 2,000,000 kilowatts of additions were reported as scheduled for the second half of 1941. The large federal hydro projects are being expedited and enlarged, and are furnishing huge power supplies where they are particularly needed.

As the mounting power requirements became evident, the Federal Power Commission made a countrywide survey to determine the prospective needs. On July 16, 1941, the Commission made a report to the President and outlined a program for new electric plant capacity to become available during the years 1943 to 1946, inclusive, predicated upon an annual defense expenditure of 36 billion dollars. The requirements will doubtless be exceeded with our full participation in the war.

FPC Program. For the purpose of the program the Commission divided the country into eight principal regions, and for each presented specifically the new plant installation, the capacity, and date of completion, separately for steam and hydro. The total projected steam capacity is 8,675,000 kilowatts, hydro 5,130,500; steam and hydro 13,805,000.

The new steam plant would be owned and operated by the private companies (in few instances by municipal plants); the hydro would be furnished entirely by the federal government. The government would finance all the generator units (steam and hydro), also the dams, reservoirs, powerhouses, etc. of the hydro (in addition to the generators); the companies would pay for all additional steam station facilities. The federal funds would be advanced by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and were estimated not to exceed $150,000,000 to $200,000,000 a year. The private investment would average $75,000,000 to $100,000,000 a year. Presumably the period of these expenditures covers 1942 to 1946, inclusive, but this is not certain.

Issues Raised by the Plans. The additional plant capacities will doubtless be needed as presented, and more. There is, however, an important issue of national policy. That federal funds must be provided, not only for hydro but also for new steam capacities, there is little doubt. But if the government furnishes the bulk of the money for the new steam plants, the question has been raised whether it should not directly own and operate the plants and assure the delivery of power at minimum cost to the war industries.

This question pertains both to immediate expediency and to ultimate federal power policy. As to immediate expediency there is, first, considerable probability that specific agreements cannot be made promptly with the large number of individual companies included in the program; so there will be delays. Second, new plants will not be as large and economical as they would be if planned exclusively for national purposes. Third, standardization, timing, and construction procedure will be less subject to control, and will further contribute to higher costs than would be required for exclusive federal construction. Fourth, rates will be kept above necessary cost. The interest requirements of the government would naturally be low, probably 2 per cent or at most 2.5 per cent. The companies, however, would expect to include the full construction costs in their plant accounts and obtain returns according to ordinary rate-making processes, paying say 2.5 per cent and getting 6 per cent or more. They would not furnish power at the low cost made available by federal financing, and all other costs would be higher than under complete government construction and operation.

Apart from these immediate issues, there is also a question of ultimate national power policy. While the federal government's general function in providing electricity for industrial purposes and national welfare may be debatable, the fact is that a large federal power system has come into existence, and is fast on the move. It had its beginnings many years back and made quite rapid advances during the past decade. In 1930 public plant generation was only about 5 per cent of the total; by 1940 it had reached 12 per cent. Practically all future hydro projects will naturally come within the government's exclusive domain, which will require supplementary steam power and interconnecting transmission lines.

The federal system is a reality. Consequently, its basic functions and objectives are properly considered from the national standpoint at this time of a huge power expansion program. They should be regarded particularly in the light of the maximum economy and efficiency as available through comprehensive planning and control. Adequate power, at lowest attainable cost, is essential to the country at large and to every subdivision. This applies not only to the war but to postwar readjustments to meet the uncertain conditions with which we shall be confronted. To keep the kilowatts working most effectively is a prime essential to war and peace production.

Furthermore, since electric power is basic to production, and since the federal government has already provided cheap power in some areas, it has virtually an obligation to do likewise for other territories, and so remove their competitive disadvantages for production and development. It has practically incurred the responsibility to assure low-cost power to all communities and regions. This situation, added to the permanent needs of maximum power efficiency for the country, calls for long-range consideration of federal power policy when Congress is asked to finance the bulk of the huge steam construction.

Shift in SEC Objectives. Future power supplies for municipal areas will be affected also by the readjustments made in the organization of the private systems, especially within the requirements of the 1935 Holding Company Act, under the administration of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

The purpose of the Holding Company Act was largely to undo the corporate and territorial distortions that had been produced by the far-flung holding company systems created during the 1920's. In most instances there were several successions of holding companies, and the properties were scattered widely over the country in separated and small operating units, so that effective economy of operation was precluded. The Act sought, first, to reduce the corporate complexities and to limit the series of holding companies to two successions. Second, it required that each system as reconstituted must be limited to operation within an integrated territory.

During the past year SEC applied increasing pressure to bring about the contemplated system readjustments. It has revealed, however, a distinct shift in apparent objective or method. At the outset it appeared to seek a regrouping of the property units through intersystem exchanges or sales, so that finally each would emerge with an integrated service territory. Experience showed, however, that such territorial regroupings would be difficult to attain, and an altogether different method of compliance with the Act has developed. This started, apparently, when the Indianapolis Power and Light Company's common stock was sold early in 1940 by Utilities Power and Light to the general investing public, including local institutions and individuals in Indianapolis. This sale freed the local company from SEC jurisdiction. While it did not produce better territorial integration, it removed illegality under the Act.

Following the Indianapolis disposition, the method of stock sale, or divestment of holding company control, has been applied during the past year in a considerable number of instances, and furnishes a practical course through which compliance with the law can be attained. Divestment other than direct stock sale is illustrated by SEC approval reported on December 26, 1941: exchanging 500,000 shares of the local Houston Lighting and Power Company's common stock for the National Power and Light (holding) Company's outstanding preferred stock.

If such disposition, direct sale or exchange of securities, is generally pursued, federal control over local companies will mostly disappear. At the same time, effective integration will not be achieved, and existing rates will be largely frozen into the selling price of the stock. The actual service territories will remain divided as they have been, and the problem of bringing about comprehensive coordination of power facilities will be left for future development of state and local policies.

Public Power Trends. Partly owing to the SEC readjustments, partly to the federal power projects, and partly to the public difficulties in dealing with private power companies, there has been a sharp trend toward extension of publicly organized power. This appears in several types of public movements and forms of organization.

The government owns and operates the generating plant and transmission lines, while distribution is effected through municipal plants, districts and cooperatives. In the TVA territory practically all municipalities have their own distribution. In the Bonneville area public distribution is less advanced, and is proceeding mostly by districts organized under state law. Every large federal project promotes municipal or other public distribution under state control.

The Santee Cooper Authority is typical of the emerging state systems of generation. It is a South Carolina state-owned corporation. It has a federal license to develop hydro power within the state, operate the plants, and sell the power wholesale. During the past year it purchased the distribution properties in several localities, and within the state is promoting local public distribution.

Another type of public power is represented by Nebraska. Originally, through PWA financing, three public power districts were established under the 1933 state enabling act; they have been virtually consolidated into a single public hydro system. In addition, the Consumers Public Power District has been developed through negotiation and purchase of privately owned properties, and through financing with revenue bonds. During the past year it completed the acquisition of all the private properties in Nebraska, except those of the Nebraska Power Company in Omaha and vicinity. After acquisition it leased the large generating plants to the public hydros, which thus control the major generation within the state. A comprehensive public system has thus been established.

Throughout the country consideration is being given to municipal acquisition of the local electric properties. To make municipalization practicable, legislation is often needed to extend municipal powers, especially with respect to financing and methods of property acquisition. Thus the Arizona legislature adopted an act permitting municipalities to issue revenue bonds for acquisition of all utilities, supplementing the 1940 act which applied to the financing of water works.

In Iowa, following the SEC order for the dismemberment of large utility holding companies, the Des Moines city council authorized a committee to study the matter of electric municipalization and make recommendations to the council. Local groups in other Iowa cities, notably in Davenport and nearby municipalities, are studying the desirability of municipalization. This eastern Iowa movement is based partly on the cooperative hydro project on the Cedar River, for which the Federal Power Commission is expected to grant a license early in 1942; this project will have an immediate capacity of 50,000 kilowatts, and ultimately over 200,000 kilowatts, with distribution to be effected principally through rural cooperatives and municipalities.

In Illinois the state supreme court upheld the right of municipalities to compel private companies to remove their power facilities from the streets at the expiration of their local franchises. The state corporation commission had previously ruled that its approval is required for such action, and so had effectively prevented municipalization at the expiration of the franchises. The decision will soon affect several communities, particularly the efforts of Springfield to acquire the privately owned distribution properties and to consolidate them with the existing municipal system.

In a considerable number of communities there are duplicate public and private electric plants, and the desirability of complete public ownership has been often considered. During the past year Burlington, Vermont, negotiated for the purchase of the local private electric system (also the gas plant). Final consummation will reach into 1942, including a municipal referendum.

Apart from considering the problems of municipalization, cities have been confronted with special utility problems and methods of dealing with them. This has been accentuated by the war activities. Indicating a trend was the creation by Springfield, Massachusetts, of a local municipal commission which was charged with the responsibility of keeping continuous track of utility developments and to bring about systematic adjustments of rates through regular administration and showing of facts.

While the record of the exact number of municipal electric systems has never been definitely established (partly because of the lack of a clear concept as to what constitutes a municipal plant), in 1930 the number had been placed roughly at 2,000, while at the present time it appears to be passing the 2,500 mark.

The advance in municipal ownership has brought to live consideration many problems of planning, management, finance, rates, accounting, technical advice, etc. with respect to which intermunicipal cooperation would have great advantages. For several years there has been discussion of a comprehensive organization of municipal plants to furnish such cooperative assistance. While several state organizations have been launched, the consummation of a national body was brought about only during the past year: the American Public Power Association. Its offices are located at 734 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C., and Harold Kramer is secretary-manager.

Professional Organization: Utilities

American Water Works Association

The American Water Works Association was organized in 1881 to "advance the knowledge of the design, construction, operation and management of water works." Its activities in part are developed through regional or state sections, in part through general divisions, in part through technical committees, and in part through its monthly *Journal*. There are at present 25 regional sections, including active groups in Canada and Cuba. The largest sections are those in California and New York. Each has at least one meeting a year, with attendance ranging from 100 to more than 1,000 persons interested in the field. There are three professional divisions of the Association: plant management and operation, water purification, and finance and accounting. The programs at the annual convention of the Association are built around the activities of these divisions.

The technical work of the Association is organized under the Committee on Water Works Practice. This is a group of 15 men, all leaders in the field, selected so as to provide a cross section of the Association's field of interest. No technical pronouncements in the name of the Association are made until they are accepted by this committee and approved by its board of directors.

During 1941 four additional committees were established: defense; water purification practice; survival and retirement experience with water works facilities; municipal water works organization; and minimum recommended standards for valve boxes and covers, curb stop boxes and covers, and meter boxes and covers. A research project was assigned to New York University on the effects of electric grounding on water service pipe lines.

During the year 1941 the Association's *Journal* carried considerable material related to defense and priorities. The Association's headquarters office serves as a clearinghouse for the dissemination of information relating to the procurement of materials for the maintenance, repair and extension of water works facilities, and regulations relating to chemicals for use in water purification. In addition to the information that is published in its *Journal,* the Association also distributes information in the form of suggestions and official releases concerning the protection of public health, as well as the protection of public utilities during a time of national emergency.

Many of the Association's sections hold either one or more water works schools (conferences or in-service training institutes), and several cooperate in the procedure within their states which licenses the operators of water treatment plants. This is done in order to insure to the various communities as permanent and well-trained personnel as can be provided.

The Association maintains a full-time headquarters staff of eight persons available for conference or correspondence upon matters of general water works interest, including priorities and defense. On January 1, 1942, there were 4,177 paid members, including 3,473 active, 345 corporate (city boards, etc.), 216 associate (manufacturers), 28 honorary, 20 junior, and 95 affiliates. The Association has had more than 45 per cent increase in membership during the past four years.—HARRY E. JORDAN, secretary, 22 East 40 Street, New York.

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PUBLIC UTILITY REGULATION. By William E. Mosher and Finla G. Crawford. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1933. 612pp. $5.

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PUBLIC UTILITY VALUATION. By John Bauer and Nathaniel Gold. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33 Street, New York. 1934. 477pp. $3.50.

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Directory of Electric Utilities (1941 edition). Data on each of the approximately 4,400 privately and publicly owned operating electric utilities. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 1941. 800pp. $2.

Economic Implications of Public Utility Holding Company Operations. By M. H. Waterman. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor. 178pp. $1.

Electric Power Statistics. (A loose-leaf statistical service.) 24 monthly and annual reports on (1) consumption of fuel for production of electric energy, (2) scheduled additions and construction expenditures, (3) production of electric energy and capacity of plants, (4) movement of electric energy across state lines, (5) installed water power capacity in United States, and (6) electric power statistics, 1920-1940. Federal Power Commission, Washington, D.C. 1941. $2 a year.

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(1) Supplement to Port and Terminal Charges at United States Seaports. 82pp. 10 cents. (2) Supplement to Port and Terminal Charges at United States Great Lake Ports. 20pp. 5 cents. Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors, United States Engineer Department. Government Printing Office. Washington, D.C. 1941.

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CIVIL AERONAUTICS JOURNAL. (Semimonthly.) Civil Aeronautics Administration. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $1.

ELECTRICAL WORLD. (Weekly.) McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $5.

GAS AGE. (Fortnightly.) 9 East 38 Street, New York. $3.

JOURNAL OF LAND AND PUBLIC UTILITY ECONOMICS. (Quarterly.) Northwestern University, School of Commerce, 337 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. $5.

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TRANSIT JOURNAL. (Monthly.) McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42 Street, New York. $3.

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Fire Administration

Developments in 1941

By Percy Bugbee

General Manager, National Fire Protection Association, Boston

Civilian defense. The importance of fire protection and fire prevention to a country at war is by now self-evident. There are several aspects to fire protection in wartime: (1) protection against fire, accidental or due to sabotage, for military establishments and for manufacturing facilities for military equipment such as airplanes; (2) protection against fires due to possible incendiary bombing; (3) protection for homes, commercial buildings, manufactured goods, and foodstuffs, where any fire loss has an indirect if not a direct effect on the national welfare.

Naturally enough, during 1941 the most important aspects of fire control and administration were those concerned with fire protection as a part of civilian defense. The widespread use of incendiary bombs as a weapon of modern warfare has focused public attention upon the destructiveness of fire and the need of a knowledge of at least the elements of fire prevention and control, and throughout the past year there has consequently been a very large demand on the part of the public as a whole for fire protection and prevention information. The experience with incendiary bombs in England during the air raids has been generously made available to fire authorities in this country. From all available information it appears that fire fighting in England has become almost a house-to-house proposition, with every householder trained in handling incendiary bombs as they fall. All fire fighting forces in England have been consolidated under the national government. We can and have learned much from the British experience. There has been a tendency to suggest that we should duplicate their setup in this country. This would appear unnecessary because the chances of sustained raids with fire bombs such as experienced in England do not seem at all likely in this country.

During 1941, with the organization of the Office of Civilian Defense in Washington, state defense councils, and thousands of local defense councils, problems of strengthening existing fire fighting forces in equipment and manpower have been paramount. Surveys show that many fire departments are inadequately equipped and manned even for normal peacetime fire fighting. A survey made by the National Fire Protection Association disclosed that of 3,887 pumpers and ladder trucks in service in 365 United States cities of 20,000 population and over, 2,016, or 52 per cent, were over 15 years old. While much of this older apparatus is useful as reserve equipment, it should not be depended on for front-line fire fighting. Clarification of the confused apparatus situation had not been entirely carried through in 1941, but undoubtedly in the coming year much progress will be made. As a result of action of the Priorities Board, apparatus will be standardized and the frills removed, and it seems probable that a considerable quantity of standardized auxiliary equipment to meet the war emergency may be purchased and provided to cities by the federal government.

Up to the end of 1941 comparatively few cities in the country had enlisted and trained any considerable number of auxiliary firemen. Here again there will probably be a very large development along this line in 1942. Unless the enlistment and training of auxiliaries is carefully planned, there are many headaches in connection with it. In 1941, the NFPA set up a national Committee on Firemen's Training, and its first job was to prepare material on the training requirements for auxiliary firemen for the Office of Civilian Defense.

Other problems connected with the fire protection work of local defense councils are the organization of private fire brigades in all important industrial properties; special protection measures for plants producing war supplies, power stations, and other key structures such as telephone central offices; study of existing water supplies and planning for emergency water supplies; study of existing signaling systems and planning for emergency signaling systems; and special campaigns to remove useless combustible material from all buildings, including dwellings.

In September, 1941, the Office of Civilian Defense set up a Fire Defense Division, and a special technical advisory committee to that division was appointed. Many of the state defense councils have created the office of state fire coordinator to handle fire protection matters on a statewide basis. In the majority of cities creating local defense councils, the city fire chief has been logically put in charge of local fire protection matters. At the request of the Office of Civilian Defense the Chemical Warfare Service of the United States Army set up a special training school for the training of key men from fire and police departments throughout the country in methods of handling explosive and incendiary bombs.

Early in 1941, the NFPA produced a 220-page manual on fire defense which was a compilation of all available material on air-set fires, bombs, sabotage, civilian defense, fire fighting, and the safeguarding of industrial production for defense. This manual has been largely used by government agencies and others as the guide for fire administration in the emergency.

The year 1942 will undoubtedly see large developments along all of the lines mentioned above. All of the evidence indicates that unlike our experience in the first World War, there has been up to now little or no serious fire sabotage in this country or Canada. Fire has always been the favorite weapon of the foreign agent bent on malicious destruction, and it is possible that in 1942 we shall have to face many deliberate attempts to destroy or hamper war production by set fires. The Federal Bureau of Investigation is the federal government agency responsible for protection against sabotage and is fully aware of this possibility.

Fires and Fire Losses. Preliminary estimates as to the fire loss for the year 1941 indicate a loss of $320,000,000, which compares with a loss of $306,000,000 in 1940 and $313,000,000 in 1939. The increase in loss is not as large as was expected in a year when production facilities throughout the country were enormously increased, with consequent inevitable increase in fire hazard. The principal fire of the year was the $15,000,000 fire in rubber storage at Fall River, Massachusetts. This fire was the largest fire in a single group of industrial buildings ever known in the United States. It is a supreme object lesson in the necessity of limiting the amount of valuable material stored at one point subject to one fire.

The year was marked by a number of serious waterfront fires of great destructiveness at Norfolk, New Orleans, Jersey City, Brooklyn, Jacksonville, and Boston. To meet this serious situation, the NFPA produced and distributed widely a suggested ordinance regulating the construction and protection of piers and wharves. This ordinance was approved by the American Association of Port Authorities and is also being used as a basis of recommendations by the United States Coast Guard.

The most recent study by the NFPA of the distribution of losses by occupancy and causes discloses that for the year 1940 there were approximately 725,000 fires in the United States, of which 355,000 were in dwellings. The principal causes of these fires continue to be such well-known ones as careless smoking, sparks on combustible roofs, defective chimneys, defective heating equipment, and misuse of electrical equipment.

Training. Training activities for firemen reached a new high in 1941. Not only has the number of firemen receiving training increased, but the quality and scope of training have greatly improved. Figures indicate that more than 65,000 firemen from over 4,000 fire departments received training under statewide programs during the year. These figures do not include attendance at regular city fire department drill schools, but refer to the state and regional training programs. There are now only four states that do not report some form of statewide firemen's training program. These are Arizona, South Carolina, Utah, and Idaho. Firemen's training programs appear to be far ahead of training programs for other municipal employees.

Standards. A number of important new standards were developed and adopted in the fire field in 1941. One that attracted wide interest was a standard on Anesthetic Gases and Hospital Operating Rooms, prepared by the NFPA Committee on Gases. Another was a standard on trailer pumps and other auxiliary pumping equipment, prepared by the NFPA Committee on Municipal Fire Apparatus. The NFPA Committee on Static Electricity produced a completely revised, comprehensive pamphlet which was a major contribution to this little known but important subject. The NFPA Committee on Hazardous Chemicals and Explosives prepared a suggested explosives ordinance for cities.

Fire Prevention. The campaign for the adoption of the model fireworks law continued with considerable success during 1941. The law was adopted last year in the important states of Arizona, Maryland, Ohio, Florida, and

Minnesota. Over half of the total population of the country now reside in states which have this law in effect.

The winner in the year-round fire prevention contest conducted by the National Fire Waste Council of the United States Chamber of Commerce for the year 1940 was Hartford, Connecticut, and the winner of the NFPA Fire Prevention Week Contest for 1941 was Memphis, Tennessee. Twelve hundred cities were entered in the latter contest, an indication of the widespread educational effort carried on during Fire Prevention Week each fall.

Fire prevention educational work received new impetus from two important sources during the past year. The General Federation of Women's Clubs passed a strong resolution at its annual meeting calling on all of its members to carry on a fire prevention campaign to reduce loss of life and property in home fires. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has been conducting a fire prevention campaign among the hundreds of thousands of home owners with whom it is in contact.

Fire Department Statistics

DATA on the expenditures, types and amount of equipment, fire stations, and personnel of fire departments, and on fire losses and fire insurance classification are shown in Table XIII-A for cities over 25,000; similar data, with the exception of data on fire stations and fire losses, appear in Table XIII-B for cities between 10,000 and 25,000. Included for the first time are the number of full-time fire prevention employees and data on radio-equipped fire apparatus for cities over 25,000.

Number of Fire Department Employees. Table XIII-A shows for cities over 25,000, first, the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees; and second, the number of full-time fire prevention employees. The 68 cities over 25,000 with some volunteer firemen are listed in a note at the end of Table XIII-A. Table XIII-B, in addition to full-time paid employees, shows the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded. Table 1 shows the average number of full-time paid employees per 1,000 population for all cities in the several population groups, excluding those with volunteer departments; for this purpose volunteer departments are defined as those in which full-time paid men comprise less than one-half of the total reported personnel. For cities over 25,000 the average number of fire employees is 1.35 per 1,000 population as compared with 1.34 a year ago; and for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 the average number is 1.06 per 1,000 population which is the same as a year ago. Table 3 shows that the median number of employees per 1,000 population ranges from 1.41 for cities of 100,000 to 250,000 population to 1.20 for cities from 25,000 to 50,000.

The number of full-time fire prevention employees per 100 total full-time paid employees in cities over 25,000 population varies with the size of the city, except in cities from 25,000 to 50,000. The number of full-time fire prevention employees per 100 full-time paid employees varies from 2.45 in cities over 500,000 to 1.50 in cities from 50,000 to 100,000, with an average of 2.13 for all cities over 25,000. Many cities reported men assigned to fire prevention activities on a part-time basis, but these were not included in Table XIII-A.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF FULL-TIME PAID FIRE EMPLOYEES IN CITIES OVER 10,000 AND NUMBER OF FIRE PREVENTION EMPLOYEES AND FIRE STATIONS IN CITIES OVER 25,000

Population Group	Total Number of Fire Employees			Number of Full-Time Fire Prevention Employees			Number of Fire Stations		
	No. of Cities Reporting*	No. of Employees	No. Per 1,000 Pop.	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Employees	No. Per 100 Total Employees*	No. of Cities Reporting	No. of Fire Stations	No. Per 100,000 Pop.
Cities over 500,000......	14	29,331	1.31	14	718	2.45	14	1,081	4.83
250,000 to 500,000.......	22	10,475	1.39	22	223	2.13	22	580	7.71
100,000 to 250,000.......	54	10,977	1.43	54	187	1.70	55	675	8.66
50,000 to 100,000........	99	9,551	1.45	96	138	1.50	105	739	10.21
25,000 to 50,000.........	181	8,093	1.27	171	178	2.31	210	799	10.91
All over 25,000..........	370	68,427	1.35	357	1,444	2.13	406	3,874	7.41
10,000 to 25,000.........	324*	5,531	1.06	...	....	...	...	....	....
All over 10,000..........	694*	73,958	1.33	...	....	...	...	....	...

* The total number of full-time paid fire employees includes the number of full-time fire prevention employees. Excluded from the tabulation of total number of full-time paid employees and from that of full-time fire prevention men were one city between 100,000 and 250,000 population, seven cities between 50,000 and 100,000 population, and 30 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, because those cities reported having more volunteer than full-time paid employees; 338 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 were excluded for the same reason from the tabulation of total number of full-time paid employees.

Number of Pieces of Fire Equipment. Cities were asked to report (1) the number of pumpers of 500 gallons-per-minute capacity or larger, (2) the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons-per-minute-capacity, (3) the number of city service ladder trucks, (4) the number of aerial ladder trucks, and (5) the number of quadruple combinations. These data are shown in this order in Table XIII-A but only the total number of equipment units is shown in Table XIII-B. No attempt has been made to summarize these data because of the varying capacities of the different pieces of equipment, varying building heights within different cities, etc. The equipment needs of a city depend upon the kinds of areas to be protected and the types of risks.

Table 1 presents a summary of the number of fire stations per 100,000 population in each of the five population groups for which these data are available. The number of stations ranges from 4.83 per 100,000 in cities over 500,000 to 10.91 stations in cities of 25,000 to 50,000. There has been a slight increase in the number of fire stations in all population groups during 1941, the average for all cities over 25,000 being 7.4 per 100,000 population as compared to 7.3 at the beginning of 1941.

Radio. Table XIII-A reports one- and two-way radio equipment on the five types of fire apparatus also included in that table. One-way equipment is predominant in cities above 250,000 and, to a lesser extent, in cities from 25,000 to 100,000, but two-way radio is more common in cities from 100,000 to 250,000. A total of 132 cities reporting one- and two-way radio equipment on fire apparatus. It can safely be assumed that any city with radio equipment on fire apparatus also provides such equipment on one or more officers' cars. Eighty cities have radio equipment on officers' cars but not on fire apparatus.

Fire Department Salaries. Tables XIII-A and XIII-B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of firemen (privates) and salaries of fire chiefs. In a few cities the entrance salary shown applies only for three months, more often it applies for six months or a year, and sometimes longer. Table 3, which summarizes these data, shows that the spread between median entrance and median maximum salaries ranges from $180 in cities between 10,000 and 25,000, to $312 in cities between 100,000 and 250,000 and to $512 in cities over 500,000. Differences between population groups are smallest in entrance salaries and greatest in chiefs' salaries: the median entrance salary in the smallest cities is $1,500 and in the largest cities $1,843, and the median chief's salary is $2,040 in the smallest cities and $6,850 in the largest cities.

TABLE 2

FIRE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1941 AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting*	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Fire Department Expenditures: 1941					Retirement	
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total	No. of Cities with System	Per Cent of Cities Making Payment
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita			
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	$76,343	$2.93	$89,334	$3.99	85.5	14	85.7
250,000 to 500,000	22	7,526	21,315	2.83	25,864	3.44	82.4	22	90.9
100,000 to 250,000	54	7,682	22,476	2.93	27,656	3.60	81.3	52	88.5
50,000 to 100,000	98	6,754	18,550	2.75	22,887	3.39	81.0	95	78.9
25,000 to 50,000	180	6,317	15,142	2.40	19,941	3.16	75.9	176	74.4
10,000 to 25,000	320	5,137	8,937	1.74	12,412	2.42	72.0	374	62.8
All over 10,000	688	55,784	$162,763	$2.92	$198,094	$3.55	82.2	733	70.8

* One city in the population group between 100,000 and 250,000, six cities between 50,000 and 100,000, 29 cities between 25,000 and 50,000, and 338 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have been excluded from the tabulation of expenditures because they had volunteer departments, i.e., they reported having more volunteer than full-time employees. Also excluded are cities which reported salaries and wages or total expenditures but not both.

With only two exceptions, median salaries for firemen in Table 3 are higher than corresponding median values reported last year (see 1941 YEAR BOOK, page 400.) One exception is the median maximum salary for firemen for cities over 500,000, but for this group the lowest and first and third quartile values have increased over those reported last year, while the highest ($3,000 in New York City) has remained the same. The other exception is the fire chief's salary in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population, but the lower median value this year is due to the inclusion of salaries below $1,200 which were excluded last year. However, the maximum chief's salary for this population group is $200 larger than the corresponding figure last year. These larger median salaries reflect salary increases given to municipal employees during 1941, which are reported in Tables VI-A and VI-B.

Method of Appointment of Fire Chiefs. Tables XIII-A and XIII-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the fire chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required by other authorities. In 25 per cent of the 1,043 reporting cities the fire chief is appointed by the city council, in 28 per cent by the mayor, in 12 per cent by the fire or safety board, in 16 per cent by the city manager, and in 10 per cent by the fire or safety commissioner; in 0.5 per cent of the cities he is elected by the people, and in 8.5 per cent he is elected by members of the volunteer fire department.

Fire Department Expenditures. Municipal officials were asked to report the expenditures for the year 1941 or the last fiscal year for: (1) fire department salaries and wages; (2) the amount paid *by the city* into retirement system fund for firemen; (3) the amount paid for hydrant rental (water service); and (4) all other fire expenditures including new equipment. In the tabulation of these figures in Tables XIII-A and XIII-B the total expenditure figure includes the amounts in the other columns and also "all other expenditures." The "Retirement" column includes all ascertainable payments *by the city* into the retirement fund from whatever source derived. Every effort has been made, however, to exclude from this column direct benefits paid to retired employees, although such amounts are included in total expenditures; also excluded are payments into the city pension funds by states. In cities having combined police and fire funds, payments were allocated to the fire and police departments in the ratio of total wage expenditures. In those cities having city or state funds for several classes of employees for which it is impossible to allocate the payment for the police department, no amount has been shown in the "Retirement" column or included in the "Total Expenditures" column. Wherever no amount is shown in the "Retirement" column, however, some indication (see code at beginning of Table XIII-A) has been made in the column as to the existence and/or type of retirement system; the column may thus be used to determine whether individual cities have retirement systems and if the city contributes.

Table 2 analyzes for the several population groups expenditures for salaries and wages and total expenditures per capita. Omitted are cities with volunteer fire departments (i.e., departments in which more than half of the personnel are not full-time paid employees). Total per capita expenditures vary rather consistently with the size of the cities. Expenditures for salaries and wages were 82.2 per cent of total expenditures in 1941, as compared to 80.8 in 1940, and 81.3 per cent in 1939 for fire departments in cities over 10,000. The $3.55 per capita total expense for fire departments in all cities over 10,000 in 1941 is exactly the same as for 1940 (see 1941 YEAR BOOK, page 399), but per capita expenditures for salaries and wages in 1941 were $2.92 as compared to $2.87 in 1940.

Of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000, 338, or 51.1 per cent, reported having more volunteer than full-time paid firemen. No expenditures for salaries

Table 3

Fire Loss, Fire Department Employees, and Salaries in Cities Over 10,000[1]

	Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
Fire Loss per Capita, 1941 [2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	10	22	53	103	196	. . .
Lowest	$ .66	$ .39	$ .40	$ .14	$ .11	. . .
Lower Quartile	.98	1.12	.99	.81	.71	. . .
Median	1.36	1.62	1.40	1.17	1.25	. . .
Upper Quartile	2.25	1.99	2.66	1.76	2.21	. . .
Highest	3.26	8.94	7.83	7.87	7.86	. . .
Average Annual Fire Loss Per Capita (1937–41) [2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	12	23	55	105	200	. . .
Lowest	$ .81	$ .65	$ .46	$ .26	$ .29	. . .
Lower Quartile	1.01	1.20	1.02	.93	.86	. . .
Median	1.32	1.50	1.53	1.24	1.40	. . .
Upper Quartile	2.01	1.87	1.94	1.86	2.14	. . .
Highest	2.85	2.97	9.39	4.18	6.91	. . .
Fire Loss Per Building Fire, 1941						
Number of Cities Reporting	12	22	53	100	199	. . .
Lowest	$ 171	$ 153	$ 115	$ .36	$ 11	. . .
Lower Quartile	294	249	212	175	142	. . .
Median	414	365	341	311	270	. . .
Upper Quartile	557	764	579	493	519	. . .
Highest	1,112	3,406	36,463	2,961	6,708	. . .
No. of Building Fires Per 1,000 Pop. (1941) [2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	13	22	53	101	201	. . .
Lowest	2.2	1.9	2.0	0.5	1.0	. . .
Lower Quartile	2.3	2.7	3.4	3.1	3.0	. . .
Median	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.0	4.4	. . .
Upper Quartile	5.5	4.6	5.6	5.6	6.2	. . .
Highest	10.6	9.7	9.6	13.2	20.3	. . .
Number of Fire Department Employees Per 1,000 Pop. (1942) [2]						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	22	54	100	179	. . .
Lowest	.87	.92	.76	.73	.54	. . .
Lower Quartile	1.13	1.25	1.19	1.08	.97	. . .
Median	1.30	1.40	1.41	1.30	1.20	. . .
Upper Quartile	1.55	1.56	1.67	1.63	1.52	. . .
Highest	2.01	1.89	2.33	3.59	2.81	. . .
Entrance Salary of Firemen (January, 1942)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	106	206	571
Lowest	$1,600	$1,080	$1,200	$ 280	$ 720	$ 538
Lower Quartile	1,638	1,455	1,550	1,440	1,440	1,200
Median	1,843	1,720	1,728	1,655	1,620	1,500
Upper Quartile	2,010	1,832	1,900	1,868	1,800	1,700
Highest	2,160	2,160	2,100	2,200	2,311	2,300
Maximum Salary of Firemen (January, 1942)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	106	207	576
Lowest	$1,900	$1,740	$1,560	$ 280	$ 900	$ 538
Lower Quartile	2,183	1,800	1,920	1,722	1,680	1,500
Median	2,355	1,980	2,040	1,890	1,860	1,680
Upper Quartile	2,655	2,160	2,190	2,166	2,100	1,920
Highest	3,000	2,500	2,700	3,000	2,750	3,000
Salary of Fire Chief (January, 1942)						
Number of Cities Reporting	14	22	55	106	204	579
Lowest	$5,600	$2,400	$2,400	$1,000	$ 200	$ 20
Lower Quartile	6,218	4,200	3,600	2,940	2,400	1,680
Median	6,850	4,950	4,000	3,346	2,750	2,040
Upper Quartile	7,940	5,400	4,500	4,000	3,123	2,400
Highest	12,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,000	5,240

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[1] For an explanation of medians and quartiles, see page 14.

[2] Rates are based on 1940 census figures.

and wages have been shown for these cities in Table XIII-B, but rather a code designation explained on page 457 has been used to indicate the method of payment to volunteer firemen. Of the 272 cities reporting the method of payment to volunteer firemen, 18.4 per cent pay lump sums to the companies, 16.9 per cent pay a monthly or annual salary, 19.5 per cent pay on the basis of hours worked, 14.0 per cent pay on the basis of the number of fires, and 6.2 per cent combine two of the foregoing bases of payment; 25 per cent of the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 however, make no payment whatsoever. Thirty-eight of the 410 cities over 25,000 also reported having more volunteer than full-time paid firemen.

Retirement Systems. Of the 1,072 cities of more than 10,000 population, 733, or 68.4 per cent, have some kind of retirement plan for fire employees, and 70.8 per cent of the 733 cities with a system make some payment to a retirement fund (see Table 2). Eighty-eight of the 92 cities over 100,000 (two not reporting) have a retirement plan for fire employees, while only 374, or 56.5 per cent, of the 662 cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have a retirement system.

Fire Losses. Data on per capita fire losses in 1941, average annual per capita fire losses for 1937 to 1941 inclusive, number of building fires per 1,000 population in 1941 and fire loss per building fire in 1941 are shown in Table XIII-A for cities over 25,000 and summarized in Table 3. Data on the number of building fires per 1,000 population indicate the effectiveness of fire prevention activities, while the loss per building fire shows some indication of the fire department's efficiency in fighting fires. All fire loss data were obtained from fire chiefs early in 1942 by the National Fire Protection Association and supplied to the YEAR BOOK. In reducing fire loss figures to a per capita basis the 1940 census figures were used. The fire loss data are useful in determining the trend of fire losses in given cities and in making comparisons between cities. Such comparisons, however, can be valid only to the extent that the basic data are complete and accurate. The fire loss figures on which the tabulation in Table XIII-A is based, though far from perfect, are the best available and are obtained from the losses as compiled by the respective fire departments. For some of the cities, the figures are accurate and reliable. However, there is considerable variation in the diligence with which they are compiled and in some cases the figures may be 40 per cent or more under the actual totals which might be obtained if all fire losses were recorded.

A record of the per capita fire loss of a single city over a period of years offers a valid statement of the trend of fire losses in that city. Comparisons between cities on the same basis are far less reliably indicative, for there may be wide variations in fire risk among cities of the same size. The per capita figures, however, show the amount of fire loss in simple terms and are therefore useful in drawing attention to the fire loss problem, in stimulating the investigation of fire causes, and in developing a collective interest in improved fire defenses. Per capita fire loss figures are helpful in judging whether or not the loss record of the city has been generally high, average, or low. They should not be used to try to prove much more about the fire situation of the city. In making intercity comparisons the five-year average will be found more reliable than the index for 1941, since a single large fire can greatly affect the one-year loss figure.

The loss per building fire is obtained by dividing the total losses by the number of fires in buildings. This is believed to give a more useful index than if the total losses were divided by the total of all fires or all alarms. Every fire department answers many alarms for emergencies other than fires, and in a typical city at least half of all the actual fires will be trivial in nature such as dumps, automobiles, grass, rubbish outdoors, and the like. On the other hand, practically all of the fire losses occur in buildings. It is believed, therefore, that the loss per building fire is a figure which, taken with other information, may help to appraise the general fire situation in a given city. Effective fire-fighting will tend greatly to lower this index, but the average loss will also reflect to some degree the relative fire hazard of the city.

Fire Insurance Classification. Fire insurance rates on property in a city depend in part upon the fire insurance class of the municipality. The classification of a city is determined by rating engineers through the use of the Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in making an engineering appraisal of fire protection facilities. For the cities over 25,000 population the classification is determined by engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, while the classification for the smaller cities is determined by engineers of the state rating organizations, which are private agencies, except in Texas where the rating is done by a state agency. The Texas Fire Insurance Department has its own grading system which is applied in all cities in that state regardless of size. But in all other states the Grading Schedule of the National Board or some modification of it is used.

The classification of a city is determined by the number of points of deficiency assessed because conditions are below the standards prescribed in the Schedule. Points of deficiency are charged for each defect and the city with the highest number of deficiency points has the lowest grading. The city in which fire protection facilities are considered most able to cope with fire and in which the fire hazard is the least is the one receiving the lowest number of deficiency points. The total possible number of points of deficiency is 5,000 distributed over nine major items: water supply, fire department, fire alarm, police, building laws, hazards, structural conditions, climatic conditions, and divergence in grading of water supply and fire department. A city is then placed in one of 10 classes according to the total points of deficiency charged against its fire defenses. For example, if the total number of points of deficiency falls between 0 and 500 points the city is in Class 1, between 501 and 1,000 points in Class 2, between 1,001 and 1,500 points in Class 3, etc.[1]

Tables XIII-A and XIII-B present for the cities over 10,000 population the total insurance class, total number of points of deficiency charged against the nine factors listed above, the number of points of deficiency charged against the fire department, and the year in which the city was last graded. The distribution of cities according to the total classification and the classification of the fire department is shown in Table 4 for all cities for which information was available. Sixty per cent of the cities over 25,000 are in Classes 3 and 4, with 7 per cent in Class 2, and 11 per cent in Classes 6 and 7. With respect to the cities between 10,000 and 25,000, only 13 per cent are in Classes 3 and 4, while nearly 55 per cent are in Classes 6 and 7. There is no city in Class 1, chiefly because of the deficiency points resulting from failure of the cities to provide specified restrictions on building construction. Another important reason in some cities is the number of deficiency points charged under "climatic conditions."

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[1] For detailed information on how insurance rates are established, an explanation of the procedure in determining a city's classification, and the relation of the classification to insurance rates, see Orin F. Nolting, *How Municipal Fire Defenses Affect Insurance Rates* (International City Managers' Association, 1939). 101pp. This report also contains a list of rating bureaus, the complete Grading Schedule of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and an explanation of the grading system used in Texas.

The fire department, as indicated above, is one of the nine factors considered in grading a city's fire defenses and its relative value is 1,500, or 30 per cent, of the total possible number of points of deficiency. Therefore the range in the points of deficiency that may be charged against a fire department is 0 to 1,500. If the fire department of a city has a deficiency falling between 0 and 150, the city is in Class 1 so far as the fire department is concerned, which is the highest or best rating. The fire department may be in Class 1, but the total fire insurance class for a city may be 2, 3, or 4 because of greater deficiency charges against other items in the Grading Schedule. The number of points of deficiency for each fire department is shown in Tables XIII-A and XIII-B. The class for any fire department can be determined from the following: Class 1—0 to 150 deficiency points; Class 2—151 to 300; Class 3—301 to 450; Class 4—451 to 600; Class 5—601 to 750; Class 6—751 to 900; Class 7—901 to 1,050; Class 8—1,051 to 1,200; Class 9—1,201 to 1,350; and Class 10—1,351 to 1,500 points of deficiency. The distribution of cities over 25,000, according to class of the fire department (Table 4) shows 40 per cent falling in Classes 3 and 4, with only the fire departments of Detroit and Milwaukee in Class 1 and of 30 other cities in Class 2. For the cities between 10,000 and 25,000 population, only the fire department of Bristol, Pennsylvania, is in Class 2, and the fire departments of three cities are in Class 3: Albany, Georgia; Pine Bluff, Arkansas; and North Tonawanda, New York.

Changes in the total fire insurance classification of cities and in the class of the fire department which resulted from regradings made during 1941 are discussed below, first for cities over 25,000, and second for cities between 10,000 and 25,000.

1. Cities over 25,000. The fire defenses of 26 cities of 25,000 or more population were regraded during 1941 by the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and surveys in two other cities were under way at the end of the year, which compares with an annual average of 26 cities of 25,000 or more regraded by the National Board during the 11-year period from 1930 to 1940. All except seven of the cities regraded in 1941 had been graded sometime during the previous 10 years, but the average number of years since the previous grading for all 26 cities was 8.6 years as compared to an average of seven years for the cities graded in 1939 and 1940.

As a result of the new survey in 1941, 15 of the 26 cities received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency, and in four of these cities the reduction was sufficiently large to place the city's fire defenses in a better class: Bloomfield, New Jersey, Class 4 to Class 2; St. Paul, Minnesota, Class 4 to Class 3; and East Cleveland, Ohio, and Little Rock, Arkansas, Class 5 to Class 4. The remaining 11 cities which received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency but not sufficient to put them into the next better class were: Ann Arbor, Michigan; Berwyn, Illinois; Gary and Mishawaka, Indiana; Easton, Pennsylvania; Yakima, Washington; Owensboro, Kentucky; Orange, New Jersey; Racine and Wausau, Wisconsin; and Amsterdam, New York.

TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF CITIES OVER 10,000 ACCORDING TO TOTAL FIRE INSURANCE CLASSIFICATION AND TO CLASSIFICATION OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

Fire Insurance Class	Total Fire Insurance Classification							Total Class— Cities 10,000 to 25,000	Classification of Fire Department	
	All Cities Over 25,000		Cities over 500,000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000		Cities Over 25,000	Cities 10,000 to 25,000
	Number in Each Class	Per Cent in Each Class								
1	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
2	27	7.0	7	6	6	4	4	0	30	1
3	104	26.8	5	11	30	38	20	3	64	3
4	129	33.2	1	6	15	38	69	62	73	22
5	85	21.9	0	0	3	18	64	154	66	54
6	42	10.8	0	0	1	5	36	201	52	116
7	1	0.3	0	0	0	0	1	78	34	107
8	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	83
9	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	30
10	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Reporting.....	388	100.0	13	23	55	103	194	511	340	428
Not reporting..	22		1	0	0	3	18	151	70	234

Eleven of the 26 cities over 25,000 population that were regraded in 1941 received a greater number of points of deficiency but in only three cities was the additional number of points of deficiency sufficient to put the city into the next poorer class: Colorado Springs, Colorado, and Kansas City, Kansas, from Class 3 to Class 4, and Muskogee, Oklahoma, from Class 4 to Class 5. The other cities receiving an increase in the total number of points of deficiency but remaining in the same class were: Quincy, Illinois; Wichita, Kansas; Erie, Scranton, Johnstown, and Williamsport, Pennsylvania; Dearborn, Michigan; and Louisville, Kentucky. At the end of 1941 new surveys were in progress in Bloomington, Indiana, and Nashua, New Hampshire.

The fire departments in 16 cities over 25,000, as a result of the regrading in 1941, received a reduction in the number of points of deficiency, and this was sufficient in eight cities to put the department into the next better class for the fire department: Little Rock, Arkansas; Berwyn, Illinois; Gary and Mishawaka, Indiana; Louisville, Kentucky; Bloomfield, New Jersey; Easton, Pennsylvania, and Wausau, Wisconsin. In eight other cities the number of deficiency points for the fire department was increased sufficiently to put the department in a poorer classification: Colorado Springs, Colorado; Quincy, Illinois; Kansas City, Kansas; Dearborn, Michigan; Muskogee, Oklahoma; and Scranton, Johnstown, and Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

2. Cities of 10,000 to 25,000. Forty-four cities with a population of 10,000 to 25,000 were regraded in 1941 by the rating organization (not the National Board of Fire Underwriters) operating in the several states. Available information concerning 40 of these cities shows that 24 received a reduction in the total number of points of deficiency (including five Texas cities), and in nine this reduction was sufficient to put the city into the next better class: Logan, Utah, and San Mateo, California, Class 5 to Class 4; Chillicothe, Ohio, and Kingsport, Tennessee, Class 6 to Class 5; Compton and Lynwood, California, and Ada, Oklahoma, Class 7 to Class 6; Collingswood, New Jersey, E to D; and Gloucester City, New Jersey, F to E. Five Texas cities received reductions in key rates as follows: Big Spring, 29 to 28; Borger, 51 to 38; Longview, 23 to 22; Marshall, 27 to 24; and Temple, 21 to 19. Sixteen cities between 10,000 and 25,000 received an increase in the total number of points of deficiency as the result of the new grading, and in six cities this was sufficient to put the city into the next poorer class: Rensselaer, New York, Class 4 to Class 5; Rapid City, South Dakota, and Stevens Point, Wisconsin, Class 5 to Class 6; Ashtabula, Ohio, and Sapulpa, Oklahoma, Class 6 to Class 7; and Bismarck, North Dakota, Class 7 to Class 8. Irondequoit, New York, was graded in 1941 for the first time, and at the end of the year new surveys were in progress in Cairo and Highland Park, Illinois. All except two of the cities regraded in 1941 had been graded previously during the 10 years 1931–40, and the average number of years since the previous grading was 6.3 years, as compared with nearly 8.6 years for the cities over 25,000.

For 31 cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population for which data are available, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department was decreased in 16 cities, and this was sufficient in nine of these cities to put the department into a better class: Fairfield, Alabama; Lynwood, California; Henderson and Frankfort, Kentucky; Hastings, Nebraska; Little Falls, New York; Bismarck, North Dakota; Ada, Oklahoma; and Kingsport, Tennessee. In 15 of the 31 cities the fire department received a greater number of points of deficiency, sufficient in eight cities to put the fire department into a poorer class: Compton and Vallejo, California; Fort Myers, Florida; Brookfield, Illinois; Ashtabula, Ohio; Sapulpa, Oklahoma; Rapid City, South Dakota; and Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Rating Bureaus. Information about the classification of a city's fire defenses can be obtained only from the state or regional rating organization having jurisdiction. The National Board of Fire Underwriters does not include this information in its survey report to officials of cities over 25,000 population but prints such information on a single summary sheet for each city, these sheets being made available to company members and to insurance rating agencies. The rating organizations in some areas are reluctant to make available the summary of gradings on cities. For example, the rating agency for New England states except New Hampshire did not make available any grading data for cities in the states of Maine, Vermont, and Rhode Island (except Providence), and furnished only the total class for cities in Connecticut and Massachusetts.

Table XIII-A

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1942

This table includes all urban places over 25,000 population listed in the 1940 census, except Arlington County, Virginia, and Belvedere township, California. All these data were reported to the Year Book late in 1941 and early in 1942 by city officials, except the number of building fires and the fire loss data which were obtained from city officials in March, 1942, by the National Fire Protection Association, and the insurance grading data which were supplied by the several rating agencies or by state officials in February, 1942, except as indicated in notes at end of Table XIII-B. ¶ Under "Number of Employees," the first figure is the number of full-time paid firemen, officers, and civilian employees; the second, in Table XIII-A only, is the number of full-time fire prevention employees. The letter "v" after the figure, in Table XIII-A only, indicates that the city has some volunteer firemen and the number is shown in a note at the end of this table. ¶ Under "Number of Pieces of Equipment," the first number is the number of pumpers of 500 gallons per minute capacity or larger, the second is the number of hose wagons and pumpers under 500 gallons per minute, the third is the number of city service ladder trucks, the fourth is the number of aerial ladder trucks, and the fifth is the number of quadruple combinations. All other equipment is excluded. ¶ Under "Radio" is given the number of pieces of equipment that have one- and two-way radio; a double dagger (‡) indicates that one or more officers' cars only are so equipped. ¶ Under "Number of Companies and Stations," the number of fire companies precedes the number of stations. The number of companies sometimes exceeds the number of pieces of equipment because of rescue, salvage, and miscellaneous companies. ¶ Expenditures are for calendar year 1941, or last fiscal year, whichever was reported; "L" indicates less than $500. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown if more than one-half of the employees are volunteers. Under "Retirement," amount shown is the payment by the city into the pension or retirement fund, and does not include benefits paid from the fund or direct appropriations by the city to retired employees. Under "Hydrant Rental," "N" indicates none. "Total Expenditures" include new equipment and all other expenditures. ¶ The 1940 population figures were used in computing all fire loss data. A section mark (§), in Table XIII-A only, indicates that the average fire loss was computed from only three or four of the last five years. ¶ Under "Total Fire Insurance Class. . . ." the four figures in order are the total or final fire insurance class, the total points of deficiency for the city, the number of points of deficiency for the fire department only, and the year the last grading was made. See preceding article for further explanations: also notes at the end of Table XIII-B. An (*) refers to notes at end of table a (†) indicates 1940 figures; leaders (. . . .) indicate data are unknown. Capital letters under "Salaries and Wages" are explained on page 457.

Fire Chief—How Appointed

A—by city manager
B—by fire or safety board
C—by city council
D—elected by fire department
E—elected by the people
M—by mayor
S—by fire or safety commissioner or director
‡—city has commission government

Retirement Expenditures (if no payment shown)

AU—payment to retirement system by city but amount unknown
NP—no payment by city although retirement system exists
NS—no regular retirement system
U—retirement system exists but unknown if city contributes

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Fire Prevention	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-Way	Radio Two-Way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Department Expenditures: 1941 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Fire Loss Per Capita 1941	Ave. Per Capita 1937–41	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1941	Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
Over 1,000,000																
Chicago, Ill., 3,397	2,958–47	$2,140–2,880	$10,000M	113–3–14–36–7	9	3	21–141	$7,808	$2,222	N	$10,426	. . . .	. . . .	3.3†	$434†	3–1189 289 39
Detroit, Mich., 1,623	1,613–9	2,000–2,640	7,920B	60–10–20–10–0	‡	0	99–79	4,247	609	N	5,301	$1.76	$1.51	4.3	406	2–632 100 35

New York,N.Y.,7,455	11,137-400	1,600-3,000	12,500M	228-128-2-128-0	0-11	388-268	33,089	2,043	N	35,802	1.32	1.12	2.2†	569†	no grading	
Philadelphia, Pa.,1,931	2,243-50	1,825-2,190	7,500M	98-55-0-35-1	20-0	110-86	5,000	NP	...	5,280	2.56	1.77	2.3	1,112	2-614	216 31
500,000 to 1,000,000																
Baltimore, Md., 859..	1,485-8	1,600-1,900	5,600B	52-6-8-16-3	21-7	91-75	2,865	243	N	3,490	2.14	1.99	5.9	362	2-739	183 32
Boston, Mass., 771...	1,549-52	1,600-2,100	6,500M	50-47-9-22-0	13-10	89-50	3,238	486	N	4,034	...	2.85§	5.0†	521†	2-note 3	
Buffalo, N. Y., 576...	852-9	1,900-2,250	6,300M	33-0-1-13-0	10-3	55-36	2,048	361	$119	2,635	1.40	1.13	2.3	617	2-996	290 33
Cleveland, Ohio, 878..	1,041-31	1,800-2,420	6,440S	38-5-1-14-0	7-15	59-41	2,735	NP	N	2,939	3.26	2.02	10.6	307	3-1460	718 31
Milwaukee, Wis., 587.	798-21	1,860-2,220	6,500B	34-3-12-3-0	12-0	48-37	1,800	320	100	2,067	.90	.98	3.2	281	2-855	122 34
Pittsburgh, Pa., 672..	853-0	1,650-2,310	5,970S	51-5-12-12-0	0-0	53-51	1,929	394	34	2,375	.66	.91	3.9	171	3-1341	440 24
St. Louis, Mo., 816...	852-..	1,680-2,160	5,600S	51-3-10-13-0	12-2.	77-45	1,976	155	N	2,296	...	1.11§	...	...	4-1553	501 32
San Francisco,Cal.,635	1,234-30	2,160-2,400	7,200B	47-6-13-3-0	18-0	78-54	3,144	589	N	4,173	...	...	6.0†	...	3-1081	207 38
Washington, D.C.,663	885-10	1,900-2,400	8,000C	30-30-0-15-0	0-0	47-35	2,253	452	N	2,913	1.06	.81	3.7	289	2-891	203 ..
250,000 to 500,000																
Atlanta, Ga., 302.....	350-6	1,740-2,100	5,000B	23-0-7-5-0	0-‡	30-20	749	76	N	920	.82	1.29	3.8	218	3-1419	431 33
Birmingham, Ala., 268	281-5	1,740-1,980	5,000C‡	27-0-1-3-0	0-‡	30-24	572	37	65	716	1.60	1.47	4.5	357	3-1482	523 39
Cincinnati, Ohio, 456..	663-9	1,200-1,980	6,000A	38-0-9-6-1	‡-0	55-37	1,288	252	N	1,663	1.30	1.53	3.5	373	3-1316	388 33
Columbus, Ohio, 306..	384-14	1,920-2,160	4,500S	29-2-4-4-0	0-7	29-19	731	222	N	1,135	1.09	1.16	5.7	190	4-1695	391 33
Dallas, Tex., 295.....	458-10	1,320-1,800	5,000A	24-0-6-2-0	32-0	36-22	848	78	N	1,018	3.15	2.97	1.9	1,659	3-1225	351 31
Denver, Colo., 322...	405-11	1,740-1,920	4,200S	16-4-5-4-1	2-6	32-21	791	93	102	1,138	...	1.19§	...	...	4-1546	422 38
Houston, Tex., 385...	550-14	1,080-1,800	6,000M‡	27-0-8-0-0	0-5	50-29	931	NP	N	991	1.13	1.59§	3.6	310	4-1672	278 29
Indianapolis, Ind., 387	607-13	1,700-2,100	5,200M	31-0-12-4-0	10-1	13-29	1,265	174	N	1,528	1.94	1.37§	6.2	314	3-1088	230 36
Jersey City, N. J., 301	(not reporting)										8.94	2.09	4.7	2,196	2-941	169 35
Kansas City, Mo., 399	536-7	1,460-1,800	3,960S	25-5-4-7-0	0-0	41-28	840	54	N	1,008	1.84	1.95	5.9†	352†	3-1409	326 35
Louisville, Ky., 319...	345-4	1,558-1,776	4,253S	17-2-1-3-5	7-0	26-22	560	47	N	693	.95	1.63	4.6	206	3-1332	387 41
Memphis, Tenn., 293.	360-8	1,440-1,740	4,320C‡	21-1-3-3-0	17-8	20-19	634	U	N	803	1.45	1.50§	4.1	356	2-968	273 34
Minneapolis, Minn.,492	451-17	1,680-2,160	5,000C	23-7-2-5-4	2-6	32-24	1,105	169	N	1,335	1.92	2.17	1.9	1,024	3-1116	175 37
Newark, N. J., 430...	745-35	2,100-2,500	6,000S‡	35-13-14-0-0	‡-0	44-29	1,933	149	N	...	2.14	1.67	3.5	617	2-870	227 32
New Orleans, La., 495	690-0	1,788-1,788	6,000C‡	41-1-7-4-0	1-1	6-43	1,346	35	N	1,428	3.45	1.17	2.0	1,715	4-1593	451 34
Oakland, Calif., 302...	396-8	2,160-2,280	2,400A	27-2-11-2-0	2-0	25-25	962	102	175	1,301	.92	1.20	3.6	256	4-1748	371 39
Portland, Ore., 305...	557-12	1,920-2,232	4,800S‡	23-11-4-4-0	7-1	48-37	1,296	83	N	1,507	3.29	1.87§	9.7	3,406	2-931	170 39
Providence, R. I., 254	478-10	1,802-2,102	5,200B	28-1-9-6-0	10-1	36-28	1,017	118*	22	1,227	1.89	1.50	2.8	677	2-829	268 30
Rochester, N. Y., 325.	505-7v	1,785-2,200	4,900S	23-0-4-6-1	‡-1	35-26	1,103	160	N	1,314	1.18	.98	2.7	443	3-1042	312 34
St. Paul, Minn., 288..	401-10	1,602-1,902	4,000S‡	20-3-4-5-1	9-0	31-21	722	98	N	872	1.88	2.12	3.3	569	3-1485	377 41
San Antonio, Tex., 254	325-10	1,155-1,800	4,200S‡	20-0-2-1-0	1-0	23-20	567	11	N	653	.39	.65	2.5	153	3-1189	256 32
Seattle, Wash., 368...	580-7	1,920-2,160	6,000M	36-4-11-3-0	5-9	46-36	1,279	252	N	1,588	1.42	1.22	2.7	226	2-993	300 36
Toledo, Ohio, 282.....	408-6	1,500-1,920	3,900A	16-5-5-2-0	6-0	28-21	776	140	N	944	1.63	1.69	4.0	410	4-1866	731 34
100,000 to 250,000																
Akron, Ohio, 245.....	186-4	1,848-2,145	4,375M	11-2-3-1-0	2-1	14-11	391	59	N	476	.84	.96	3.9	213	3-1444	604 33
Albany, N. Y., 131...	245-0	1,700-1,900	4,500S	11-1-0-5-0	0-0	17-16	466	25	N	557	...	2.27§	6.3†	617†	2-971	295 38
Bridgeport, Conn.,147	240-0	1,560-2,300	5,500B	14-4-3-3-0	4-0	11-11	561	127	200	929	3.47	1.96	3.8	902	3-note 3	
Cambridge, Mass., 111	228-0	1,783-2,190	4,500A	9-8-1-4-0	0-0	14-10	518	10	N	566	2.00	2.36	8.2	244	3-note 3	
Camden, N. J., 118...	170-24	1,500-2,280	4,080S‡	10-6-1-3-0	0-0	12-9	362	69	N	448	2.81†	1.71§	3.3†	855†	4-1503	528 40
Canton, Ohio, 108....	105-0	1,560-2,040	3,250M	7-0-1-1-0	0-1	8-7	193	44	N	249	.94	1.15	2.4	389	5-2057	773 35
Charlotte, N. C., 101..	138-2	1,596-1,776	3,300C	8-0-3-1-0	0-2	12-7	228	NP	N	253	2.07	1.78	9.1	227	3-1384	371 40
Chattanooga, Tenn.,128	176-0	1,200-1,920	3,120S‡	14-0-2-1-0	0-‡	14-17	326†	21†	69†	326†	3.68†	1.55§	4.7†	787†	3-1492	366 39

TABLE XIII-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Fire Prevention	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-Way Two-Way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Department Expenditures: 1941 (in thousands)				Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1941	Ave. Per Capita 1937–41	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1941	
100,000 to 250,000—continued															
Dayton, Ohio, 211....	245–6	$1,800–1,920	$4,000A	16–0–3–3–0	0–0	22–15	$472	$78	N	$591	$1.60†	$1.66§	9.6†	$166†	3–1322 514 34
Des Moines, Iowa, 160	200–3	1,740–1,920	4,000S‡	9–6–5–1–0	0–0	21–14	398	7	$64	500	1.57	2.33	4.6	344	4–1622 448 28
Duluth, Minn., 101...	161–3	1,680–1,980	3,900S‡	8–2–3–1–0	0–‡	15–9	322	26	N	390	2.24†	1.68§	6.8†	329†	4–1751 540 40
Elizabeth, N. J., 110..	171–2	1,991–2,325	4,500B	11–3–0–4–0	0–0	13–9	416	38	47	534	.93	.73	3.3	282	3–1058 326 32
Erie, Pa., 117........	152–1	1,620–1,980	3,360C‡	9–0–2–1–0	‡–0	13–9	303	NP	N	324	.83	.79	3.9	210	4–1752 696 41
Fall River, Mass., 115	186–3	2,008–2,008	3,850B	10–4–1–4–0	0–0	17–10	372	36	N	432	7.83	9.39	3.4	36,463	2–note 3
Flint, Mich., 152.....	181–2	1,680–2,100	4,386A	9–0–5–2–0	0–2	14–8	315	35	N	398	1.27	1.03	6.3	203	4–1673 687 30
Fort Wayne, Ind., 118	153–2	1,800–1,920	3,012M	11–0–1–2–0	0–‡	11–11	312	55	N	409	.41	.83	3.1	134	3–1445 448 34
Ft. Worth, Tex., 178..	271–4	1,200–1,800	4,200A	16–1–2–1–4	‡–0	24–21	498	NS	N	528	1.87	1.85	5.1	367	3–1332 373 38
Gary, Ind., 112......	133–2	1,845–2,160	3,600M	9–1–2–2–0	0–‡	12–8	303	27	36	385	1.01	.71	5.7	176	4–1570 381 41
Grand Rapids,Mich.,164	210–0	1,700–2,000	3,800A	15–0–5–2–0	0–5	17–11	443	16	33	519	1.05	1.85	2.2	474	3–1294 277 36
Hartford, Conn., 166..	318–2	2,000–2,200	5,500B	19–1–2–4–0	0–‡	21–15	719	99	16	896	1.01†	1.11§	3.7†	270†	2–note 3
Jacksonville, Fla., 173	212–5	1,728–2,268	5,040C	13–2–2–2–0	‡–‡	20–13	464	31	46	628	5.88	1.94	9.6	613	3–1392 415 39
Kansas City,Kan.,121	136†–4	1,800–1,980†	3,600†M‡	12–0–2–1–1†	..–..	15–12†	280†	32†	N	346†	.60	1.98	4.7	128	4–1929 559 41
Knoxville, Tenn., 112.	145–4v	1,440–1,800	3,600S	12–0–1–1–0	0–0	14–11	273	21	74	382	1.13	.93	5.5	206	3–1390 501 40
Long Beach, Cal., 164	252–8	2,040–2,400	4,500A	14–2–1–0–1	1–7	18–13	581	12	N	653	.60	.57	2.3	260	4–1701 399 33
Lowell, Mass., 101....	173–1	2,059–2,059	3,080M	11–0–3–1–0	0–‡	16–11	335	29	N	382	3.52†	1.93§	4.9†	719†	4–note 3
Miami, Fla., 172.....	220–10	1,440–2,040	4,120A	8–1–2–2–1	0–14	9–9	379	AU	55	471	.97†	.84§	2.6†	377†	3–1464 461 37
Nashville, Tenn., 167.	257–2	1,920–1,920	4,200B	18–0–2–2–0	0–‡	22–17	522	32	1	601	3.24	2.52	5.3	614	3–1293 339 33
New Bedford,Mass.,110	193–2	1,431–1,675	3,150M	8–4–1–4–0	0–0	17–11	355	AU	N	378	.71	2.69	4.1	175	2–note 3
New Haven, Conn.,161	285–7	2,008–2,319	6,000M	14–11–2–4–0	1–0	20–14	597	92	60	816	3.52	1.76	4.6	772	3–note 3
Norfolk, Va., 144.....	238–3	1,575–1,985	4,000A	19–0–3–7–0	0–0	17–11	463	21	N	512	5.32	2.61	8.6	618	4–1723 537 32
Okla. City, Okla., 204	230–6	1,320–1,740	4,000A	17–3–3–3–0	20–7	23–12	405	NP	N	418	.41	.72	2.1	198	4–1783 504 34
Omaha, Neb., 224....	280–5	1,440–1,680	4,020C‡	12–8–6–2–0	0–0	28–20	533	273	144	1,039	1.21	1.45	4.0	300	3–1394 367 30
Paterson, N. J., 140...	205–5	1,900–2,300	4,200B	13–1–0–3–0	0–0	16–14	488	49	100	641	3.22	3.03	4.4	725	3–1185 368 33
Peoria, Ill., 105......	123–1	2,100–2,100	3,000M	5–6–2–2–1	0–3	16–11	255	2	66	335	1.12	1.90	5.0	224	5–2058 855 37
Reading, Pa., 111....	64–1v	1,560–1,560	2,400D	21–5–0–3–0	‡–‡	14–14	U	NS	N	154	.79	.83§	2.8	285	4–1081 698 28
Richmond, Va., 193...	360–4	1,380–1,620	3,500S	20–23–0–8–0	‡–‡	25–19	576	NS	N	599	1.18	.71	7.4	159	3–1387 533 33
Sacramento, Cal., 106	190–4	2,040–2,400	4,500A	9–5–2–1–0	0–0	14–10	463	47	N	551	...	1.80§	...	...	3–1274 340 38
Salt Lake City,Utah,150	132–7	1,740–1,980	3,600M‡	9–0–1–1–0	0–0	13–9	264	NP	N	347	4.26	2.30	3.7†	294†	5–2364 957 40
San Diego, Cal., 203..	217–5	1,920–2,400	4,800A	19–0–1–1–0	0–8	22–20	470	19	56	606	.40	.46	3.0	134	3–1303 371 38
Scranton, Pa., 140....	208–0	1,680–2,040	2,800M	7–7–2–1–0	0–0	17–13	376	U	N	432	.91†	1.47§	2.0†	457†	4–1799 666 39
Somerville, Mass., 102	168–6	1,800–2,190	4,000M	7–7–1–3–0	0–0	7–7	365	AU	N	378	2.06	1.93§	4.2	491	4–note 3
South Bend, Ind., 101	135–1	1,890–2,142	3,675M	11–2–2–1–0	0–‡	16–11	279	27	N	335	1.10	1.35§	6.0	185	3–1349 462 32
Spokane, Wash., 122..	154–9	1,512–1,920	3,300S‡	10–2–3–1–0	0–0	16–12	299	52	N	410	3.42	2.47	5.3	649	3–1498 322 36
Springfield, Mass., 150	349–5	1,947–2,184	5,044B	8–12–1–9–0	7–0	23–15	784	1	N	887	1.57	1.80§	3.4	457	2–note 3
Syracuse, N. Y., 206..	404–0	1,800–2,160	6,000M	20–1–0–9–0	6–2	32–20	748	79	N	909	1.61	1.11	2.9	545	3–1202 393 39
Tacoma, Wash., 109..	168–1	1,800–2,160	3,720S‡	13–1–1–2–0	0–0	17–15	395	43	78	538	1.00	1.33	8.7	115	3–1381 358 39
Tampa, Fla., 108.....	87–0	1,233–1,806	4,200M	11–1–0–2–0	0–1	10–10	162	34	38	248	1.39	1.27	...	...	6–2700 1198 34

Trenton, N. J., 125 . . .	224–0	1,950–2,400	4,400S‡	13–0–0–4–0	‡–0	14–11	545	37	N	645	2.57	1.53§	3.8	671	3–1366	239	32
Tulsa, Okla., 142	148–2	1,680–2,160	3,600M‡	13–0–1–2–0	2–4	16–12	309	NP	N	325	1.40†	1.19§	3.9†	357†	3–1489	421	34
Utica, N. Y., 101	190–5	1,550–2,000	4,000S	13–3–2–3–0	3–0	19–12	369	72	57	555	1.20	1.02	2.4	499	3– 941	170	40
Wichita, Kan., 115 . . .	135–3	1,440–1,800	3,480A	13–2–3–2–0	2–0	17–8	247	23	59	349	1.64	1.22	4.8	341	3–1474	441	41
Wilmington, Del., 113	177–6	1,733–1,906	3,780S	8–7–1–2–3	0–‡	12–9	333	5	N	365	1.57	1.08	4.7	336	3–1067	211	30
Worcester, Mass., 194	364–0	2,002–2,184	5,000C	11–12–7–3–0	0–0	31–18	816	AU	N	913	2.75	2.73	6.7	408	2–note 3		
Yonkers, N. Y., 143 . .	173–1	1,500–2,700	5,500A	8–4–1–4–0	0–0	18–11	473	80	N	580	1.50	1.47	4.1	370	3–1124	309	33
Youngstown, Ohio, 168	176–5	1,690–1,980	3,771M	11–1–1–1–1	0–0	14–12	355	AU	N	372	1.05	.97	4.9	214	4–1708	676	32
50,000 to 100,000																	
Allentown, Pa., 97	82–ov	1,770–1,920	2,600S‡	10–2–0–2–2	‡–0	14–12	U	2	N	191	.89	.58	2.5	355	6–2504	1074	34
Altoona, Pa., 80	86–1	1,660–1,880	2,580S‡	9–3–2–1–0	0–0	12–10	149†	AU	N	157†	.81	.85	7.1	114	5–2327	976	33
Amarillo, Tex., 52	56–1	1,080–1,440	2,400A	5–1–1–1–0	0–0	5–4	74	NS	N	90	.64	.99	5.6	115	5–2119	519	30
Asheville, N. C., 51 . . .	63–0	1,512–1,680	3,000A	6–0–1–2–0	1–2	8–5	109	2	N	124	3.17	1.03	1.1	2,961	4–1650	586	36
Atlantic City, N.J., 64 .	210–5	2,050–2,550	5,000S‡	10–10–0–6–0	0–0	16–9	543†	23†	N	599†	.80†	1.79§	5.6	. . .	5–2013	776	40
Augusta, Ga., 66	96–2	1,440–1,560	3,000B	7–0–2–1–0	0–0	8–7	154	NP	N	185	2.61	1.76§	. . .	. . .	4–1672	414	40
Austin, Tex., 88	124–4	1,440–1,800	3,760A	11–3–0–3–0	2–15	16–10	230	AU	N	253	1.00	.88	3.7	272	4–1640	563	39
Bayonne, N. J., 79	200†– . .	2,100–2,500†	5,500†S‡	9–2–0–4–0†	. . – . .	12–10†	522†	41†	15†	589†	1.16	1.04	4.8	240	3–1152	254	37
Beaumont, Tex., 59 . . .	78–0	1,320–1,800	3,840A	6–3–1–1–0	5–4	7–7	134	NS	N	152	.81†	1.09§	13.2†	62†	4–1518	499	32
Berkeley, Calif., 86 . . .	115–2	1,980–2,280	4,500A	5–9–1–1–0	0–‡	14–9	258	27	71	373	1.00	.83	3.1	271	4–1593	457	40
Bethlehem, Pa., 58 . . .	42–ov	1,800–1,920	2,640C‡	6–4–1–1–0	0–0	11–11	G	3	N	87	2.66	2.20§	2.1	1,285	6–2612	1083	35
Binghamton, N.Y., 78 .	146–3	1,700–2,060	3,500M	8–1–1–2–0	0–0	13–9	297	12	N	346	1.45	2.13	2.9	490	4–1646	247	38
Brockton, Mass., 62 . .	135–1	1,600–2,000	3,800M	6–6–1–2–0	3–0	8–6	249	AU	N	277	6.10	3.13	7.6	800	3–note 3		
Cedar Rapids, Ia., 62 .	70–1	1,620–1,890	2,850S‡	4–0–1–1–2	0–3	6–6	122	14	. . .	160	.44	.99	4.4	100	3–1373	460	37
Charleston, S. C., 71 . .	93–3	1,218–1,376	3,110B	8–0–1–1–0	0–0	10–12	134	NP	N	150	.93	.85	7.0	133	5–2178	777	39
Charleston, W. Va., 68	70–0	1,272–1,680	3,000M	6–2–0–1–1	0–0	10–7	104†	11†	33†	153†	1.84	.91	3.8	491	5–2130	793	35
Chester, Pa., 59	15–ov	280–280	1,000D	8–1–0–2–1	0–0	5–5	. . .	NS	17	68	1.18†	1.09§	3.3†	356†	5–2423	1005	34
Cicero, Ill., 65	70–0	1,680–2,100	3,600M	5–1–0–1–0	0–0	7–5	153	10	36	211	.73	.72	2.4	307	4–1711	510	37
Cleveland Hgts., O., 55	47–1	1,800–2,436	4,157A	4–0–0–2–0	0–0	5–3	112	8	N	161	.49	.65§	2.2	218	4–1516	492	29
Columbia, S. C., 62 . . .	64– . .	1,260–1,560	2,760C‡	6–1–1–1–0	0–0	6–1	97†	NP	N	108†	.96	.93	6.7	142	4–1619	672	38
Columbus, Ga., 53	78†–1	1,380–1,703	3,630C	5–1–2–0–0	0–0	8–6	118	NP	N	125	. . .	.47§	. . .	. . .	3–1430	550	40
Corpus Christi, Tex., 57	53–4	1,500–1,620	2,700C‡	8–2–0–1–0	0–3	7–4	65	NS	1	73	2.83	.99	4.0	711	6–2897	1173	37
Covington, Ky., 62 . . .	77–1	1,500–1,800	3,000A	6–4–0–1–1	2–0	7–6	143	10	N	173	.34	.26	8.6	40	4–1803	665	39
Davenport, Iowa, 66 . .	72–0	1,530–1,800	3,000M	7–2–0–2–1	1–0	9–7	126	3	44	190	1.92	1.58	1.7	1,141	3–1477	596	30
Dearborn, Mich., 64 . .	104–1	2,120–2,650	5,000M	4–1–2–1–0	0–0	9–3	241	NP	75	321	1.76	1.13	3.3	533	3–1272	460	41
Decatur, Ill., 59	63–1	2,100–2,100	3,000B	5–1–1–1–0	0–0	6–6	126	14	N	153	.87	1.20	4.4	198	5–2073	654	37
Durham, N. C., 60 . . .	65–0	1,200–1,680	3,450A	4–2–1–1–0	0–0	5–4	107	NP	28	146	.61	.84	2.7	226	3–1205	528	28
East Chicago, Ind., 55	58– . .	2,160–2,160	3,000M	4–0–0–1–0	0–0	6–4	131	17	46	203	4.22	1.67	1.4	2,917	5–2448	803	38
East Orange, N.J., 69 .	97–1	1,700–2,500	5,000M	5–2–1–2–0	0–0	8–5	251	22	N	288	.48	.50	2.9	166	2–813	169	34
East St. Louis, Ill., 76	61–2	2,100–2,100	2,940C‡	8–1–1–1–1	‡–‡	9–8	206	21	29	274	.41	1.06§	5.9†	281†	4–1963	639	38
El Paso, Tex., 97	105–1	1,800–1,860	3,600M‡	11–1–1–2–1	14– . .	11–9	207	12	N	226	. . .	.62§	. . .	. . .	3–1307	310	32
Evanston, Ill., 65	78–1	2,100–2,160	4,500M	5–0–0–2–0	0–0	7–4	178	13	N	208	1.24	2.91	3.8	323	3–1482	334	35
Evansville, Ind., 97 . . .	158–2	1,734–1,916	3,650M	11–2–3–1–0	0–0	17–13	310	40	23	403	2.98	2.19	5.2	578	3–1343	422	33
Fresno, Calif., 61	138–6	1,860–2,100	4,200M‡	7–6–1–1–0	0–0	16–7	303	18	9	364	1.00	2.38	2.1	469	3–1384	187	33
Galveston, Tex., 61 . . .	103–1	1,440–1,440	2,400C‡	6–1–2–1–0	0–0	8–8	137	NP	N	171	1.54	1.57	3.7	420	4–1964	489	24
Glendale, Calif., 83 . . .	89–2	1,824–2,280	4,320A	8–1–0–0–1	0–8	7–7	187	NS	N	228	.34	.28	1.5	235	3–1412	343	37
Greensboro, N. C., 59 .	71–0	1,200–1,680	3,300A	7–0–2–0–0	‡–0	8–5	95	NS	N	106	1.56	.94	3.5	442	4–1696	782	39
Hamilton, Ohio, 51 . . .	56–1	1,620–1,860	3,000A	5–1–0–2–1	0–0	7–6	117	15	N	138	1.59	1.43	7.5	213	4–1809	675	36

Table XIII-A.—Fire Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Fire Prevention	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-Way Two-Way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Department Expenditures: 1941 (in thousands)				Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1941	Ave. Per Capita 1937–41	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1941	
50,000 to 100,000—continued															
Hammond, Ind., 70	85†–..	$1,980–2,100†	$3,600†M	6–0–1–1–0†	...	9–6†	$184	$18	N	$217	$ .87	$ .59	4.2	$208	4–1845 465 36
Harrisburg, Pa., 84	72–0	1,500–1,764	2,884S‡	9–8–0–3–0	3–0	16–13	123	AU	N	148	1.06	1.13§	3.2	329	4–1937 783 26
Highland Park, Mich., 51	82†–..	2,100–2,500†	4,000†B	4–1–0–2–0†	...	7–4†	209	18	$17	255	.87	1.83	4.8	181	3–1225 379 33
Hoboken, N. J., 50	180–2	1,875–2,250	5,000S‡	7–6–0–4–0	0–0	...	...	U	...	...	2.19†	2.37§	3.1†	698†	3–1436 311 33
Holyoke, Mass., 54	128–1	1,990–2,190	4,000B	6–3–1–2–0	0–‡	11–5	291	25	N	330	1.25†	2.51§	7.4†	169†	2–note 3
Huntington, W. Va., 79	93–2	1,680–1,800	2,700M	9–0–1–1–0	0–0	11–9	152	10	71	269	1.09†	1.31§	3.4†	315†	5–2057 895 35
Irvington, N. J., 55	90–5	2,200–2,500	4,500S‡	5–1–1–2–0	2–0	7–4	229	8	N	259	.94	.80	5.1	186	2–808 182 40
Jackson, Miss., 62	62–0	1,200–1,740	3,000C‡	6–0–1–1–0	8–0	8–6	101	1	N	115	1.28†	1.24§	4.8†	268†	3–1461 499 30
Johnstown, Pa., 67	84–0	1,584–1,848	2,820M‡	7–1–0–1–0	0–0	7–7	158	NP	39	217	1.61	.97	5.0	323	4–1611 640 41
Kalamazoo, Mich., 54	88–8	1,260–1,854	3,060A	8–0–2–1–0	0–2	10–6	168	U	38	219	1.00	2.45	5.9	174	3–1249 362 38
Lakewood, Ohio, 69	66–0	1,866–2,430	3,738M	4–0–1–1–0	0–0	4–3	165	29	N	200	.28	.35	1.3	214	3–1290 264 34
Lancaster, Pa., 61	63–1	1,440–1,650	3,000C‡	7–1–1–1–0	1–0	8–5	101	2	N	111	1.18	.90	2.3	519	5–2390 850 33
Lansing, Mich., 79	112–3	1,650–2,050	4,200B	8–0–1–2–0	0–0	11–8	239	13	N	293	1.39	1.04	3.2	440	4–1580 467 33
Lawrence, Mass., 84	124–0v	2,184–2,184	3,000S	8–0–2–2–0	0–0	11–8	302	38	N	365	7.87	3.10	3.7	2,112	3–note 3
Lincoln, Neb., 82	104–3	1,302–1,560	2,880C	8–1–1–1–0	‡–0	11–7	116	22	N	183	.82	.86	3.8	217	4–1913 386 32
Little Rock, Ark., 88	90–2	1,260–1,590	3,000M	10–0–2–1–0	0–0	11–9	150	NP	33	216	1.97	2.21	...	...	4–1850 401 40
Lynn, Mass., 98	215–5	1,900–2,100	3,500M	14–0–0–4–0	1–0	18–13	454†	45†	N	528†	5.91	4.18	6.1	973	3–note 3
McKeesport, Pa., 55	68–1	1,847–2,288	2,800M‡	5–0–1–1–0	0–0	4–4	128†	NP	N	157†	.32	.73	3.9	82	6–2588 1015 33
Macon, Ga., 58	79–2	1,200–1,320	2,820B	7–0–2–1–0	0–0	8–5	129	3	N	151	1.35	1.57	6.0	227	4–1984 668 39
Madison, Wis., 67	95–2	1,680–1,980	3,600B	7–1–3–1–1	0–1	7–7	182	NP	71	294	.46	1.56§	8.2	57	3–1461 528 40
Malden, Mass., 58	104–1	1,927–2,227	3,011S	2–4–1–1–0	3–2	10–6	239	NP	N	270	2.20	2.18	4.3	512	3–note 3
Manchester, N. H., 78	122–0v	1,600–1,800	4,500B	10–3–3–2–1	‡–‡	13–10	234†	U	N	270†	1.67	1.36	6.4	263	3–1387 384 25
Medford, Mass., 63	104–0	1,952–2,252	3,600M	6–1–1–1–0	‡–0	9–6	238	AU	N	248	1.24	1.44	2.4	512	3–note 3
Mobile, Ala., 79	100–0	1,380–1,560	2,680C‡	8–1–2–1–0	0–0	12–8	127	AU	N	148	.90†	1.17§	12.4†	73†	5–2343 1011 35
Montgomery, Ala., 78	112–3	1,080–1,254	3,000M‡	9–1–1–1–0	‡–0	10–8	131	NP	N	144	2.18†	1.57†	4.9†	442†	4–1706 534 33
Mount Vernon, N. Y. 67	48–2v	1,200–3,000	5,000B	6–0–0–3–1	‡–0	10–7	U	19	N	183	1.52	1.30	2.4	620	3–1409 569 33
New Britain, Conn., 69	100–0	1,916–2,190	4,500B	6–4–1–1–0	0–0	9–7	212†	10†	N	238†	5.53	2.52§	2.9	1,923	4–note 3
New Rochelle, N.Y., 58	95–..	1,500–2,900	6,000A	6–1–0–3–0	0–‡	9–6	264	26	73	378	1.37	.74	3.3	417	3–1224 247 33
Newton, Mass., 70	137–1	1,790–2,190	4,000M	10–0–2–1–0	0–‡	7–10	294	12	N	339	1.40	1.25	3.8	374	2–note 3
Niagara Falls, N.Y., 78	127–1	1,600–2,500	3,400A	9–4–1–3–0	0–1	13–9	268	30	32	347	1.49	1.50	3.2	462	3–1457 439 31
Oak Park, Ill., 66	53–1	1,800–2,100	4,500B	4–1–1–1–0	0–1	6–3	117	11	N	131	.61	.36	3.4	176	3–1498 541 33
Pasadena, Calif., 82	119–2	1,920–2,280	4,800A	8–6–1–1–0	4–6	8–7	281	88	N	397	.66	.74	2.0	335	3–1479 244 36
Passaic, N. J., 61	96–4	2,100–2,500	3,600S‡	6–2–0–2–0	0–0	8–6	240	11	36	295	3.26	3.21	3.8	855	4–1707 650 38
Pawtucket, R. I., 76	83–0	1,240–1,560	2,600S	3–3–2–1–0	‡–‡	9–6	138†	3†	N	154†	1.02	1.67	3.5	295	not available
Phoenix, Ariz., 65	92–3	1,710–2,160	3,600A	9–0–0–1–0	3‡–‡	8–6	199	NP	N	216	.60	1.09	4.7	129	4–1948 486 38
Pontiac, Mich., 67	66–0	1,800–2,051	3,600A	4–1–2–0–0	0–0	6–4	132	NS	N	150	1.54	1.21	5.8	266	4–1583 659 34
Portland, Me., 74	133–1v	1,515–1,825	3,500A	10–3–2–3–0	0–0	17–11	232	29	7	300	3.17	2.47	5.2	612	not available
Portsmouth, Va., 51	42–1	1,602–1,879	2,425A	7–0–1–0–0	0–0	7–6	75	U	N	93	1.23	1.93	5.9	207	5–2453 1108 35
Pueblo, Colo., 52	62–0	1,680–1,800	2,570C‡	3–1–1–1–1	‡–0	7–6	114	3	N	128	.30	.45	8.2	36	6–2523 1059 33

Quincy, Mass., 76....	112-3	1,760-2,100	3,600M	6-2-4-1-0	1-3	12-6	243†	14†	N	278†	5.30	2.51§	5.6	950	3-note 3		
Racine, Wis., 67......	63-0	1,680-2,040	3,600B	5-1-2-1-0	0-0	9-7	128	3	102	251	.70	1.26	4.0	175	4-1734	777	41
Roanoke, Va., 69.....	119-2	1,380-1,680	3,392A	9-1-0-2-0	2-0	11-9	206	8	11	238	1.40	1.16	4.4	316	3-1483	327	36
Rockford, Ill., 85.....	94-0	2,100-2,100	3,600M	7-0-2-1-0	0-0	9-7	210	13	N	238	.64	.64	4.0	159	4-1771	491	36
Saginaw, Mich., 83...	106-2	1,500-1,860	4,200A	11-0-3-2-1	2-‡	12-10	169	16	N	207	2.08	1.46	4.9	428	3-1497	378	34
St. Joseph, Mo., 76...	123-0	1,020-1,590	2,940M	9-3-2-1-0	0-0	15-11	203	3	67	281	...	2.33§	...	...	4-1883	500	33
St. Petersburg, Fla., 61	53-ov	1,320-1,728	3,600A	7-5-0-1-0	0-‡	6-5	94	6	60	171	1.16	.84	2.3	506	4-1997	726	39
San Jose, Calif., 68...	81-2	1,920-2,280	4,200A	7-6-0-1-0	5-4	12-10	187	6	23	235	.56	.86§	3.9	143	5-2200	588	37
Santa Monica, Cal., 54	39-0	1,700-2,088	3,096M‡	4-1-0-0-0	0-3	4-4	79	NS	1	96	.45	.58	3.6	126	5-2118	661	38
Savannah, Ga., 96....	130-4	1,335-1,620	3,300M	9-2-1-2-0	0-0	10-8	205	AU	N	240	1.12	1.09	7.0	159	4-1890	622	33
Schenectady, N. Y., 88	141-ov	1,700-2,350	4,500A	11-0-1-3-0	0-4	16-9	U	18	N	375	1.04	1.26	3.1	340	3-1492	497	27
Shreveport, La., 98...	130-1	1,440-1,776	4,290C‡	10-0-1-2-0	1-0	9-9	217	18	N	256	1.97	1.88	3.6	542	3-1462	531	35
Sioux City, Iowa, 82..	95-0	1,560-1,680	1,800S‡	7-5-2-2-0	0-0	11-7	177	20	N	209	.75	1.29	4.0	188	4-1548	486	33
Springfield, Ill., 76....	85-1	2,100-2,100	3,300S‡	7-0-0-2-1	0-0	9-6	188†	24†	N	265†	1.78	2.62	5.1	350	4-1976	734	38
Springfield, Mo., 61...	69-1	1,200-1,620	2,700M‡	4-2-1-1-1	0-0	8-4	120	NS	45	202	.90	.97§	7.5	120	5-2256	896	34
Springfield, Ohio, 71..	70-1	1,620-1,980	3,300A	5-3-2-1-0	0-‡	11-8	138	18	N	168	.47	1.80	6.3	74	5-2014	732	29
Stockton, Calif., 55...	115-3	1,710-2,130	3,780A	10-2-1-1-1	2-1	10-8	247	4	11	293	1.76	2.10	3.8	462	3-1468	441	40
Terre Haute, Ind., 63.	116-3	1,620-1,800	3,000M	8-0-3-1-1	0-0	12-9	215	24	54	301	.84	1.80	6.4	131	3-1426	578	35
Topeka, Kan., 68.....	87-1	1,500-1,764	2,880S‡	6-1-1-1-0	0-9	9-7	155	12	N	190	1.78	1.70	4.1	437	4-1526	559	37
Troy, N. Y., 70......	145-0	1,500-1,800	3,150S	11-0-3-0-1	0-0	15-11	277	21	N	320	1.17	1.18	6.9	167	3-1132	417	30
Union City, N. J., 56.	116-2	2,100-2,500	4,200S‡	7-1-0-3-0	0-3	10-6	300	40	43	383	1.40	.98	3.9	358	3-1379	413	35
Upper Darby tp, Pa.57.	9-1v	1,620-1,620	1,625D	8-2-2-1-0	‡-0	4-4	G	NS	16	49	.14	...	0.5	296	6-2620	1112	37
Waco, Tex., 56.......	87-1	1,380-1,740	3,120C	9-9-1-2-0	19-2	7-7	142	NP	4	174	1.34	2.23	5.3	255	5-2080	476	38
Waterbury, Conn., 99.	199-4	1,916-2,099	6,000B	11-1-2-1-0	‡-‡	14-11	436	11	132	627	2.28	1.90	4.6	493	4-note 3		
Waterloo, Iowa, 52...	57-1	1,620-1,800	3,000M	5-1-1-1-0	0-0	7-4	95	16	N	130	1.93	1.80	5.4	357	3-1416	465	29
Wheeling, W. Va., 61.	83-1	1,740-1,740	2,640A	10-1-1-1-0	0-0	10-8	143	11	N	176	4.75	1.63	6.3	752	4-1833	644	38
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 86.	119-2	1,890-1,890	3,500C‡	8-6-2-3-0	‡-0	9-9	230	AU	9	250	1.29	1.40	2.1	607	4-1959	554	28
Winston-Salem,N.C.,80	82-0	1,240-1,740	3,090M	6-0-1-1-0	0-0	7-6	141	NP	N	157	1.15	.80	2.1	560	4-1910	657	34
York, Pa., 57........	33-ov	1,820-1,820	2,300C‡	8-7-1-1-0	0-0	8-8	G	NS	22	107	.37	1.99	2.8	130	5-2269	851	36
25,000 to 50,000																	
Abilene, Tex., 27.....	28†-..	920-1,320†	2,400†M‡	6-0-1-1-0†	.....	10-4†	33†	NS	N	40†	1.77†	1.71§	...	...	4-1933	478	38
Alameda, Calif., 36...	51-1	1,920-2,280	3,780A	5-0-1-1-0	0-1	7-4	116	17	26	174	.97	.58	7.9†	429	4-1780	392	31
Albuquerque, N. M.35	42-2	1,320-1,648	3,180A	4-0-1-1-1	1-0	4-4	69	NS	N	76	.47	1.24§	3.9	118	6-2596	838	30
Alexandria, La., 27...	40-38	1,284-1,624	3,300M‡	4-1-2-1-0	0-0	1-3	...	...	...	...	4.81	1.34	7.2	672	4-1404	500	34
Alexandria, Va., 34...	23-1v	1,500-2,100	3,000A	7-0-0-1-1	0-4	4-4	G	NS	N	88	...	...	...	...	5-2329	575	36
Alhambra, Calif., 39..	37-1	1,800-1,920	3,300A	4-0-0-0-1	0-0	5-4	79	NS	N	89	...	...	2.1	199†	4-1548	503	37
Aliquippa, Pa., 27....	11-ov	1,800-1,980	3,000C	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	3-3	H	NS	7	35	.36	.64	1.5	242	not graded		
Alton, Ill., 31........	27†-..	1,320-1,560†	2,400†M	4-0-0-0-0†	.....	4-4†	42	U	N	50	5.40	4.43	6.0	903	6-2647	1074	38
Amsterdam, N. Y., 33.	50-2	1,500-1,914	2,640S	2-2-1-1-0	0-0	6-5	89†	NP	N	103†	4.34	3.83	8.4	514	4-1830	679	41
Anderson, Ind., 42....	73-1	1,860-1,890	3,000M	5-0-1-1-0	0-0	5-5	135	7	N	152	.57	.86	9.4	61	5-2387	718	38
Ann Arbor, Mich., 30.	34-0	1,584-1,908	2,844B	3-0-2-1-0	0-0	3-1	61	6	38	108	1.35	1.54	3.6	377	5-2262	862	41
Anniston, Ala., 26....	20-1	960-1,620	2,220M‡	4-0-1-0-0	0-0	4-4	28	1	8	41	...	1.20§	12.0†	104†	6-2910	952	38
Appleton, Wis., 28....	33-1	1,440-1,680	2,610B	3-1-1-0-0	0-0	..-1	57	4	49	113	1.28	1.20	6.1	210	5-2049	726	36
Arlington t, Mass., 40.	52-0	1,825-2,190	3,500C	4-0-1-1-0†	.....	6-3†	116	7	N	135	...	.79§	...	...	3-note 3		
Ashland, Ky., 30.....	29-1	1,797-1,797	2,904C	3-1-1-0-0	1-0	4-3	54	2	14	74	...	...	...	...	5-2116	936	33
Auburn, N. Y., 36....	59-0	1,633-1,900	2,980A	4-1-1-1-0	0-0	6-3	106	20	4	141	.75	.80	4.1	185	4-1624	445	37
Aurora, Ill., 47.......	39-1	2,100-2,100	3,300M	4-0-0-1-1	‡-0	5-4	86	6	N	96	1.44	.98	5.0	287	5-2104	912	37
Bakersfield, Calif., 29.	60-2	1,800-2,040	3,600A	6-1-1-0-0	2-0	7-4	127	13	7	171	2.81	3.51	2.5	1,125	4-1820	311	40

Table XIII-A.—Fire Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Fire Prevention	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-Way Two-Way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Department Expenditures: 1941 (in thousands)				Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1941	Ave. Per Capita 1937–41	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1941	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Bangor, Me., 30	58–2	$1,460–1,551	$3,000A	5–1–3–1–0	0–0	8–3	$94	U	$13	$127	$2.05	$1.77	20.0	$103	not available
Baton Rouge, La., 35	39–1	1,080–1,620	3,600M‡	5–1–0–1–0	0–0	6–4	. . .	U	. . .	. . .	1.29	.85	1.0	1,246	3–1410 568 34
Battle Creek, Mich., 43	64–1	1,586–1,872	2,750C‡	5–1–2–1–0	0–3	7–4	115	NP	N	125	.94†	.67§	3.9†	241†	3–1437 486 33
Bay City, Mich., 48	98–1	1,500–1,900	3,034C	5–4–2–1–0	0–2	10–7	150	NP	48	234	.75	1.75	4.9	152	4–1925 532 39
Belleville, Ill., 28	27†–. . .	1,300–2,100	2,100M	4–2–1–0–0	‡–0	3–3	45†	$4†	23†	72†	.40	.63	2.9	142	4–1802 548 35
Belleville, N. J., 28	24–0v	1,900–2,600	3,600S‡	4–1–1–0–0	0–0	3–3	61†	2†	5†	83†	.66	.47	1.0	642	4–1610 725 38
Bellingham, Wash., 29	45–1	1,560–2,160	2,400M	3–1–0–1–0	3–0	4–3	71	7	. . .	83	1.44	1.13	8.1	178	4–1624 695 32
Belmont t, Mass., 27	41–1v	1,900–2,200	4,000C	3–1–1–1–0	0–0	4–3	84	NP	N	94	3.03	1.28	4.8	626	4–note 3
Beloit, Wis., 25	23–0	1,620–1,860	2,580A	3–2–0–0–0	0–0	3–2	44	1	38	89	.46	6.91	9.0	507	5–2250 938 37
Berwyn, Ill., 48	28–1	1,800–2,100	2,900M	3–0–1–0–0	0–0	3–3	59	5	N	67	.11	.66	1.8	61	5–2135 699 40
Beverly, Mass., 26	55–0v	2,099–2,099	2,300M	5–6–3–0–0	0–0	9–7	U	8	N	144	2.00	2.42	8.3	240	4–note 3
Beverly Hills, Calif., 27	49–1	1,500–2,340	4,800C	4–3–0–1–0	0–2	4–3	105	U	N	128	2.87	1.75	2.8	1,026	3–1374 305 39
Bloomfield, N. J., 42	50–0	2,300–2,500	3,700C	5–1–1–1–0	‡–0	6–4	132	5	N	163	.97	.51	3.0	322	2–987 452 41
Bloomington, Ill., 33	26–1	2,100–2,100	2,520B	4–0–0–1–1	0–0	3–1	52†	11†	N	75†	1.69	4.18	5.3	317	4–1802 548 35
Boise City, Idaho, 26	41–0	1,440–1,680	2,400M	4–1–0–2–0	0–0	5–3	66	NS	10	98	.45	3.24	6.2	73	5–2309 727 37
Bristol, Conn., 30	36–0v	1,677–2,068	3,210C	4–1–0–1–0	0–0	5–5	. . .	U	. . .	. . .	2.56†	1.92§	2.5†	1,028†	5–note 3
Brookline t, Mass., 50	140–2	1,991–2,190	4,250S	7–1–0–3–0	1–2	12–7	311	20	N	357	1.89	1.67	11.6	163	2–note 3
Burbank, Calif., 34	35–2	1,920–2,280	3,552A	2–3–0–0–0	0–‡	5–3	82	NS	N	113	.57	.76	4.0	145	5–2490 733 32
Burlington, Iowa, 26	31–0	1,524–1,620	1,920S‡	5–2–1–1–0	3–2	5–4	37	4	20	101	.84	1.47	2.9	288	4–1890 760 29
Burlington, Vt., 28	44–12	1,436–1,505	2,750B	3–1–0–1–0	0–0	4–3	70	10	N	101	. . .	5.19§	11.7	940†	not available
Butte, Mont., 37	43–0	1,920–1,980	3,048M	2–2–1–1–0	0–0	2–2	86	9	12	117	.86	1.31	3.4	253	6–2958 1246 37
Central Falls, R. I., 25	18–0v	1,460–1,628	2,060C	1–2–1–1–0	0–0	5–2	33†	5†	3†	45†	1.21	.97	3.8	318	not available
Chelsea, Mass., 41	92–4v	2,000–2,196	3,600M	5–1–1–1–0	0–0	7–5	209	1	3	240	5.49	5.03	4.1	1,325	3–note 3
Chicopee, Mass., 42	72–1v	1,883–2,156	3,000M	3–6–2–0–1	0–0	6–6	158	NP	N	181	1.71	1.34	4.6	371	4–note 3
Clarksburg, W. Va., 31	26–1	1,638–1,794	2,400A	4–1–0–1–0	0–0	4–4	40	5	N	46,	.20	1.29	7.6	270	6–2987 1191 35
Clifton, N. J., 49	62–0v	2,100–2,500	3,200A	5–2–0–1–1	‡–‡	8–7	. . .	6†	43†	221†	2.68	2.57	1.8	1,488	4–1990 787 35
Clinton, Iowa, 26	29–0	1,320–1,800	2,160M	2–1–1–1–0	0–1	4–3	41	5	27	78	.92	1.01	10.7	86	5–2418 803 30
Colorado Springs, Colo. 37	43–1	1,500–1,680	3,000A	5–0–0–1–0	0–‡	6–5	75	1	N	86	.22	.90	3.4	64	4–1682 627 40
Concord, N. H., 27	26–0v	1,700–1,900	2,600B	5–4–2–1–0	0–0	11–6	S	L	N	76	1.45	1.60	15.9	91	A1–note 4
Council Bluffs, Iowa. 41	39–0	1,500–1,740	2,160M	3–2–0–1–0	0–0	5–4	69	16	N	90	.76	1.50	5.9	129	4–1731 613 33
Cranston, R. I., 47	44–0*	1,450–1,800	3,000C	3–0–3–0–0	1–0	3–3	82	NS	25	111	1.34	1.04§	2.9	464	not available
Cumberland, Md., 39	34–1	1,200–1,740	2,400M‡	6–0–0–1–0	0–0	4–4	56	2	N	65	1.32	1.82	5.1	256	not graded
Danville, Ill., 37	37–0	2,100–2,100	2,229B	3–2–0–1–0	0–0	6–4	77	4	26	140	. . .	4.26§	. . .	. . .	7–3039 1202 37
Danville, Va., 33	43–0v	1,200–1,740	3,000C	4–0–0–1–0	0–0	4–3	58†	NS	22†	96†	2.85	2.73	4.4	649	5–2284 810 36
Dubuque, Iowa, 44	56–2	1,500–1,740	2,820A	5–0–1–1–0	0–‡	6–5	92	21	N	125	.86	1.06	11.9	72	3–1491 407 31
E. Cleveland, Ohio, 39	36–0	1,800–2,400	3,800A	2–0–0–0–1	0–0	3–2	81	17	N	103	.66	.49	2.4	270	4–1933 703 41
Easton, Pa., 34	35–0	1,600–1,800	2,700S‡	5–1–1–0–0	0–0	0–3	64	NP	N	77	1.43	.87	3.1	462	5–2312 954 41
E. Providence t, R. I. 32	38–0v	1,889–2,099	3,450C	3–5–1–1–0	0–0	10–5	H	3	16	105	1.23	1.52	4.2	296	not available
Eau Claire, Wis., 31	32–0	1,440–1,620	2,700B	4–2–1–0–0	0–0	4–4	56	3	15	87	1.29	1.84	7.1	183	5–2167 878 35

Elgin, Ill., 38........	37-0	1,320-2,100	2,700B	4-2-0-1-0	0-0	6-5	68	8	78	159	.76	.86	3.0	256	4-1720	661	34
Elkhart, Ind., 33.....	47-0	1,620-1,740	2,400M	4-1-1-0-0	0-0	6-4	76	7	9	97	.66	.97	3.8	98	4-1824	671	37
Elmira, N. Y., 45.....	73-1	1,638-1,890	3,150A	5-0-1-1-1	0-0	7-4	137	5	N	144	1.01	1.17	4.1	248	4-1881	705	36
Elyria, Ohio, 25......	33-0	1,720-1,920	2,520M	3-0-0-1-1	0-0	5-3	66	5	N	80	2.29	2.75	3.5	645	5-2335	864	38
Enid, Okla., 28.......	22-0	1,440-1,440	1,860C‡	5-0-0-1-0	2-2	5-3	32	1	N	87	.37	.69	2.8	133	6-2793	1001	36
Everett, Mass., 47....	104-3	2,000-2,200	3,200B	5-0-2-1-1	9-0	9-3	229	L	N	263	3.24	2.44	3.7	882	3-note 3		
Everett, Wash., 30....	45-1	1,560-1,980	2,820S‡	6-1-0-1-1	3-0	4-3	85	10	9	122	1.15	.79	13.4	85	3-1244	412	39
Fargo, N. D., 33.....	31-0	1,500-1,880	2,400B	2-2-1-1-0	0-0	0-2	54	U	5	66	5.26	2.12	5.0	1,045	5-2252	942	40
Fitchburg, Mass., 42..	80-0	1,971-2,057	3,300M	3-4-2-1-0	1-0	10-5	168	12	N	189	3.69	2.97	8.5	435	4-note 3		
Fond du Lac, Wis., 27	42-2	1,394-1,684	2,640B	2-1-0-0-1	0-0	3-3	73	3	35	112	.90	3.80	5.0	179	4-1993	660	32
Fort Smith, Ark., 37..	49-0	1,320-1,440	2,520C‡	6-0-1-1-0	0-0	7-5	70	NP	N	76	7.86	3.46	2.9	1,722	4-1770	425	38
Gadsden, Ala., 37....	30-1	960-1,285	2,240C‡	3-1-0-1-0	0-0	5-4	37	NP	N	43	.33	.67	5.8	58	6-2723	991	37
Galesburg, Ill., 29....	26-0	2,100-2,100	2,200M	3-0-0-1-0	0-0	3-3	49	5	N	57	1.00	1.63	5.2	192	6-2702	880	38
Garfield, N. J., 28....	0-0v	None-None	NoneM	3-1-0-1-0	0-0	5-5	S	NS	12	26	.34	.60	1.1	311	6-2599	930	34
Great Falls, Mont., 30	35-0	1,920-2,040	2,700M	2-3-1-1-0	0-‡	3-2	77	8	N	88	1.05	.96	1.1	923	6-2579	840	37
Green Bay, Wis., 46..	62-3	1,560-1,860	3,600B	3-1-1-2-1	2-0	6-3	113	4	66	205	.89	1.53	4.3	209	4-1708	581	34
Greenville, S. C., 35...	47-0	1,500-1,800	3,000C	5-0-1-0-0	0-0	..-3	73	NP	L	82	2.19†	1.40§	6.7†	325†	5-2214	748	30
Hackensack, N. J., 26.	40-0	1,800-2,500	3,500A	3-1-0-2-0	0-1	6-3	104	4	35	153	.64	1.50	4.0	159	4-1635	660	35
Hagerstown, Md., 32..	14-0v	1,500-1,500	NoneD	5-0-1-1-1	0-0	5-5	...	NP	17	56	...	...	...	...	5-2453	880	38
Hamtramck, Mich., 50	78-2	1,700-2,520	3,500S	4-0-1-1-0	0-0	4-2	189	16	N	233	3.67	1.90	6.2	595	3-1343	408	35
Haverford tp, Pa., 28..	0†-0v	None-None	NoneD	5-6-1-0-0	0-0	5-5	U	NS	11	25	...	...	...	...	4-1962	566	29
Haverhill, Mass., 47..	85-0v	2,008-2,008	2,800C‡	4-2-0-2-0	0-‡	9-5	176	8	N	231	6.28	4.12	4.3	1,447	4-note 3		
Hazleton, Pa., 38.....	23-0v	1,680-1,680	710C‡	4-1-1-1-1	0-0	5-5	U	1	4	58	1.30	1.05§	1.8	707	5-2351	902	37
High Point, N. C., 38.	53-0v	1,260-1,620	2,880A	5-0-1-1-0	0-0	6-6	84	NP	17	114	2.09	1.14	5.5	383	5-2116	626	39
Huntington Pk., Cal. 29	27-2	1,680-1,920	2,820C	3-0-1-0-0	0-0	2-2	49	NS	1	54	.86	1.95	2.3	381	5-2398	793	32
Hutchinson, Kan, 30..	36-0	1,260-1,725	2,624C‡	5-0-0-1-1	3-‡	6-4	62	1	26	96	.34	1.18	4.5	75	4-1848	568	37
Inglewood, Calif, 30...	22-0	1,620-1,860	2,580C	2-3-0-0-0	0-‡	3-3	40	NS	N	47	.26	.72	1.7	149	5-2477	701	39
Jackson, Mich., 50....	76-1	1,570-1,770	3,000C	7-0-1-1-0	0-‡	9-5	134	4	N	155	3.45	2.03	7.7	449	4-1763	468	32
Jamestown, N.Y., 43..	73-1	1,800-1,920	2,800M	4-3-1-1-0	0-‡	7-5	121	10	25	176	2.35	2.47	5.1	458	4-1541	518	34
Johnson City, Tenn., 25	19-0v	1,080-1,260	1,740A	4-0-0-0-1	1-0	4-4	24	NS	N	30	1.24	.74	4.6	270	6-2628	892	37
Joliet, Ill, 42.........	44-1	2,100-2,100	3,150B	5-1-1-1-0	0-0	7-4	94	1	N	106	4.43	2.45	4.3	1,019	5-2232	651	38
Joplin, Mo., 37.......	34-0	1,200-1,440	2,100M‡	6-0-0-1-0	0-‡	3-3	53	NP	15	72	.78	.94	8.6	90	6-2591	905	32
Kearny, N.J., 39.....	79-0	2,300-2,500	4,300C	5-0-1-2-0	0-0	8-4	208	8	N	226	1.60	2.03	3.1	523	3-1317	423	35
Kenosha, Wis., 49....	65-1	1,953-2,079	4,000B	5-1-1-1-0	‡-1	7-4	145	NP	70	221	1.07†	.70§	5.6†	189†	4-1552	556	37
Kingston, N.Y., 29...	33-0v	1,800-2,040	3,250B	4-5-1-1-0	‡-0	10-9	U	9	N	87	.73	1.48§	5.8	126	4-1674	687	31
Kokomo, Ind., 34.....	46-0	1,380-1,740	2,250M	5-2-1-1-0	0-0	3-3	81	NP	20	110	1.07	.96	8.9	120	5-2440	915	40
La Crosse, Wis., 43...	73-1	1,680-1,810	2,700B	3-3-2-1-0	0-0	5-5	133	AU	54	194	1.12	1.02	6.3	177	3-1434	368	38
Lafayette, Ind., 29....	47-1	1,620-1,620	1,900M	5-1-0-1-0	3-0	5-5	78	NP	N	101	.45	1.62	1.5	310	5-2374	844	34
Laredo, Tex., 39......	38-1	720- 900	2,400C	4-0-1-0-0	0-0	5-3	31	NS	N	32	.20	.29	1.9	109	6-2745	772	39
Lebanon, Pa., 27.....	0-0*	None-None†	200†M‡	6-1-0-1-0	0-0	8-8	G	NS	N	...	.36	.92§	2.0	180	5-2355	890	24
Lewiston, Me., 39....	40-0v	1,500-1,600	2,500B	5-1-1-1-0	0-0	6-3	69	4	9	93	1.15†	3.67§	15.9†	74†	not available		
Lexington, Ky., 49....	83-0	1,296-1,596	2,886A	6-1-0-1-1	0-‡	8-6	140	12	48	207	1.14	1.99	11.8	97	3-1456	353	39
Lima, Ohio, 45.......	43-0	1,500-1,740	2,400M	6-0-0-1-0	0-‡	6-6	74	11	N	90	.65	.67	5.0	129	6-2600	999	34
Lorain, Ohio, 44......	52-0v	2,311-2,311	3,000S	5-2-0-2-0	0-0	8-7	H	34	N	152	.82	.79	2.5	329	4-1831	556	32
Lower Merion tp, Pa., 40	12-1v	1,800-1.975	2,700†D	11-0-2-2-0	0-1	5-6	G	NS	19	64	4.70	...	2.9	1,605	5-2219	867	38
Lubbock, Tex., 32....	22-1	1,361-1,620	2,400C	3-3-1-0-0	0-0	2-2	32	NS	11	48	2.39	1.68	3.9†	118†	23—note 1		
Lynchburg, Va., 45...	72-0	1,245-1,770	2,700A	6-1-0-1-0	0-0	8-4	122	NS	N	149	2.43	1.47	7.6	321	4-1866	807	39
Mansfield, Ohio, 37...	35-0	1,320-1,800	2,400M	4-2-0-1-0	1-0	6-4	64	9	N	78	2.97	1.33	4.7	633	6-2707	1029	34
Marion, Ind., 27......	50-0	1,530-1,740	2,400M	5-0-1-1-0	2-0	7-5	90	3	N	104	1.64	1.25	7.3	224	5-2105	535	32

TABLE XIII-A.—FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Fire Prevention	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-Way Two-Way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Department Expenditures: 1941 (in thousands)				Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1941	Ave Per Capita 1937–41	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Per Bldg. Fire 1941	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Marion, Ohio, 31.....	32–0	$1,550–1,830	$2,700M	3–0–0–1–0	1–0	3–3	$59	AU	$23	$100	$1.19	$2.04	5.4	$220	6–2514 1042 40
Mason City, Iowa, 27.	35–1	1,200–1,680	3,000A	4–1–0–1–1	0–2	5–2	55	$2	N	62	4.90	2.95	4.7	1,036	4–1984 736 36
Massillon, Ohio, 27...	17–0v	1,638–1,890	2,205M	3–3–1–1–0	0–1	4–3	32	1	N	70	1.11	1.49	2.4	468	6–2624 1012 36
Maywood, Ill., 27....	15–0	1,950–2,100	2,520M	2–0–1–0–0	0–0	3–2	33†	AU	N	39†	.90	.53	3.2	282	6–2517 1057 35
Melrose, Mass., 25....	36–0v	1,700–2,200	3,000M	2–1–1–1–0	0–0	3–3	82	4	10	109	2.33	1.82	2.9	799	4—note 3
Meriden, Conn., 39...	48–0v	2,184–2,184	3,640B	5–0–0–1–0	0–0	5–4	106	11	N	133	6.08	2.04	4.3	1,421	not available
Meridian, Miss., 35...	41–0	1,080–1,320	2,100C‡	2–5–0–1–0	0–0	6–6	58	3	N	65	3.85	2.03	7.2	535	6–2660 1137 30
Miami Beach, Fla., 28	49–3	1,800–2,280	4,200A	3–0–0–1–0	3–‡	4–3	88	AU	3	106	.46	...	2.4	188	5–2437 1084 37
Michigan City, Ind.,26	29–0	1,740–1,740	2,700M	3–0–0–1–0	0–‡	3–3	57	2	28	90	.46	1.13	4.9	94	5–2120 859 36
Middletown, Conn. 26.	17–0v	1,460–2,000	2,900C	3–1–0–1–0	0–0	4–3	G	3†	N	47†	1.46	4.69§	4.8	2,372	5—note 3
Middletown, O., 31...	33–0	1,200–1,800	2,600C	2–0–0–1–1	0–‡	3–3	61	10	N	80	1.90	2.07	8.0	237	5–2310 887 39
Mishawaka, Ind., 28..	47–1	1,680–1,920	2,350M	4–1–2–0–0	0–0	6–4	78	3	N	88	.75	.60	5.0	150	4–1615 563 41
Moline, Ill., 35.......	34–0	1,560–1,560	2,200B	4–1–0–1–0	0–0	4–4	53	L	N	65	.53	.72	1.7	318	4–1664 655 37
Monroe, La., 28......	.....	....	.....	....	...	.....	66	1	...	78	1.01	2.59§	2.3	442	6–2542 794 34
Montclair, N.J., 40...	70–1	1,600–2,700	4,700S‡	5–0–1–1–0	0–‡	7–4	188	7	40	248	1.06	1.17	5.5	195	3–1244 403 36
Muncie, Ind., 50.....	61–1	1,740–1,920	2,760M	6–0–1–1–0	0–2	5–5	115	16	28	168	1.41	1.12	7.8	181	5–2449 959 36
Muskegon, Mich., 48..	66–0	1,535–1,800	2,850A	0–6–1–0–1	‡–‡	7–5	121	1	N	133	1.31	3.18	5.5	239	4–1732 491 32
Muskogee, Okla., 32..	40–0	1,200–1,260	2,400A	4–1–1–0–0	2–0	5–3	56	NP	N	64	.83	2.34	11.3	74	5–2204 884 41
Nashua, N.H., 33.....	46–0v	1,740–1,800	3,000B	4–6–3–1–0	0–0	7–4	91	8	16	129	2.10	2.75	12.1	174	5–2018 638 30
New Albany, Ind., 25.	39–0	1,620–1,620	1,740M	5–0–1–0–0	0–0	5–5	63	NP	13	82	1.61	4.40	11.9	135	6–2646 819 35
Newark, Ohio, 31.....	32–0	1,500–1,620	2,160M	3–2–0–1–0	1–0	6–4	52	11	N	65	.52	.49	4.7	111	5–2312 725 27
NewBrunswick,N.J.,33	50–0	1,800–2,400	3,600C‡	4–0–0–1–0	0–0	5–4	125	16	10	172	1.26	1.09	4.6	275	4–1714 612 37
Newburgh, N.Y., 32..	50–1v	1,300–1,800	2,500A	6–1–0–2–0	0–0	8–6	...	5	N	114	2.58†	1.98§	3.6†	702†	3–1330 502 35
New Castle, Pa., 48...	46–0v	1,675–1,800	2,064S‡	6–2–0–1–0	0–0	9–7	G	NP	9	104	1.79	1.95	2.9	616	6–2688 1021 28
NewLondon,Conn.,30.	26–0v	1,600–2,000	2,800A	5–1–1–1–0	0–‡	8–7	G	U	N	70	3.96	6.78	5.2	764	5—note 3
Newport, Ky., 31.....	40–10	1,665–1,665	2,079A	3–1–0–1–1	1–0	3–2	69	2	N	103	.26	.99	2.4	111	5–2067 792 36
Newport, R.I., 31....	49–0v	1,599–1,828	2,741C	6–0–1–2–0	3–0	3–3	94	1	23	132	...	2.61§	7.5†	443†	not available
Newport News, Va., 37	44–0v	1,816–1,980	3,300A	5–0–1–1–0	1–0	5–5	G	NS	9	93	2.05	.74	9.5	216	4–1744 736 35
Norristown, Pa., 38...	5–..v	1,820–1,820	600C	9–0–1–1–0	0–0	5–5	U	NS	N	25	3.87	1.51	3.1	1,251	4–1966 688 27
N. Bergen tp, N.J., 40.	74–..v	2,100–2,500	5,000S‡	5–0–0–2–0	0–0	6–6	196	8	44	281	.18	.56§	1.9	95	4–1734 673 39
Norwalk, Conn., 40...	32–1v	1,825–2,190	3,285B	5–3–1–0–1	0–0	6–3	...	NP	8	104	2.25	.88	4.7	483	4—note 3
Norwood, Ohio, 34....	31–1	1,619–1,944	2,644S	3–1–0–1–0	0–0	3–2	58	10	N	74	.52	.60	3.3	160	5–2051 829 33
Ogden, Utah, 44......	36–3	1,602–1,980	2,700M‡	5–0–0–1–0	0–0	4–3	64	NP	N	83	1.92	.87	3.5	552	6–2898 1252 40
Orange, N.J., 36......	48–1	1,900–2,500	4,000S‡	3–0–0–1–0	0–0	..–1	120	5	N	129	.86	.73§	2.2	401	4–1628 537 41
Orlando, Fla., 37.....	39–..	1,380–1,500†	2,400†M	4–0–1–1–0†	..–..	5–3†	62	U	15	81	.77	.54	1.7	464	5–2423 1067 35
Oshkosh, Wis., 39.....	72–0	1,620–2,040	2,640B	6–1–1–1–0	0–0	7–6	100	8	49	167	.60	.89§	5.0	120	3–1449 398 37
Ottumwa, Iowa, 32...	23–1	1,500–1,740	1,980S‡	3–1–0–1–0	0–3	2–2	35	3	N	52	4.25	3.25	8.4	508	6–2648 1117 39
Owensboro, Ky., 30...	39–1	960–1,200	2,000M‡	3–1–0–1–0	‡–0	6–3	46†	1†	N	53†	2.22	2.21	4.5	494	4–1945 628 41
Paducah, Ky., 34.....	37–1	1,296–1,440	2,400A	6–0–1–1–0	0–0	4–3	56	3	48	121	...	3.42§	...	...	6–2560 1060 39

Parkersburg, W. Va., 30	27-3	1,500-1,800	2,280C‡	4-2-0-1-1	0-0	4-4	39	6	N	49	.22	.46	2.0	111	5-2034	917	40
Pensacola, Fla., 37....	57-0	1,500-1,560	2,835A	5-0-1-1-0	0-0	7-4	85	NP	N	91	...	...	...	...	6-2646	883	39
Perth Amboy, N.J., 41	26-3v	2,100-2,500	NoneD	5-0-2-1-0	0-0	8-6	S	10	N	123	3.17	4.76§	2.0	6,708	4-1794	756	36
Petersburg, Va., 31...	39-1	1,185-1,710	2,500A	4-0-1-1-0	1-0	3-3	58	NP	N	64	3.31	1.39	8.1	411	4-1704	683	33
Pittsfield, Mass., 50...	58-1	1,825-2,008	2,883M	4-2-1-1-0	0-0	6-3	122	5	N	137	1.68	2.09	4.0	416	5—note 3		
Plainfield, N.J., 37....	53-0	2,000-2,500	4,500M	5-0-2-1-0	1-0	0-3	142	6	62	226	1.35	1.52	3.2	417	3-1451	466	35
Port Arthur, Tex., 46.	29-1	1,200-1,680	3,480A	6-2-1-1-0	0-1	3-1	46	NP	N	53	1.14	.73	3.3	349	5-2169	786	30
Port Huron, Mich., 33	46-2	1,590-2,040	2,704A	4-0-1-1-0	‡-0	4-4	94	5	N	107	1.50	2.15	7.2	208	4-1899	638	31
Portsmouth, Ohio, 40.	43-1	1,620-1,800	3,000A	4-2-0-1-1	0-1	4-4	82	6	N	94	.63	1.23	5.2	120	4-1660	642	30
Poughkeepsie, N.Y., 40	40-1v	1,740-2,190	3,000M	6-1-0-2-0	0-2	8-8	G	4	N	122	1.47	1.32	4.2	348	4-1541	590	30
Quincy, Ill., 40.......	43-3	2,100-2,100	2,400M	7-2-0-1-0	0-0	5-3	93	7	N	116	.85	1.20	7.9	107	5-2337	846	41
Raleigh, N.C., 47.....	56-0	1,400-1,560	2,700S‡	6-0-1-1-0	0-0	7-5	89	NP	N	103	.96	.65	12.7	76	4-1665	526	31
Revere, Mass., 34.....	67-1v	1,800-2,100	2,800M	5-0-0-2-0	0-‡	7-5	146	6	N	158	1.90	2.99	3.7	519	4—note 3		
Richmond, Ind., 35...	44-1	1,800-1,800	2,520M	4-0-0-1-1	1-0	7-5	82	7	30	124	.85	.52	8.6	98	4-1868	689	40
Riverside, Calif., 35...	39-1	1,600-1,860	2,700B	5-2-0-0-0	1-3	5-4	66	NS	5	92	.25	2.36	2.3	11	5-2330	764	37
Rochester, Minn., 26..	31-0	1,440-1,680	3,000C	3-1-0-1-1	0-0	2-1	52	2	10	72	5.45	4.33	7.1	768	6-2735	1200	31
Rock Island, Ill., 43...	34-0	.....-2,100	2,400B	3-3-0-1-0	0-0	..-6	57	NP	N	136	.47	1.12	3.7	127	5-2385	951	32
Rocky Mount, N.C., 26	17-0v	1,440-1,620	1,980C	4-0-0-1-0	0-0	1-2	U	U	N	34	.36	.55§	4.6	78	6-2607	830	29
Rome, Ga., 26........	42-0	1,200-1,440	2,300..	4-1-0-1-0	‡-0	5-5	56	NS	N	67	.95	1.51	9.4	100	5-2334	779	38
Rome, N.Y., 34......	39-3v	1,560-1,930	3,000B	5-2-1-1-0	0-0	3-2	G	AU	N	66	1.01	2.14	4.9	206	4-1891	714	40
Royal Oak, Mich., 25.	25-0v	1,680-2,100	2,600A	2-2-1-0-0	0-0	2-2	S	NS	8	69	...	1.42§	4.4†	282†	5-2131	858	31
Salem, Mass., 41.....	64-..v	1,825-2,008	2,700M	5-2-1-1-0	0-0	8-6	135	NP	N	143	2.21	2.44	4.8	458	2—note 3		
Salem, Ore., 31.......	45-0	1,650-1,782	2,640C	7-1-0-1-0	0-0	5-4	76†	NS	N	90†	.45	1.18	10.3	219†	5-2177	742	40
San Angelo, Tex., 26..	32-..	1,314-1,386	2,172A	4-3-1-0-0	2-0	4-4	44	NP	7	55	1.95	1.59	4.3	449	20—note 1		
San Bernardino, Cal., 44	46-1	1,650-1,800	2,700M	3-3-0-1-0	0-4	5-5	75	NS	N	84	4.17	2.33	3.0	1,400	5-2419	779	36
Santa Ana, Calif., 32..	36-1v	1,638-1,765	3,120C	4-0-1-0-0	0-0	4-4	69	NS	N	73	.61	.36	2.5	244	5-2312	851	37
Santa Barbara, Cal. 35	53-1	1,620-1,860	3,000B	4-2-0-1-1	1-0	7-5	103	9	N	122	.84†	.79§	3.0†	276†	4-1786	565	37
Sharon, Pa., 26.......	15-0v	1,680-1,800	2,400C‡	2-2-0-0-0	0-0	3-2	U	NS	15	47	1.27	.85	2.2	572	not graded		
Sheboygan, Wis., 41..	57-1	1,650-1,740	2,820B	3-0-1-1-0	0-0	5-3	100	NP	52	168	.62	.60	5.5	1,126	4-1842	541	32
Sioux Falls, S.D., 41..	48-0	1,440-1,740	2,760M‡	3-1-2-1-0	0-0	6-2	80	AU	N	86	4.07	1.29	3.3	1,249	6-2614	945	31
South Gate, Cal., 27..	23-1	1,800-1,920	2,700C	2-3-0-0-0	1-1	2-2	35	NS	2	47	.59	.69	2.5	236	6-2565	834	35
Spartanburg, S.C., 32..	41-0	1,260-1,650	2,400C‡	3-1-0-1-0	‡-0	4-2	74	NP	N	82	1.24	1.70	8.8	142	5-2320	1030	36
Stamford, Conn., 48..	77-0	1,800-2,200	4,500B	4-1-2-1-0	0-0	4-3	158	21	12	215	1.71	2.14	3.7	46	4—note 3		
Steubenville, Ohio, 38.	35-1	1,752-1,944	2,400M	3-0-0-1-1	0-‡	5-3	66†	AU	N	70†	5.18	2.01	5.3	974	5-2413	913	33
Superior, Wis., 35....	71-3	1,740-1,920	3,180B	4-1-0-1-1	1-0	5-4	129	15	43	195	1.34	3.60	6.1	220	3-1478	300	29
Taunton, Mass., 37...	56-1v	1,643-2,008	2,683C	4-3-2-1-0	0-0	9-5	130	AU	N	140	1.36	1.72	8.5	160	4—note 3		
Teaneck tp, N.J., 25...	37-0v	1,500-2,500	3,800A	2-0-1-1-1	1-0	5-4	80	3	40	136	1.80	...	4.4	414	3-1145	482	38
Torrington, Conn., 27.	20-0v	1,931-2,059	3,124B	3-0-1-0-0	0-0	1-1	H	1	11	74	2.49†	1.61§	4.2	483†	5—note 3		
Tucson, Ariz., 37.....	38-1	1,800-2,160	3,600A	0-5-0-1-1	0-0	5-4	79	2	17	105	6.06	2.57	3.5	1,715	4-1988	700	39
Tuscaloosa, Ala., 27...	23-0v	1,020-1,560	2,340C‡	3-0-0-0-1	0-0	3-2	26	NS	N	30	.74	1.45	5.2	142	5-2480	927	37
Tyler, Tex., 28.......	26-0	1,020-1,440	2,400C	4-1-1-0-0	0-‡	2-2	32	NP	N	36	4.59	4.14	3.6	1,284	6-2821	992	40
University City, Mo., 33	22-0	1,560-1,980	2,832M	3-0-1-0-0	0-0	3-3	43	NP	12	58	.51	1.27	3.8	131	6—note 3		
Waltham, Mass., 40...	48-1v	1,800-2,100	3,100M	4-2-1-1-0	0-‡	8-4	112	AU	4	124	3.35	2.15	4.8	702	4—note 3		
Warren, Ohio, 43.....	41-0	1,650-2,100	3,300S	3-0-1-1-0	0-‡	2-2	87	18	N	110	.70	.71	5.2	134	4-1824	649	28
Warwick, R.I., 29....	14-0v	1,500-1,500	NoneD	10-3-2-0-0	0-0	7-7	G	NS	36	...	...	...	...	...	not available		
Washington, Pa., 26..	14-1	1,800-1,800	2,340C‡	2-1-0-0-0	0-0	1-1	27	NP	8	38	.59	1.73	4.8	123	not graded		
Watertown t, Mass., 35	57-2	2,000-2,200	3,200C	3-0-2-0-0	0-0	4-2	128	NP	N	136	1.55	1.17	1.8	847	3—note 3		
Watertown, N.Y., 33..	48-0	1,632-1,848	3,000A	4-1-1-1-0	‡-0	5-4	89	11	N	103	2.67	2.27	4.0	671	4-1714	622	38
Waukegan, Ill., 34....	27-0	1,590-2,100	2,970M	2-0-0-1-0	0-0	2-2	54	1	4	63	1.64	1.13	5.1	322	5-2289	1051	40

Table XIII-A.—Fire Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City and 1940 Population (000 omitted)	Number of Employees, Full-Time Paid—Fire Prevention	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Number of Pieces of Equipment (See Code)	Radio One-Way Two-Way	No. Fire Cos.—No. Stations	Fire Department Expenditures: 1941 (in thousands)				Fire Loss				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Hydrant Rental	Total for Dept.	Per Capita 1941	Ave. Per Capita 1937–41	Bldg. Fires Per 1,000 Pop.	Pe Bldg. Fire 1941	
25,000 to 50,000—continued															
Wausau, Wis., 27....	39–1	$1,440–1,620	$2,520B	4–3–0–1–0	0–‡	4–4	$58	$2	$33	$100	$1.43	$ .80	8.7	$164	5–2035 580 40
Wauwatosa, Wis., 28..	23–1	1,800–2,160	3,300B	2–0–0–0–1	0–0	1–1	34†	2†	18†	58†	.25	.72	2.9	85	4–1545 594 33
West Allis, Wis., 36...	37–0	1,860–2,100	3,060B	3–0–1–0–0	1–0	4–1	79	5	N	87	.53	1.03	2.1	254	4–1976 748 32
W. Hartford t, Conn., 34	51–1	1,820–2,132	3,400S	5–0–1–0–1	1–1	6–4	102	NS	3	133	1.05	1.13	3.9	265	5—note 3
W. Haven t, Conn., 30	....	....	....	....	...	....	14†	1†	10†	53†	...	...	...	...	6—note 3
W. New York, N.J., 39	73–6	1,700–2,500	4,500S‡	4–0–0–2–0	0–0	6–6	196	7	31	239	.69	1.25	2.8	245	3–1188 414 35
W. Orange, N.J., 26...	40†–..	2,000–2,500†	4,200†S‡	4–0–2–0–0†	...	3–3†	106	4	30	148	1.40	1.90§	2.1	654	4–1686 547 38
W. Palm Beach, Fla., 34	35–0	1,410–1,620	2,700A	4–3–1–1–0	0–‡	4–3	55	NP	21	86	.30	.71§	2.7	108	5–2093 806 35
White Plains, N.Y., 40	81–0v	1,575–2,750	5,000S‡	6–0–1–2–0	0–0	10–6	U	12	15	265	.44	1.07	3.2	139	2–942 309 33
Wichita Falls, Tex., 45	52–0	945–1,575	2,400A	8–1–1–1–0	4–3	8–6	72	NS	N	90	2.14	2.41§	3.8	564	5–2328 850 38
Wilkinsburg, Pa., 30..	30–0	1,800–1,920	2,640C	2–1–0–1–0	0–0	2–2	59	NP	17	80	.62	.59§	3.2	189	4–1565 501 23
Williamsport, Pa., 44..	49†–..	1,680–1,752†	2,424†C‡	7–0–0–1–0†	...	8–6†	90	U	20	146	2.22	2.73	3.9	568	5–2383 811 40
Wilmington, N.C., 33.	60–1	1,230–1,590	2,820A	6–0–0–1–1	1–0	7–5	90	2	N	100	3.53	1.59	20.3	174	6–2681 1083 35
Woodbridge tp, N.J., 27	6–0v	1,800–2,300	NoneD	2–1–1–0–0	0–0	1–1	G..	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	...	5–2089 828 41
Woonsocket, R.I., 49..	112–0	1,565–1,825	4,000C	6–1–0–3–0	0–1	10–6	207	15	37	276	1.63	2.83	3.8	424	not available
Wyandotte, Mich., 31.	36–0	1,950–2,220	2,940B	3–0–0–1–0	0–0	3–3	79	NS	46	134	1.37	.63	4.5	302	5–2167 871 35
Yakima, Wash., 27...	41–3	1,560–1,860	2,750M‡	4–2–0–1–1	1–0	2–2	77	3	N	86	3.86	3.24	4.6	84	4–1740 524 40
Zanesville, Ohio, 38...	39–0	1,440–1,680	2,160S	6–0–0–1–0	0–‡	6–5	61	12	N	75	1.03	.76	4.1	255	6–2607 901 33

Note: The following 68 cities of 25,000 or more population have some volunteer firemen, as indicated by the letter "v" following the number of full-time fire prevention employees in Table XIII-A. The number after the name of the city indicates the number of volunteers and call men, "sleepers" excluded: Alexandria, Virginia, 350; Aliquippa, Pennsylvania, 90; Allentown, Pennsylvania, 1,379; Belleville, New Jersey, 20; Belmont t, Massachusetts, 2; Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, 1,143; Beverly, Massachusetts, 220; Bristol, Connecticut, 23; Central Falls, Rhode Island, 16; Chelsea, Massachusetts, 21; Chester, Pennsylvania, 1,000; Chicopee, Massachusetts, 18; Clifton, New Jersey, 67; Concord, New Hampshire, 174; Danville, Virginia, 4; East Providence, Rhode Island, 135; Garfield, New Jersey, 125; Hagerstown, Maryland, 2,500; Haverford tp, Pennsylvania, 120; Haverhill, Massachusetts, 20; Hazleton, Pennsylvania, 650; High Point, North Carolina, 24; Johnson City, Tennessee, 12; Kingston, New York, 400; Knoxville, Tennessee, 15; Lawrence, Massachusetts, 24; Lewiston, Maine, 23; Lorain, Ohio, 85; Los Angeles, California, 15; Lower Merion, Pa., 212; Manchester, New Hampshire, 63; Massillon, Ohio, 12; Melrose, Massachusetts, 5; Meriden, Connecticut, 20; Middletown, Connecticut, 145; Mount Vernon, New York, 450; Nashua, New Hampshire, 36; Newburgh, New York, 54; New Castle, Pennsylvania, 135; New London, Connecticut, 1,131; Newport, Rhode Island, 40; Newport News, Virginia, 150; Norristown, Pennsylvania, 1,000; North Bergen tp, New Jersey, 9; Norwalk, Connecticut, 143; Perth Amboy, New Jersey, 454; Portland, Maine, 13; Poughkeepsie, New York, 75; Reading, Pennsylvania, 6,560; Revere, Massachusetts, 1; Rochester, New York, 150; Rocky Mount, North Carolina, 43; Rome, New York, 100; Royal Oak, Michigan, 32; St. Petersburg, Florida, 15; Salem, Massachusetts, 25; Santa Ana, California, 13; Schenectady, New York, 350; Sharon, Pennsylvania, 20; Taunton, Massachusetts, 30; Teaneck tp, New Jersey, 10; Torrington, Connecticut, 31; Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 20; Upper Darby tp, Pennsylvania, 200; Waltham, Massachusetts, 29; Warwick, Rhode Island, 350; White Plains, New York, 264; Woodbridge tp, New Jersey, 70.

For notes on fire insurance classification see end of Table XIII–B.

Cranston, Rhode Island: As each volunteer company owns its apparatus and elects its officers and members, we cannot tell how many men will respond to an alarm for fire.

Lebanon, Pennsylvania: Unknown number of volunteers.

Providence, Rhode Island: Payments to pension fund include deductions from firemen's salaries.

Los Angeles, California: Payments for unmetered water service, including fire hydrants, street flushing, etc., $760,797.

TABLE XIII-B

FIRE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1942

This table lists all of the 662 municipalities between 10,000 and 25,000 population. The number of full-time paid employees (including civilians) does not include part-time employees or "sleepers." The number of pieces of equipment shown is the total number of pumpers, hose wagons, combinations, city service ladder trucks, and aerial ladder trucks; all other equipment is excluded. No expenditures for salaries and wages are shown if the number of volunteer firemen exceeds the number of full-time paid employees; for these cities the salaries and wages column is used to indicate the method of payment to volunteers if reported (see code below). A few rating organizations failed to supply insurance classification data; such cities are indicated in the last column by "not available." For explanation of other columns see the beginning of Table XIII-A. A dagger (†) indicates figures reported one year ago. An "L" indicates an expenditure of less than $50. Notes referred to in the last column are on page 468.

PAYMENT TO VOLUNTEER FIREMEN:

H—payments on basis number **H**ours worked
F—payments on basis of number of **F**ires
G—**G**ross or lump sums to the companies
S—nominal **S**alary
U—**U**npaid

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	22–20	5	$1,080–1,440	$2,000	C‡	$30.5	NP	N	$35.0	6–2957 903 36
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	30–0	6	1,560–1,680	2,640	M	54.3	AU	N	60.0	4–1905 624 33
Abingdon tp, Pa.	21	10–150†	8†	None–None†	None†	D	G	NS	$9.6†	22.8†	not available
Ada, Okla.	15	16–9	7	1,200–1,500	1,800	M‡	15.7	$0.3	N	19.8	6–2498 872 40
Adams t, Mass.	13	0–44†	3†	None–None†	400†	E	U	NS	...	...	5—note 3
Adrian, Mich.	14	18–0	6	1,200–1,560	1,830	C‡	28.7	NS	5.1	46.6	6–2751 1075 30
Albany, Calif.	11	9–0	3	1,860–2,040	2,460	C	15.8	0.6	3.2	18.8	5–2065 647 32
Albany, Ga.	19	26–0	11	1,620–1,764	5,240	B	36.0	NS	N	51.0	3–1357 345 32
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	5–16	4	...–1,608	600	A	S	NS	2.0	16.3	7–3053 1017 36
Alliance, Ohio	22	14–10	3	1,440–1,680	2,280	M	12.1†	0.9†	N	16.3†	7–3153 1490 39
Alpena, Mich.	13	21–0	6	1,300–1,550	1,900	A	28.3	NS	19.5	52.7	6–2883 756 30
Ambridge, Pa.	19	4–21	3	1,680–1,930	2,160	C	H	NS	N	12.6	not available
Ames, Iowa	13	9–4	3	1,200–1,800	2,235	A	17.6	3.1	N	31.5	6–2812 1025 38
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	0–40	6	1,690–1,794	480	C	S	AU	6.0	24.6	6—note 3
Anaconda, Mont.	11	11–0	2	1,920–2,040	2,300	M	23.1	0.5	5.2	32.3	5–2491 1072 40
Anaheim, Calif.	11	6–18	2	1,560–1,800	3,000	C	GS	NS	N	14.1	6–2835 1070 30
Anderson, S. C.	19	16–0	5	1,010–1,260	1,800	C	20.9	0.4	11.2	34.7	5–2270 912 38
Andover t, Mass.	11	10–13	5	1,716–1,976	2,600	C	S	NP	N	31.4	5–note 3
Annapolis, Md.	13	9–105	8	1,560–1,560	None	C	G	NP	N	18.8	not graded
Ansonia, Conn.	19	0–325	5	None–None	250	M	U	NS	...	14.5	6—note 3
Ardmore, Okla.	17	18–0	5	1,316–1,316	1,920	A	24.9	NP	N	26.1	6–2893 917 34
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	13–0	5	1,584– ...	2,120	A	...	U	N	21.7	5–2423 708 39
Arnold, Pa.	11	3–100	2	1,800–1,920	2,880	D	U	NS	3.0	11.2	not available
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	35–96	3	1,800–2,300	3,500	C	H	5.8†	4.8†	109.4†	CS–note 2
Ashland, Ohio	12	5–75	4	1,440–1,440	1,680	M	F	1.4†	N	10.8†	6–2863 973 34
Ashland, Wis.	11	16–0	4	1,260–1,549	1,920	B	24.2†	5.8†	30.3†	66.8†	6–2654 776 36
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	22–0	4	1,600–2,000	2,400	A	49.1	1.0	12.6	65.8	7–3130 1277 40
Astoria, Ore.	10	17–5	5	1,320–1,440	1,980	A	...	NS	N	32.0	4–1920 842 34
Atchison, Kan.	13	18–20	4	1,320–1,380	1,900	A	H	2.0	17.9	48.7	4–1700 571 38
Athens, Ga.	21	31–0	5	1,200–1,500	2,400	B	49.7	0.8	N	56.9	3–1496 460 38
Athol t, Mass.	11	7–34	6	1,664–1,911	2,412	C	H	NP	2.5	44.2	6–note 3
Attleboro, Mass.	22	44–0†	8†	1,734–1,825†	2,200†	M	85.3	AU	20.4	123.2	4–note 3
Auburn, Me.	20	23–41	8	1,430–1,560	1,800	A	S	U	N	60.5	not available
Augusta, Me.	19	14–34	6	1,300–1,800	2,666	M	S	1.0	5.8	42.5	not available
Austin, Minn.	18	14–0	3	1,440–1,680	600	C	23.8	NS	2.6	28.9	6–2993 1163 39
Barberton, Ohio	24	17–0	3	1,620–1,980	2,327	S	32.0	AU	N	33.5	6–note 5
Barre, Vt.	11	11–35	3	1,456–1,820	2,500	M	H	NS	2.6	28.8	not available
Bartlesville, Okla.	16	12–12	4	1,210–1,560	1,770	A	18.7	NS	N	21.4	6–2571 1083 36

TABLE XIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Batavia, N. Y.	17	23–0	3	$1,515–1,600	$1,900	C	$38.0	AU	N	$41.0	5–2403 897 34
Bath, Me.	10	7–57	6	1,716–1,716	2,000	M	G	NS	$8.7	33.7	not available
Beacon, N. Y.	13	7–250	3	1,750–1,750†	None	D	U	AU	...	38.3	5–2418 816 28
Beatrice, Neb.	11	9–20	2	960–1,260	1,800	M‡	H	NS	N	14.5	7–3496 1243 38
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	4–25	4	1,320–1,500	681	B	H	NS	13.6	23.2	6–2906 948 37
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	6–65	5	1,790–1,790	2,032	S‡	H	U	11.6	30.1	not available
Beckley, W. Va.	13	5–12	3	1,650–1,800	2,280	M	H	NP	...	8.5	8–note 5
Bedford, Ind.	13	...	..	... ...	...	..	19.8	NP	8.2	30.2	7–3303 1061 39
Bell, Calif.	11	6–0	1	1,440–1,920	2,280	C	11.5	NS	2.0	14.4	7–3427 1092 33
Bellaire, Ohio	14	7–16	3	1,560–1,560	1,680	M	S	U	...	...	7–3100 1176 40
Bellevue, Pa.	10	2–50	2	1,620–1,800	None	D	U	NS	4.3	23.1	4–1910 580 30
Bend, Ore.	10	5–34	3	1,500–1,980	2,400	A	G	NS	3.6	19.7	5–2375 773 33
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	13–0	3	1,200–1,620	2,100	A	23.0	$2.0	1.0	29.0	6–2881 1070 30
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	3–75	4	1,800–2,400	None	D	F	0.2	16.0	27.7	D–note 2
Berlin, N. H.	19	27–25	5	1,456–1,617	2,392	M	...	U	N	55.7	A1–note 4
Berwick, Pa.	13	0–650	7	None–None	120	D	U	NS	1.8	14.4	Not available
Bessemer, Ala.	23	16–0	4	1,584–1,994	2,400	C	26.7	NP	3.9	32.8	6–2960 1191 39
Biddeford, Me.	20	15–40	5	1,170–1,170	1,508	M	S	...	...	...	not available
Big Spring, Tex.	13	9–11	3	1,200–1,620	2,040	A	U	NP	N	16.2	28–note 1
Billings, Mont.	23	25–0	5	1,920–2,040	2,520	C	48.2	5.5	4.5	70.4	6–2740 1089 39
Biloxi, Miss.	17	...	..	... ...	...	..	18.5	0.5	N	19.9	6–2908 898 40
Birmingham, Mich.	11	14–18	4	1,860–2,220	3,420	A	S	NS	N	28.8	6–2630 819 40
Bismarck, N. D.	15	6–5	2	960–1,500	1,800	C‡	10.3	0.9	3.0	16.7	8–3595 1348 41
Bloomington, Ind.	21	19–0	5	1,682–1,732	2,100	M	32.2	4.1	5.0	52.9	7–3122 1229 39
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	21–0	7	1,200–1,620	2,100	B	35.9	NP	12.4	49.5	6–2838 902 20
Blue Island, Ill.	17	6–15	3	1,800–1,800	1,920	M	H	U	...	...	5–2109 657 39
Blytheville, Ark.	11	2–10	6	1,200–1,500	1,000	M	F	NS	5.2	14.0	7–3399 1175 38
Bogalusa, La.	15	17–0	3	1,200–1,440	3,000	C‡	18.9	U	N	25.2	5–2157 742 32
Boone, Iowa	12	8–15	3	1,200–1,500	1,620	M	H	0.8	N	14.8	6–2980 1203 38
Borger, Tex.	10	5–20	2	1,500–2,400	2,400	A	U	NS	2.9	14.3	38–note 1
Boulder, Colo.	13	13–0	2	1,440–1,620	2,100	A	21.7	NP	N	23.7	5–2316 881 38
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	15–0	4	1,200–1,200	1,980	C	20.3	NS	N	25.9	5–2486 778 41
Braddock, Pa.	18	17–0	2	1,440–1,440	1,850	C	26.3	NS	N	29.4	5–2415 1171 30
Bradford, Pa.	18	22–32	5	1,560–1,920	2,400	S‡	G	NP	N	49.1†	not available
Brainerd, Minn.	12	4–40	4	1,560–1,740	1,920	..	H	NP	7.1	17.7	7–3158 1091 34
Braintree t, Mass.	16	18–30	6	1,700–2,000	3,000	C	H	U	...	...	5–note 3
Brawley, Calif.	12	9–5	3	1,680–1,920	3,000	C	23.2	NS	N	28.5	6–2914 569 37
Bremerton, Wash.	15	18–0	5	1,920–1,920	2,400	M‡	26.2	2.4	N	56.7	5–2422 1031 40
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	6–19	5	1,560–1,680†	360	S	S	...	...	...	D–note 2
Bristol, Pa.	12	5–209	5	1,500–1,500	500	D	...	NS	...	...	not available
Bristol t, R. I.	11	0–275	6	None–None	200	C	G	NS	2.0†	15.1†	not available
Bristol, Tenn.	14	2–12	2	1,500–1,620	328	M‡	H	...	3.5	11.0	5–2467 950 37
Brookfield, Ill.	11	3–12	2	1,500–1,980	974	M	H	0.6	N	7.0	6–2616 1106 40
Brownsville, Tex.	22	26–0	4	1,032–1,032	2,350	A	32.3	NS	2.7	41.2	16–note 1
Brownwood, Tex.	13	11–33	5	990–1,140	1,320	C	U	NS	N	19.9†	31–note 1
Brunswick, Ga.	15	12–0	3	1,224–1,392	2,100	A	5.9	NS	5.7	19.9	7–3095 1182 33
Bryan, Tex.	12	3–25	4	1,080–1,450	None	D	H	NS	N	7.6	16–note 1
Burlingame, Calif.	16	12–9	3	1,980–2,160	3,300	C	26.8	U	N	30.2	4–1795 674 34
Burlington, N. J.	11	0–1,200†	12†	None–None†	300†	D	G†	NS	N	9.6†	E–note 2
Burlington, N. C.	12	...	..	... ...	...	..	5.9†	NS	N	9.1†	6–2551 1084 39
Butler, Pa.	24	22–0	5	1,575–1,620	2,040	M‡	37.0	AU	13.0	52.0	not available
Cairo, Ill.	14	12–0†	3†	900– 900†	1,200†	S‡	11.6	NS	11.9	25.6	not available
Calumet City, Ill.	13	6–0	1	1,800–1,800	1,980	B	11.1	0.1	N	11.2	6–2973 1181 37
Cambridge, Md.	10	2–30	6	None–None	50	C	G	NS	1.2	7.0	not graded
Cambridge, Ohio	15	2–13	4	1,500–1,500	None	S	F	AU	N	6.8†	7–3491 1329 30
Campbell, Ohio	14	6–16	2	1,980–1,980	2,460	S	F	0.1	N	14.6	7–3220 1268 26
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	3–30†	3†	None–None†	None†	D	...	NS	3.4	7.2	not available
Canton, Ill.	12	8–2	3	1,800–1,800	1,800	M	14.4	1.2	N	16.4	7–3191 1241 40
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	9–0	3	1,140–1,140	1,440	B	13.0	NS	8.4	25.6	7–note 3

TABLE XIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Carbondale, Pa	19	5–200	0	$1,800–1,800	$600	C‡	H	NS	$2.5†	$11.2†	not available
Carlisle, Pa	14	13–1000	7	960–1,320	300	C	G	NS	0.3	17.5	not available
Carnegie, Pa	13	8–0	2	1,716–1,716	2,112	C	$14.3	NP	4.8	19.9	6–2895 1167 24
Carteret, N. J	12	6–50	2	2,200–2,500	75	D	...	$0.6	17.5	37.3	E–note 2
Carthage, Mo	11	10–0	2	1,320–1,320	1,640	M	12.8	NS	N	14.2	6–note 3
Casper, Wyo	18	21–0	4	1,530–1,800	2,400	M	35.3	0.8	N	38.3	5–2309 922 27
Centralia, Ill	16	9–3	4	1,800–1,800	1,800	M‡	16.0	NS	N	39.9	7–3490 1300 41
Chambersburg, Pa	15	7–3000	7	... ...	None	C	U	NS	N	44.3	not available
Champaign, Ill	23	14–0	6	1,800–1,800	2,100	B	26.3	NP	7.7	37.6	5–2314 901 40
Chanute, Kan	10	9–2	3	1,080–1,200	1,500	M‡	11.5	NS	N	16.0	6–2751 996 39
Charleroi, Pa	11	1–53	3	None–None	None	D	U	NS	3.8	10.1	not available
Charlottesville, Va	19	6–60	6	1,080–1,536	2,100	A	...	NS	N	13.2	6–2591 909 40
Cheltenham tp, Pa	19	1–175	12	1,200–1,500	None	D	G	NS	9.6	26.4	5–2407 747 33
Cheyenne, Wyo	22	22–0	4	1,440–2,100	2,160	M‡	36.1	NP	N	39.3	6–2569 994 27
Chicago Heights, Ill	22	21–0	4	1,800–1,800	2,600	C‡	35.2	5.1	N	43.3	5–2271 1001 36
Chickasha, Okla	14	15–8	4	1,200–1,320	1,680	M	18.4	AU	N	38.4	6–2771 792 32
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	19–0	5	1,500–1,500	1,980	S	29.5	6.9	17.7	56.1	5–2405 970 41
Chippewa Falls, Wis	10	12–0	3	1,200–1,500	1,800	B	16.9	2.4	13.1	36.8	6–2799 969 37
Clairton, Pa	16	17–0	2	2,148–2,148	2,928	C‡	37.8	NP	6.6	47.7	6–2649 938 28
Claremont t, N. H	12	7–40	4	1,560–1,664	2,100	E	HS	U	...	...	A1–note 4
Clarksdale, Miss	12	17–0†	3†	1,200–1,980†	2,520†	M‡	...	U	...	...	5–2205 719 37
Clarksville, Tenn	12	5–25	4	1,320–1,320	1,542	M	H	NS	N	29.2	6–2941 876 41
Clayton, Mo	13	11–0	2	1,500–1,920	3,300	M	22.8	NP	6.0	44.7	6–note 3
Clearwater, Fla	10	11–3	4	1,200–1,620	2,070	C	13.3	NP	N	17.8	5–2380 795 36
Cleburne, Tex	11	9–6	5	1,320–1,320	1,512	M	11.3	L	N	12.8	31–note 1
Cleveland, Tenn	11	3–16	2	1,200–1,500	720	C‡	F	...	N	6.7	6–2956 1250 38
Cliffside Park, N. J	17	12–40	4	1,800–2,200	3,000	M	S	1.0	11.9	45.6	D–note 2
Clinton t, Mass	12	9–30	5	1,602–1,602	2,045	C	S	7.0	N	26.4	6–note 3
Clovis, N. M	10	3–20	3	1,000–1,350	1,800	C	F	NS	2.8	8.6	7–3319 995 41
Coatesville, Pa	14	0–1256	8	None–None	None	D	U	NS	N	12.9	5–2172 743 21
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	7–28	3	1,320–1,440	1,740	M	F	NS	3.8	16.4	6–2563 940 32
Coffeyville, Kan	17	17–40	5	1,500–1,680	2,040	M‡	H	2.3	N	31.4	5–2275 585 38
Cohoes, N. Y	22	42–0	6	1,650–1,650	2,000	S	61.8	NP	N	68.1	5–2058 817 32
Collingswood, N. J	13	6–38†	4†	1,450–1,675†	1,800†	C‡	...	NS	9.4†	28.9†	D–note 2
Columbia, Mo	18	12–9	4	1,200–1,500	2,100	M	19.1	NS	N	20.7	7–note 3
Columbia, Pa	12	...	..	... ...	...	..	...	NS	6.0	6.3	not available
Columbia, Tenn	11	2–8	3	...–1,500	1,500	A	F	NS	6.8	19.4	7–3134 1165 39
Columbus, Ind	12	14–0	4	...–1,560	1,890	M	19.7	0.6	2.6	27.9	6–2527 881 40
Columbus, Miss	14	12–0	2	1,200–1,380	1,800	M	8.4	NS	N	13.4	6–2968 912 31
Compton, Calif	16	11–0	3	1,680–1,980	2,740	A	20.0	NS	N	22.3	6–2769 1093 41
Concord, N. C	16	6–20	3	960–1,380	300	M	...	NS	N	13.4	7–3331 1352 40
Connellsville, Pa	14	7–50	3	1,500–1,500	1,920	S‡	G	0.3	4.2	18.4	not available
Connersville, Ind	13	15–0	4	1,560–1,716	2,080	M	22.6	NS	8.8	34.0	4–2060 614 40
Conshohocken, Pa	11	...	..	... ...	...	..	...	...	2.7	9.9	not available
Coraopolis, Pa	11	0–18	5	None–None	None	D	H	NS	N	2.5†	5–2361 799 37
Corning, N. Y	16	15–5	5	1,500–1,800	3,000	B	28.9	AU	N	34.2	4–1507 509 37
Corsicana, Tex	15	14–0	8	900–1,140	1,800	C‡	13.7	NP	N	18.1	23–note 1
Cortland, N. Y	16	8–168	4	1,560–1,820	200	D	G	AU	N	21.0	5–2238 975 38
Coshocton, Ohio	12	10–30	3	1,500–1,500	1,680	S	F	2.0†	N	20.0†	6–3121 1133 30
Cranford tp, N. J	13	8–31	4	2,000–2,500	3,800	B	SF	...	...	...	C–note 2
Crawfordsville, Ind	11	19–0	4	1,200–1,560	1,980	M	29.3	NP	14.1	53.5	6–2688 762 40
Cudahy, Wis	11	2–21	2	1,920–2,040	720	M	G	1.0	8.0	...	7–3200 988 37
Cumberland t, R. I	11	(No municipal fire department)									not available
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	13–0	3	1,560–2,040	2,520	S	26.4	5.1	N	41.2	6–note 5
Dalton, Ga	10	4–9	3	1,000–1,200	1,680	C	F	NS	N	15.4	7–3461 1403 40
Danbury, Conn	22	28–200	11	2,000–2,200	3,000	M	G	NP	N	71.6	6–note 3
Danvers t, Mass	14	14–35	5	2,002–2,002	2,810†	B	S	NP	N	34.0†	5–note 3
Darby, Pa	10	0–130	5	None–None	50	C	U	NS	...	...	5–2478 842 22
Daytona Beach, Fla	23	26–10	7	1,140–1,500	2,700	C	35.8	AU	N	48.2	5–2227 599 39

TABLE XIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Decatur, Ala	17	7–0	3	$1,300–1,300	$1,508	C	$8.7	NS	$10.4	$21.5	7–3349 1248 37
Decatur, Ga	17	9–6	2	1,080–1,500	1,920	A	14.0	NS	N	15.7	6–2836 1205 38
Dedham t, Mass	16	15–28	5	1,800–2,100	3,000	C	S	NP	19.7†	68.3†	5–note 3
Del Rio, Tex	13	5–25	4	1,020–1,380	1,620	C‡	F	NS	...	...	32–note 1
Denison, Tex	16	19–0	6	1,200–1,620	1,980	C‡	...	...	...	...	17–note 1
Denton, Tex	11	19–20	5	1,080–1,440	None	D	G	NS	N	17.5	23–note 1
Derby, Conn	10	0–180	6	None–None	50†	S	...	NS	N	8.0	5–note 3
Dickson City, Pa	12	0–54†	2†	None–None†	None†	D	...	NS	1.2	1.6	not available
Dixon, Ill	11	7–0	3	1,800–1,800	2,000	M‡	12.8	$1.0	...	15.1	7–3430 1282 36
Donora, Pa	13	2–24†	2†	1,800–1,800†	432†	C	...	NS	3.8	15.5	not available
Dormont, Pa	13	4–20	3	1,680–2,100	...	D	H	NS	4.7	14.6	4–1801 582 24
Dothan, Ala	17	...	..	... ...	...	C‡	14.8	NS	N	18.8	6–2853 970 35
Dover, N. H	15	9–45	4	1,820–1,820	2,200	C	S	NP	N	25.5	A1–note 4
Dover, N. J	10	3–120	3	1,500–2,300	75	D	S	NS	...	...	E–note 2
Du Bois, Pa	12	0–950	6	None–None	65	D	G	NS	...	...	not available
Dunkirk, N. Y	18	15–450	6	1,560–1,740	2,200	B	U	AU	N	49.1	4–1998 788 33
Dunmore, Pa	23	18–100	4	1,620–1,620	1,782	C	G	NS	2.3	32.7	not available
Duquesne, Pa	21	17–0†	3†	1,980–1,980†	2,400†	C‡	35.4†	NP	N	37.5†	5–2348 1002 28
Durant, Okla	10	9–2	3	1,200–1,500	1,800	M	9.4†	0.2†	N	10.7†	8–3673 1178 38
Dyersburg, Tenn	10	9–23	3	860–1,020	1,800	C	H	NS	N	9.8	6–2763 969 35
Easthampton t, Mass	10	8–20	3	1,916–1,916	320	C	...	AU	N	18.7†	5–note 3
East Hartford t, Conn	19	17–202	4	2,000–2,200	3,200	B	S	AU	2.5	47.0	6–note 3
East Liverpool, Ohio	24	23–0	9	1,680–1,680	2,280	S	25.7†	5.5†	N	33.4†	7–3361 1426 40
East Moline, Ill	12	9–0	2	1,800–1,800	2,160	B	15.6	2.0	N	18.4	7–3245 897 36
East Point, Ga	12	9–0	3	1,200–1,890	2,835	M	17.7	NS	N	20.5	7–3028 1026 36
Ecorse, Mich	13	25–0	3	1,950–2,470	3,250	B	49.7†	1.0†	N	61.7†	6–2917 799 30
El Centro, Calif	10	9–16	4	1,620–1,980	3,000	C	H	NS	N	25.2	6–2912 551 37
El Dorado, Ark	16	12–12	4	1,200–1,620	1,900	M	18.7	NS	N	20.7	6–2736 1033 33
El Dorado, Kan	10	8–0	3	1,080–1,452	1,830	A	11.5	NS	N	13.0	6–2649 818 38
Elizabeth City, N. C	12	10–32	6	1,080–1,620	None	B	G	NS	N	20.0	5–2204 812 35
Ellwood City, Pa	12	4–34	3	1,812–1,968	2,292	A	H	NS	10.9	22.4	not available
Elmhurst, Ill	15	3–17	3	1,440–1,440	360	D	F	NS	N	12.1†	6–2671 1023 34
Elmwood Park, Ill	14	7–10	2	1,668–1,668	2,000	C	...	U	N	10.8	6–2504 882 39
El Reno, Okla	10	6–10	4	1,200–1,380	1,875	A	H	NP	N	11.2	6–2990 1004 37
Elwood, Ind	11	16–0	3	1,380–1,380	1,476	M	...	U	...	...	6–2919 984 38
Emporia, Kan	13	11–0	4	1,200–1,500	1,980	M‡	...	NS	N	22.5	6–2573 835 40
Endicott, N. Y	18	24–225	6	1,350–1,812	2,730	B	U	AU	5.7	49.3	4–1955 820 38
Englewood, N. J	19	26–0	8	2,000–2,500	4,000	C	66.7†	2.7†	32.2†	112.5†	B–note 2
Escanaba, Mich	15	19–0	4	1,200–1,380	2,100	A	25.9	NS	12.0	40.8	6–2716 885 27
Euclid, Ohio	18	16–0	2	1.800–2,300	2,760	S	35.1	0.2	N	49.5	6–note 5
Eugene, Ore	21	22–0	5	1,380–1,680	2,400	M	27.6	NS	7.5	48.2	6–2744 1118 38
Eureka, Calif	17	11–200	5	1,560–1,680	900	D	U	NS	N	29.0	7–3266 919 35
Fairfield, Ala	12	6–0	1	538– 538	None	C	3.2	NS	2.6	6.4	6–2728 1170 41
Fairhaven t, Mass	11	4–68	8	1,170–1,404	2,120	B	S	NP	N	22.4	5–note 3
Fairmont, W. Va	23	20–0	4	1,500–1,500	2,200	C‡	27.2	2.8	N	32.0	6–2688 1127 29
Faribault, Minn	15	13–0	3	1,200–1,320	1,620	C‡	16.3	NS	N	18.2	6–2684 1080 26
Farrell, Pa	14	7–65	3	1,680–1,689	1,980	C‡	U	0.4	6.9	21.6	not available
Fayetteville, N. C	17	8–20†	3†	900–1,500†	1,560†	C	...	NP	5.8†	22.0†	6–2745 1000 40
Fergus Falls, Minn	11	0–21	4	None–None	185	D	H	NS	3.8	7.9	7–3180 1050 36
Ferndale, Mich	23	20–0	4	1,850–2,150	3,000	C	38.8	1.9	N	49.4	6–2704 865 30
Findlay, Ohio	20	23–0	5	1,380–1,680	2,160	M	37.8	3.8	N	64.0	6–2825 1102 37
Floral Park, N. Y	13	0–160	5	None–None	None	D	U	NS	10.3	30.5	5–2366 909 34
Florence, Ala	15	10–0	3	1,080–1,200	1,800	C‡	12.3	NS	N	14.5	5–2394 910 37
Florence, S. C	16	6–18	3	1,200–1,680	720	M	S	NS	N	18.1	6–2944 1256 39
Forest Park, Ill	15	7–0	1	1,800–2,000	2,640	C‡	15.7†	5.0†	N	21.4†	6–2827 1056 35
Fort Collins, Colo	12	14–6	4	1,080–1,320	1,800	M	17.5	NP	N	20.8	4–1656 595 30
Fort Dodge, Iowa	23	22–0	5	1,260–1,680	2,220	S‡	37.9	3.8	N	48.0	4–1860 832 29
Fort Lauderdale, Fla	18	21–0	5	1,430–1,690	2,100	A	30.6	AU	N	36.9	5–2323 966 38
Fort Madison, Iowa	14	12–0	4	1,410–1,410	1,720	M	...	U	...	...	6–2834 1038 37

Table XIII-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points	Fire Dept. Def. Pts.,	Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
Fort Myers, Fla	11	8–18	5	$1,300–1,560	$2,220	M	SF	U	$9.0†	$22.9†	6–2596	765	41
Fort Scott, Kan	11	13–0	3	1,320–1,380	1,980	M‡	$18.1	$1.3	1.6	23.3	6–2947	1095	38
Fort Thomas, Ky	11	4–10	2	1,600–1,900	2,000	C	U	NS	1.0	9.7	6–2903	996	40
Fostoria, Ohio	13	11–0	3	1,680–1,800	2,040	S	18.6	1.6	N	38.0	7–3234	1012	29
Framingham t, Mass	23	44–0	9	1,700–2,100	2,800	C	88.9	U	11.9	109.2	5–note 3		
Frankfort, Ind	24	20–0	3	1,440–1,560	1,860	M	32.3†	2.1†	15.9†	52.0†	6–2750	873	38
Frankfort, Ky	11	7–0†	3†	1,320–1,320†	1,800†	C	10.8†	U	7.0†	18.9†	7–3093	1250	40
Frederick, Md	16	12–140	6	1,200–1,200	None	D	...	NS	N	...	not available		
Fredericksburg, Va	10	4–38	2	1,200–1,620	None	D	G	NS	N	10.3	7–3271	1413	40
Freeport, Ill	22	22–25	5	1,512–1,800	2,400	B	U	3.7	27.2	71.7	5–2420	979	39
Freeport, N. Y	20	3–406	7	None–None	None	C	U	0.3	N	55.5	6–2615	842	34
Fremont, Neb	12	6–84	4	1,320–1,500	1,800	M	G	NS	N	12.5	6–2995	1126	37
Fremont, Ohio	15	15–0	3	1,500–1,620	1,740	M	21.6	4.1	N	27.9	6–2963	1010	39
Fullerton, Calif	10	5–22	3	1,740–1,920	2,400	C	F	NS	5.0	17.5	6–2613	917	39
Fulton, N. Y	13	13–19	4	1,500–1,800	2,400	B	H	0.9	N	27.4	4–1919	700	38
Gainesville, Fla	14	21–48	4	1,080–1,650	2,775	A	U	NP	N	27.0	5–2145	943	39
Gainesville, Ga	10	9–0	4	1,200–1,562	1,650	C	12.6	AU	N	14.9	7–3032	1248	39
Garden City, N. Y	11	13–50	7	1,800–2,150	None	D	U	NS	1.7	36.9	5–2190	811	34
Gardner, Mass	20	14–48	6	1,820–1,919	3,000	M	S	AU	N	55.5	5–note 3		
Garfield Hgts., Ohio	17	15–0	2	1,850–2,100	2,600	S	28.3	0.9	N	31.0	7–note 5		
Gastonia, N. C	21	20–2	4	900–1,500	2,400	C	30.6	NP	N	35.4	5–2427	1174	37
Geneva, N. Y	16	...	..	... ...	...	..	19.2	AU	N	38.8	4–1989	598	36
Glen Cove, N. Y	12	0–120	5	None–None	None	D	U	AU	15.8	35.7	6–2812	850	34
Glens Falls, N. Y	19	28–0	5	1,512–1,701	2,500	B	49.8	3.5	N	57.3	5–2112	768	25
Gloucester, Mass	24	43–46	11	1,640–1,825	2,300	C‡	S	9.1	N	108.4	4–note 3		
Gloucester City, N. J	14	14–60†	4†	1,300–1,550†	120†	C	...	0.5	11.0	36.3	E–note 2		
Gloversville, N. Y	23	22–12	4	1,650–1,950	3,000	C	49.3	2.8	N	63.1	4–1981	739	26
Goldsboro, N. C	17	16–0	5	1,040–1,391	2,100	A	21.4	NS	6.5	30.1	4–1927	673	40
Goshen, Ind	11	11–0	3	1,560–1,560	1,770	M	15.6†	U	10.1†	33.0†	6–2619	952	41
Grand Forks, N. D	20	18–0	4	1,320–1,680	2,100	M	25.9	AU	...	28.4	5–2284	7623	27
Grand Island, Neb	19	21–0	4	1,320–1,500	2,100	M	32.6	0.8	5.2	42.1	6–2719	1078	39
Grand Junction, Colo	12	10–0	2	1,410–1,800	2,400	A	17.1	NP	N	19.4	6–3019	1203	28
Granite City, Ill	23	15–0	3	1,620–1,800	1,980	B	28.9	U	8.7	37.6	6–2867	1123	38
Greeley, Colo	16	13–0	4	1,140–1,500	1,920	B	18.9	NP	5.0	28.9	6–2824	1170	35
Greenfield t, Mass	16	14–79	4	1,500–1,924	3,000	C	S	2.1	N	38.8	4–note 3		
Greensburg, Pa	17	0–436	7	None–None	None	D	U	NS	12.5	30.3	not available		
Greenville, Miss	21	18–0	4	1,692–1,692	3,564	C	34.7	1.6	N	37.3	5–2124	775	38
Greenville, N. C	13	3–36	4	1,320–1,680	1,980	C	H	NS	4.8	13.4	6–2705	1043	38
Greenville, Tex	14	15–0	6	1,230–1,500	2,100	S‡	21.0	0.2	N	23.5	26–note 1		
Greenwood, Miss	15	14–32	2	1,490–1,680	2,275	C‡	U	2.7	N	28.4	6–2627	923	34
Greenwood, S. C	13	4–21	4	1,320–1,320	690	A	F	NP	8.5	22.8	6–2553	1120	39
Gretna, La	11	2–77	2	1,080–2,160	None	D	U	NS	N	1.2	7–3446	829	32
Griffin, Ga	13	16–0	4	1,020–1,200	2,100	A	20.3	U	N	23.1	5–2409	876	38
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich	13	24–0	2	1,800–2,400	3,300	M	56.5	NS	N	59.8	4–1899	656	32
Gulfport, Miss	15	14–0	5	1,020–1,260	1,440	C‡	16.2	0.9	N	22.7	6–2959	1179	30
Guthrie, Okla	10	11–14	5	1,200–1,200	1,680	A	U	0.3	N	17.2	6–2871	651	40
Hannibal, Mo	21	22–0	4	1,512–1,512	1,800	B	30.7	NS	N	35.8	6–note 3		
Hanover, Pa	13	4–..	4	1,040–1,275	100	D	5.0	NS	2.3	9.8	not available		
Hanover tp, Pa	16	18–144	6	1,500–1,500	360	C	H	...	20.0	56.9	not available		
Harlingen, Tex	13	7–32†	5†	960–1,200†	1,500†	M‡	...	...	...	...	28–note 1		
Harrisburg, Ill	11	3–3	2	1,800–1,800	1,800	S‡	5.4	NS	N	5.9	8–3847	1468	39
Harrison, N. J	14	34–0	4	2,000–3,000	4,500	M	107.0	NS	N	...	D–note 2		
Harrison tp, Pa	13	0–400	3	None–None	None	D	...	NS	6.9	15.9	not available		
Harvey, Ill	18	11–16	3	1,500–1,800	2,400	C‡	S	U	...	...	5–2122	888	38
Hastings, Neb	15	12–14	3	1,320–1,320	1,998	M	H	NS	N	19.3	6–2672	956	41
Hattiesburg, Miss	21	27–0	5	1,230–1,440	2,060	M‡	34.0	0.5	N	38.0	6–2687	726	39
Hawthorne, N. J	13	3–135	4	None–None	300	C‡	U	NS	7.0	18.3	D–note 2		
Helena, Mont	15	18–0	4	1,920–1,944	2,280	C‡	33.8	0.3	N	50.0	6–2775	998	39
Hempstead, N. Y	21	4–475†	10†	... ...	None†	C	...	NP	N	37.2	5–2420	937	34

Table XIII-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
Henderson, Ky	13	20–0	5	$1,200–1,200	$1,320	M‡2	$5.2	NS	N	$27.7	6–2569	865	41
Hibbing, Minn	16	45–0	8	1,620–1,800	2,820	B	87.3	$5.5	$13.7	124.3	5–2145	629	41
Hickory, N. C	13	7–30	5	1,440–1,800	300	C	G	NS	N	15.6	5–2243	743	36
Highland Park, Ill	14	14–0	3	1,680–2,050	3,100	C‡	30.1	AU	N	31.7	not available		
Highland Park, Tex	10	20–0	2	1,740–1,740	1,440	M	29.9	NP	N	30.8	19–note 1		
Hillside tp, N. J	19	25–0	4	2,100–2,500	3,500	C	64.3†	2.5†	27.6†	97.5†	C–note 2		
Hobbs, N. M	11	2–24	2	1,500– ...	2,100	M	U	NS	1.0	6.4	8–3724	1092	39
Holland, Mich	15	7–17	4	1,950–2,012	1,000	B	S	NS	17.8†	53.8†	6–2600	910	30
Homestead, Pa	19	19–0	3	2,008–2,100	2,400	C	32.5	NS	N	37.7	5–2313	956	24
Hopkinsville, Ky	12	10–2	4	1,200–1,200	1,560	C‡	12.9	NS	6.0	26.0	6–2799	827	41
Hoquiam, Wash	11	17–0	4	1,680–1,800	2,914	M	30.7	1.1	N	39.2	5–2385	723	34
Hornell, N. Y	16	11–5	4	1,560–1,740	2,500	B	23.4	U	N	33.1	5–2142	835	37
Hot Springs, Ark	21	34–0	7	1,080–1,440	2,160	M	42.2	NP	9.2	79.9	5–2323	740	36
Hudson, N. Y	12	0–900	6	None–None	None	D	G	NS	12.0		5–2257	925	31
Huntington, Ind	14	23–0	3	1,500–1,500	1,800	M	32.4	3.1	N	40.2	6–2718	997	41
Huntsville, Ala	13	11–2	3	900–1,200	2,100	C	15.0	NS	N	19.4	7–3143	1198	37
Huron, S. D	11	2–43	4	1,320–1,584	None	D	H	NS	N	7.9	7–3023	1053	29
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	10–13	3	1,500–1,860	2,360	M	H	NS	N	24.7	7–3204	1066	38
Independence, Kan	12	13–0	4	1,320–1,680	1,800	M‡	18.6	NS	N	22.1	6–2628	880	40
Independence, Mo	16	12–0	2	1,200–1,590	2,000	M	21.2	NS	7.6	29.4	7–note 3		
Indiana, Pa	10	0–62	4	None–None	None	D	U	NS	6.8	9.3	not available		
Iowa City, Iowa	17	11–0	2	1,260–1,629	1,970	M	18.9	0.6	17.0	39.0	6–2990	1126	36
Irondequoit t, N. Y	23	(no town fire department)									5–2466	814	41
Iron Mountain, Mich	11	11–0	4	1,200–1,200	1,680	B	11.8	0.6	N	14.8	6–2843	1072	27
Ironton, Ohio	16	15–0	3	1,560–1,560	1,800	A	21.5	2.7	N	26.1	7–3428	1199	38
Ironwood, Mich	13	16–25	4	1,320–1,320	1,680	A	SH	1.3	5.5	34.8	6–2841	1036	27
Ithaca, N. Y	20	25–550†	8†	1,300–2,000†	3,300†	B	...	2.5	N	64.1	4–1597	567	37
Jackson, Tenn	24	29–0	4	1,320–1,380	2,130	M‡	40.8	NS	N	43.8	5–2466	973	37
Jacksonville, Ill	20	12–8	7	1,500–1,500	1,860	M	17.1	AU	N	21.9	7–3164	980	33
Janesville, Wis	23	27–0	5	1,500–1,920	2,850	B	49.7	2.2	27.6	92.1	5–2319	895	34
Jeannette, Pa	16	5–25	4	1,500–1,740	1,920	C‡	HS	0.5	11.7	26.5	not available		
Jefferson City, Mo	24	19–24	5	1,200–1,500	2,000	M	U	NS	14.7	46.6	6–note 3		
Jeffersonville, Ind	11	12–0	3	1,380–1,380	1,585	M	16.7	NS	9.6	27.5	5–2379	782	40
Johnson City, N. Y	18	16–0	3	1,300–1,924	720	B	30.7	AU	2.0	36.3	4–1965	799	38
Johnston t, R. I	11	0–125†	10†	None–None†	None†	D	...	0.5	23.5	40.4	not available		
Johnstown, N. Y	11	14–5	3	1,450–1,550	1,750	M	22.8	AU	N	26.3	5–2104	793	38
Jonesboro, Ark	12	6–7	4	1,080–1,200	1,680	M	7.4	NP	N	9.7	6–2723	1148	39
Kankakee, Ill	22	17–12	5	1,440–1,440	1,800	M	23.9	2.6	...	26.6	6–2684	1080	37
Keene, N. H	14	7–46	6	1,664–1,825	2,400	M	S	0.8	N	27.5	A1–note 4		
Kenmore, N. Y	19	6–104	3	1,560–2,028	2,860	C	U	1.2	N	18.1	4–1903	761	31
Keokuk, Iowa	15	17–0	3	1,200–1,500	1,800	S‡	22.0	U	N	40.0†	6–2676	1056	39
Kewanee, Ill	17	12–3	3	1,380–1,380	1,600	C‡	18.5	NS	1.6	20.0	7–3496	1171	36
Key West, Fla	13	20–145†	4†	1,080–1,080†	1,948†	D	U	NP	N	12.1†	7–3479	884	32
Kingsport, Tenn	14	14–36	5	1,080–1,200	1,980	A	H	NS	0.8	48.9	5–2260	670	41
Kingston, Pa	21	9–150	3	1,680–1,680	600	C	H	NS	6.2†	26.7†	not available		
Kinston, N. C	15	11–15	4	1,200–1,630	1,980	M	S	NS	N	27.4	6–2657	783	38
Kirksville, Mo	10	6–4	2	1,200–1,200	1,500	M‡	7.9	NS	N	9.3	7–note 3		
Kirkwood, Mo	12	15–0	3	1,200–1,758	2,520	M‡	27.0	NS	N	29.6	6–note 3		
Klamath Falls, Ore	16	17–80	4	1,620–2,040	2,700	M	H	NS	N	33.6	5–2367	778	36
Lackawanna, N. Y	24	55–0	4	2,040–2,040	2,580	M	115.0	AU	11.3	173.9	4–1998	683	32
Laconia, N. H	13	6–52	6	1,560–1,768	2,250	M	G	0.3	N	24.9	A1–note 4		
Lafayette, La	19	14–10	3	900–1,500	1,500	M‡	16.5	U	N	19.5	5–2452	788	38
La Grange, Ga	22	14–0	4	900–1,140	1,920	M	17.0	NS	8.7	46.8	6–2915	1134	37
La Grange, Ill	10	3–16	2	1,560–1,800	300	M	H	...	6.6	13.2	5–2431	956	39
Lake Charles, La	21	14–3	4	1,080–1,200	1,960	C‡	17.0	NS	N	20.0	5–2450	920	39
Lakeland, Fla	22	20–10	5	1,080–1,584	2,400	A	29.2	NP	N	31.2	5–2461	1087	34
Lancaster, Ohio	22	14–0	3	1,320–1,560	1,780	S	23.1†	3.2†	N	31.3†	7–3080	1292	38
Lansdowne, Pa	11	0–80†	3	None–None	None	D	G	NS	2.7	4.7	5–2043	612	27
La Porte, Ind	16	23–0	4	1,200–1,860	2,500	M	41.0	3.1	N	49.1	5–2120	711	40

Table XIII-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
aramie, Wyo	11	10–24	4	$1,440–1,680	$2,310	M	H	NP	N	$25.1†	6–2613	967	38
a Salle, Ill	13	3–26	3	1,200–None	460	M	F	...	...	...	7–3205	1040	34
atrobe, Pa	11	1–125	7	None–1,400	250	C	U	NS	$2.0†	9.0†	not available		
aurel, Miss	21	21–0	6	1,122–1,122	1,452	C‡	$29.0	$2.5	N	32.5	7–3240	964	38
awrence, Kan	14	19–0	4	1,140–1,320	1,800	M	25.1	NP	8.0	36.0	5–2276	743	38
awton, Okla	18	13–6	4	1,320–1,440	2,400	M	15.4	0.3	N	17.5	6–2951	840	34
eavenworth, Kan	19	18–0	5	1,320–1,320	1,800	M‡	24.8	2.4	N	29.7	5–2297	718	39
eominster, Mass	22	23–39	8	1,825–1,825	3,000	M	...	NP	17.3	77.6	4–note 3		
ewiston, Idaho	11	18–10	6	1,440–1,710	2,400	C‡	26.5	NS	N	30.8	5–2060	642	40
ewistown, Pa	13	0–200	7	None–None	50	D	G	NS	4.0†	14.1†	not available		
exington t, Mass	13	15–29	7	1,623–2,190	1,500	B	...	NP	N	48.2	5–note 3		
exington, N. C	11	7–18	3	1,080–1,560	2,000	C	S	NS	1.8	14.9	6–2743	1117	36
incoln, Ill	13	6–0	3	1,800–1,800	1,800	M	9.1	NS	9.6	19.2	6–2951	1059	32
incoln t, R. I	11	...	..	... ...	...	..	14.5†	NS	N	27.3†	not available		
incoln Park, Mich	15	7–0	1	1,800–2,278	2,703	B	15.2	NS	N	17.4	6–2646	971	28
inden, N. J	24	43–0	4	1,950–2,400	3,400	C	107.1	4.3	44.0	171.0	C–note 2		
ittle Falls, N. Y	10	6–26	6	1,584–1,584	2,100	B	H	AU	N	13.6	5–2114	829	41
ock Haven, Pa	11	3–300	4	...–1,500	270	C‡	G	NS	N	8.8	not available		
ockport, N. Y	24	37–0	5	1,500–1,890	2,500	B	62.5	4.9	N	78.3	4–1874	681	32
odi, Calif	11	7–28	3	1,740–1,920	900	C	H	NS	1.5	25.7	5–2134	454	40
odi, N. J	12	0–60†	3†	None–None†	20†	D	S	NS	...	...	E–note 2		
ogan, Utah	12	20–0	4	1,380–1,680	2,400	M‡	27.8	NP	N	33.1	4–1965	472	41
ogansport, Ind	20	40–0	6	1,620–1,620	2,220	M	65.9	NP	N	87.9	5–2083	798	35
ong Branch, N. J	17	...	..	... ...	...	E	...	NS	7.2†	59.3†	DS–note 2		
ongview, Tex	14	15–0	5	960–1,200	1,880	C	16.8	NP	N	22.6	22–note 1		
ongview, Wash	12	10–0	4	1,680–1,680	3,000	..	18.5	1.6	14.5	53.4	6–2853	1078	35
ynbrook, N. Y	15	0–214	5	None–None	None	D	U	NS	9.4	22.2	5–2181	874	33
yndhurst tp, N. J	17	0–55†	4†	None–None†	None†	D	...	NS	7.5†	9.5†	D–note 2		
ynwood, Calif	11	6–0	2	1,700–1,900	2,250	C	12.2	NS	0.6	14.7	6–2582	992	41
cAlester, Okla	12	15–0	5	1,200–1,440	2,000	A	19.5	NP	N	21.0	6–2910	864	33
cAllen, Tex	12	0–52	4	None–None	600	D	F	NS	3.8	12.2	28–note 1		
cKees Rocks, Pa	17	10–5	2	1,584–1,584	2,160	C	16.9	NS	4.4	38.8	6–2667	956	31
ahanoy City, Pa	13	0–725	8	None–None	200	D	U	NS	4.2	18.6	not available		
amaroneck, N. Y	13	0–268	7	None–None	None	D	U	NS	20.0	47.8	4–1979	747	37
anhattan, Kan	12	5–8	3	1,080–1,320	1,800	M‡	H	NS	N	11.2	6–2813	986	38
anitowoc, Wis	24	34–0	5	1,680–1,800	2,600	B	63.4	NP	18.0	85.0	5–2359	704	37
ankato, Minn	16	21–10	5	1,380–1,620	2,400	C	34.7	NS	N	48.7	5–3424	835	37
aplewood, Mo	13	8–0	2	1,560–1,680	None	C‡	12.5	NS	3.4	19.1	6–note 3		
aplewood tp, N. J	23	26–0	5	2,000–2,600	4,400	C	71.3	2.9	18.5	105.3	C–note 2		
arblehead t, Mass	11	10–45	5	2,190–2,190	2,550	C	...	U	N	40.5	5–note 3		
arietta, Ohio	15	12–0	3	1,500–1,650	1,800	S	19.0	NP	N	23.3	6–2882	937	28
arinette, Wis	14	17–0	3	1,200–1,500	1,920	B	25.5	NP	26.8	56.7	6–2747	828	38
arlborough, Mass	15	9–52	5	2,002–2,002	800	E	G	NP	N	39.0	4–note 3		
arquette, Mich	16	16–6	3	1,560–1,620	2,100	S‡	25.9	NS	7.1	36.5	6–2855	954	38
arshall, Tex	18	14–20	7	960–1,260	1,980	A	F	0.2	7.5	44.9	24–note 1		
arshalltown, Iowa	19	15–5	4	1,500–1,800	2,040	M	21.9	4.9	N	29.9	5–2466	902	38
arshfield, Wis	10	5–19	3	1,440–1,560	250	B	F	NS	12.2	23.2	6–2782	981	37
artinsburg, W. Va	15	10–125	5	1,320–1,320	1,800	M	G	0.3	N	14.6	6–2525	792	27
artins Ferry, Ohio	15	0–100	5	None–None	None	D	SF	NS	N	24.5	6–2907	1117	38
artinsville, Va	10	6–18	2	1,200–1,260	1,680	C	F	NS	3.7	12.1	8–3792	1323	37
assena, N. Y	11	3–47	2	1,200–1,568	None	D	G	NS	3.0	12.1	6–2760	1111	39
attoon, Ill	16	9–0	3	1,800–1,800	2,100	M‡	16.5	1.2	N	19.2	7–3451	1212	38
aywood, Calif	11	6–0	1	1,560–1,860	2,320	C	11.5	NS	N	12.6	7–3321	1143	33
eadville, Pa	19	13–350	6	1,440–1,827	2,205	S‡	G	0.2	N	33.8	not available		
edford, Ore	11	9–22	3	1,650–1,755	2,400	C	H	NS	N	16.9	5–2133	816	33
elrose Park, Ill	11	3–16	2	1,620–1,800	1,200	M	H	...	...	...	6–2707	857	39
enasha, Wis	10	9–0	4	1,200–1,620	1,800	B	14.4	U	18.8	40.0	6–2770	1024	39
enominee, Mich	10	17–0	4	1,200–1,428	1,656	C	21.7	NS	12.0	36.3	6–2768	699	28
erced, Calif	10	6–25	3	1,500–1,680	2,400	C	G	NS	5.1	17.5	5–2443	944	40

Table XIII-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Methuen t, Mass.	22	24–12	6	$2,007–2,007	$1,200	C	$55.9	AU	N	$61.5	4–note 3
Middlesborough, Ky	12	5–0	2	900–1,200	1,620	C‡	0.5	$0.2	N	5.7	7–3330 1272 40
Middletown, N. Y.	22	17–380	7	1,600–2,100	1,000	D	U	NP	N	47.7	4–1829 703 36
Midland, Mich	10	4–12	2	1,680–1,920	420	M	S	NS	$9.0	21.0	7–3473 1262 30
Milford t, Mass	15	10–59	6	1,560–1,560	2,100	C	SH	1.7	10.3	40.3	5–note 3
Millburn tp, N. J	12	11–40	4	1,800–2,500	3,500	C	F	3.2	13.0	51.1	....
Millville, N. J	15	3–41	4	720– 720	260	D	S	NS	2.6	13.9	E–note 2
Milton t, Mass	19	25–16	6	1,825–2,200	3,000	C	...	U	...	...	4–note 3
Mineola, N. Y	10	0–125	4	None–None	None	D	U	NP	N	5.5	6–2822 892 34
Minot, N. D	17	13–0	4	1,200–1,620	2,250	A	19.1	NS	N	20.4	6–2892 1049 39
Missoula, Mont	18	19–0	2	1,680–1,980	2,200	C‡	40.0	NP	10.6	52.6	6–2777 1158 37
Mitchell, S. D	11	5–28	5	1,500–1,500	1,800	D	H	NS	N	8.3	7–3143 954 26
Moberly, Mo	13	14–0	2	972–1,080	1,350	M	13.2	NS	N	15.3	8–note 3
Modesto, Calif	16	16–29	6	1,560–1,980	3,480	C	F	2.5	N	39.3	4–1623 542 38
Monessen, Pa	20	2–85	2	2,220–2,220	2,280	D	G	NS	6.3	16.6	not available
Monroe, Mich	18	32–0	4	1,700–1,860	2,130	B	54.1	NS	19.5	78.3	5–2414 624 30
Monrovia, Calif	13	9–11	2	1,500–1,740	2,220	C	F	NS	N	18.3	5–2458 811 37
Monterey, Calif	10	5–22	2	1,800–1,950	1,200	A	F	NS	5.8	21.4	5–2338 936 35
Morgantown, W. Va	17	11–6	4	1,200–1,800	2,160	A	16.1	2.7	2.2	22.7	6–2688 1096 35
Morristown, N. J	15	10–200	5	1,500–2,500	3,440	M	...	1.2	18.3	61.8	C–note 2
Moultrie, Ga	10	11–0	3	1,200–1,260	1,821	A	12.3†	NS	N	13.9†	6–2691 881 38
Moundsville, W. Va	14	6–0	2	1,200–1,500	1,560	C	9.8	NS	4.5	15.0	6–2990 1140 24
Mount Carmel, Pa	18	0–400	5	None–None	None	D	U	NS	3.0	6.4	not available
Mount Clemens, Mich	14	12–24	4	1,800–1,800	2,100	S‡	G	U	N	51.8	6–2882 920 29
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	4–32	3	1,680–2,100	2,460	C	G	NP	11.1	29.2	4–1971 747 33
Mount Vernon, Ill	15	7–6	3	1,800–1,800	1,800	B	8.7	NS	N	...	8–3810 1499 39
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	8–2	3	1,260–1,380	None	M	11.0	3.5	N	15.8	6–note 5
Munhall, Pa	14	...	..	... ...	...	..	...	NS	...	...	5–2402 820 24
Muscatine, Iowa	18	19–0	4	1,200–1,320	1,800	M	26.5†	U	N	30.0†	5–2481 874 37
Muskegon Hgts., Mich	16	13–0	4	1,500–1,900	2,225	M	19.7	NS	3.2	25.1	6–2658 866 30
Nampa, Idaho	12	13–10	3	1,320–1,500	2,640	M	20.2	NS	N	23.5	6–2658 603 30
Nanticoke, Pa	24	0–185	6	None–None	1,200	C‡	...	1.9	N	...	not available
Natchez, Miss	15	6–240	3	1,440–1,440	None		G	0.1	N	12.6	7–3409 1020 37
Natick t, Mass	14	17–15	6	1,625–1,900	2,300	C	...	U	...	...	4–note 3
National City, Calif	10	8–7	2	1,620–1,740	2,400	C	12.0	NS	4.7	18.8	6–2753 774 31
Naugatuck, Conn	15	8–90	5	1,900–1,900	2,300	C	G	NS	...	...	6–note 3
Needham t, Mass	12	16–18	5	1,800–2,100	3,000	C	S	AU	N	62.3	4–note 3
Neenah, Wis	11	13–0	3	1,440–1,620	2,190	B	21.3	NP	20.9	44.5	6–2628 962 37
Neptune tp, N. J	10	(no township fire department)									DS–note 2
New Bern, N. C	12	4–82	7	1,200–1,620	480	D	S	...	...	...	5–2498 804 39
Newburyport, Mass.	14	14–37	5	1,560–1,820	500	M	S	AU	N	30.7	6–note 3
New Castle, Ind	17	15–0	2	1,690–1,740	1,800	M	23.5	1.4	N	26.0	6–2814 1029 38
New Iberia, La.	14	11–0	3	840–1,022	1,800	M	10.6	NS	...	12.8	6–2621 836 41
New Kensington, Pa	24	5–125	8	1,680–2,100	2,400	C‡	G	NS	9.6	26.5	not available
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	3–13†	4†	1,560–1,680†	1,920†	S	...	2.8	2.5	16.7	7–3515 1427 38
Newton, Iowa	10	7–8	3	1,500–1,500	1,620	M	F	U	N	...	6–2762 1074 41
Newton, Kan	11	10–2	4	920–1,650	1,800	A	15.3	0.4	N	17.2	6–2803 994 40
Niles, Mich	11	13–0	4	1,770–2,100	2,400	B	20.0	NS	N	22.7	7–3055 1084 39
Niles, Ohio	16	12–8	3	2,112–2,299	2,838	S	24.1	3.5	N	30.4	7–3406 1393 35
Norfolk, Neb	10	6–95	3	1,500–1,500	300	D	G	NS	N	12.6	6–3000 853 37
Norman, Okla	11	6–4	4	1,200–1,420	1,800	A	12.6	NP	N	13.8	6–2757 701 39
North Adams, Mass	22	25–0†	5†	1,735–1,920†	2,600†	M	51.4	AU	N	71.4	4–note 3
Northampton, Mass	25	42–11	9	1,825–2,099	2,783	M	86.7	AU	N	...	5–note 3
N. Attleboro t, Mass	10	10–43	6	1,820–2,080	2,500	C	S	AU	N	29.5	5–note 3
North Braddock, Pa	16	...	..	... ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	4–2000 772 25
Northbridge t, Mass	10	(no town fire department)									4–note 3
North Little Rock, Ark	21	26–0†	4†	1,620–1,680†	2,580†	..	...	...	...	...	5–2291 769 40
North Plainfield, N. J.	11	8–18	3	1,600–1,800†	2,500	C	...	0.7	17.7	36.6	D–note 2
North Platte, Neb	12	7–17	3	1,080–1,200	1,830	M	...	NS	2.8	14.2	6–2994 1149 38

TABLE XIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	0–85	7	None–None	None	D	U	NS	$7.5†	$11.3†	not available
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	21–700	7	$1,700–1,880	$2,900	C	S	AU	24.0	77.4	4–1776 393 24
Norwich, Conn.	24	40–12	6	1,551–1,931	2,625	C	$76.4	NP	16.1	108.9	4–note 3
Norwood t, Mass.	15	17–14	5	1,600–2,100	2,900	C	37.7	$0.1	6.6	49.3	4–note 3
Nutley, N. J.	22	10–65	4	1,800–2,500	300	S‡	S	0.8	N	35.6	C–note 2
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	23–0†	5†	1,260–1,320†	1,800†	M	31.0	AU	N	35.9	6–2474 846 39
Oil City, Pa.	20	23–0	6	1,500–1,740	2,280	C‡	38.6	NP	N	58.7	not available
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	16–0	5	1,080–1,380	1,800	M‡	23.0	NP	N	29.5	6–2683 1092 36
Old Forge, Pa.	12	0–270	3	None–None	None	D	U	NS	1.3	4.3	not available
Olean, N. Y.	22	22–0	5	1,450–1,745	2,000	M	39.0	AU	N	47.5	4–1713 634 38
Olympia, Wash.	13	14–0	5	1,380–1,680	2,400	M‡	26.0	0.5	0.5	48.1	5–2385 1007 38
Oneida, N. Y.	10	10–53	4	1,500–1,800	2,500	S	GH	NP	N	25.9	4–1859 619 38
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	8–21	3	1,620–1,740	2,040	S	H	AU	N	18.5	4–1863 724 34
Ontario, Calif.	14	7–13	4	1,500–1,680	2,250	C	F	NS	N	14.8	7–3059 1059 30
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	11–14	5	960–1,620	2,100	C‡	S	NS	N	22.6	5–2322 760 36
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	9–6	3	1,200–1,500	1,740	M	14.3†	0.3†	N	16.6†	6–2827 960 40
Ossining, N. Y.	16	0–350†	8†	None–None†	500†	D	...	NS	N	27.2	5–2307 879 37
Oswego, N. Y.	22	30–0	4	1,680–1,800	2,800	S	5.9	AU	N	63.0	5–2087 834 38
Ottawa, Ill.	16	12–8	4	1,800–1,800	2,040	C‡	18.7	NS	N	22.1	6–2841 1155 39
Ottawa, Kan.	10	7–2	2	1,080–1,200	1,620	M‡	9.4	NS	N	11.0	6–2709 1038 39
Owosso, Mich.	14	19–0	3	1,500–1,500	1,875	M‡	27.7	NS	N	30.0	5–2418 784 28
Painesville, Ohio	12	8–10	3	1,740–1,980	2,400	A	H	2.3	N	24.6	7–3028 1168 33
Palestine, Tex.	12	9–0	3	1,380–1,380	1,560	M‡	11.5	NS	N	12.1	22–note 1
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	18–15	5	1,800–2,160	3,360	B	38.5	NS	9.4	53.4	4–1907 501 34
Pampa, Tex.	13	6–8	3	1,080–1,200	1,740	C	F	NS	N	8.6	24–note 1
Panama City, Fla.	12	3–20	3	1,080–1,320	345	A	S	0.1	4.0	13.8	7–3333 1069 39
Paris, Tex.	19	13–8	6	960–1,200	1,680	M	17.1	NP	N	29.0	21–note 1
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	2–15	2	1,800–2,100	...	D	F	2.0	N	12.5	5–2224 879 39
Parma, Ohio	16	8–0	2	1,600–2,000	None	S	16.6	NP	0.2	18.5	8–note 5
Parsons, Kan.	14	17–0	3	1,380–1,380	1,800	M‡	24.6	2.2	15.9	44.0	5–2276 745 39
Peabody, Mass.	22	43–27	9	2,008–2,008	2,750	M	90.0	AU	N	115.0	5–note 3
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	14–350	5	1,900–2,100	750	D	U	1.0	N	43.1	5–2069 776 37
Pekin, Ill.	19	9–4	3	1,800–1,800	1,980	C‡	11.1	NS	15.6	28.3	6–2889 1244 38
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	2–170	13	1,400–2,000	None	C	U	NS	18.5	31.1	E–note 2
Peru, Ind.	12	22–0	5	1,800–1,800	2,040	M	37.7	NP	N	43.1	5–2174 770 41
Phenix City, Ala.	15	3–12	3	770– 830	1,380	B	U	NS	N	7.4†	8–3858 1240 39
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	0–60	6	None–None	450	S‡	U	NS	1.0	8.0	E–note 2
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	6–845	5	1,500–1,800	None	D	G	NS	N	9.3	not available
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	24–0	5	996–1,188	1,812	M	31.2	U	N	33.6	5–2332 394 39
Piqua, Ohio	16	17–0	5	1,620–1,800	2,400	A	29.8	1.8	N	41.7	5–2187 883 26
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	16–0	5	1,320–1,500	2,040	M‡	24.0	0.4	N	28.0	6–2612 940 38
Pittston, Pa.	18	7–100	3	1,800–1,800	500	C‡	H	NS	1.6†	20.2	not available
Plains tp, Pa.	16	7–72	1	1,440–1,440	1,560	C	H	...	0.1	...	not available
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	16	8–4	3	1,400–1,600	1,900	M	13.7	0.8	N	17.2	6–2362 966 39
Pleasantville, N. J.	11	8–45†	4†	1,600–1,800†	50†	C	...	U	...	...	E–note 2
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	17–35	10	1,898–1,950	3,000	S	G	NP	N	46.4	5–note 3
Plymouth, Pa.	16	3–105	4	1,680–1,680	900	D	U	NS	2.5	10.1	not available
Pocatello, Idaho	18	16–0	4	1,620–1,800	2,400	M	29.1	NS	N	32.7	5–2211 833 35
Pomona, Calif.	24	18–14	7	1,620–1,740	2,400	C	33.6	NS	3.0	42.6	5–2301 715 36
Ponca City, Okla.	17	18–0	5	900–1,620	2,400	M‡	26.2	0.5	N	28.8	6–2745 876 37
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	7–3	2	1,200–1,200	1,500	M	5.0	NS	N	7.5	7–note 3
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	6–395	8	...–2,400	None	D	U	NP	14.7	40.6	5–2147 872 37
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	10–45	7	1,900–1,900	2,100	C	S	NS	...	...	A1–note 4
Pottstown, Pa.	20	4–1215	6	1,320–1,320	150	D	G	NS	1.2	16.1	not available
Pottsville, Pa.	25	1–1200	13	None–None	2,400	B	U	NS	8.6	23.6	not available
Provo, Utah	18	9–0	4	1,200–1,620	1,800	M‡	13.7†	U	N	16.6†	6–2590 1058 33
Rahway, N. J.	17	21–20	5	2,000–2,300	3,500	C	50.9	3.0	N	57.4	D–note 2
Rapid City, S. D.	14	7–20	4	1,560–1,560	2,100	D	...	NS	N	14.9	6–2627 791 41
Reading t, Mass.	11	9–23	6	1,700–2,100	2,600	C	S	U	5.6†	38.6†	5–note 3

TABLE XIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
Red Bank, N. J.	11	0–258	7	None–None¶	None	D	U	NS	...	$13.0	E–note 2
Redlands, Calif.	14	12–10	5	$1,440–1,740	$2,220	C	$21.1	NS	N	23.0	5–2142 637 37
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	6–17	2	1,950–1,950	1,867	C	H	NS	$3.4	17.3	7–3481 1281 32
Redwood City, Calif.	12	11–7	4	1,800–2,160	3,060	A	20.3	NP	N	28.4	4–1729 494 41
Reidsville, N. C.	10	3–20	2	1,200–1,500	150	A	F	NS	N	7.3	7–3436 1327 38
Reno, Nev.	21	42–0	6	1,920–1,920	3,000	M	89.2	AU	13.4	117.5	4–1934 518 37
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	13–300	5	1,800–1,800	300	M	U	AU	10.4	41.7	4–2086 830 41
Richmond, Calif.	24	55–0	8	2,040–2,220	4,080	A	119.7	$4.3	23.8	153.8	4–1874 507 32
Richmond Heights, Mo.	13	6–1	2	1,800–1,800	2,040	M‡	12.0	NS	5.5	19.6	6–note 3
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	11	0–120	6	None–None	None	D	S	NS	12.3	22.5	C–note 2
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	9–37	5	1,900–2,300	3,000	S‡	...	1.7	N	34.0	C–note 2
River Rouge, Mich.	17	18–0	2	2,052–2,112	2,712	B	38.4	1.2	N	41.4	6–2959 1192 30
Rochester, N. H.	12	6–80	7	1,560–1,560	1,700	C	S	0.1	N	19.1	A1–note 4
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	9–8	5	1,020–1,500	1,660	C	13.1	NS	N	16.1	6–2642 1094 38
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	19	0–264	8	None–None	None	D	U	NS	N	38.3	5–2076 804 33
Roselle, N. J.	14	6–30	4	1,600–2,500	2,900	M	S	0.5	23.5	40.4	D–note 2
Roswell, N. M.	13	6–2	2	1,020–1,260	2,100	M	8.8	NS	N	10.8	7–3592 1340 32
Rutherford, N. J.	15	0–60	5	None–None	50	D	G	NS	19.7	28.7	D–note 2
Rutland, Vt.	17	20–12	4	1,533–1,825	2,884	M	41.5	U	N	56.1	not available
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	15–0	4	1,080–1,460	2,100	A	17.7	NP	N	26.6	6–2681 961 40
St. Charles, Mo.	11	5–12	3	1,290–1,290	1,620	M	GF	NS	N	8.7	7–note 3
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	4–14†	2†	1,860–1,860†	2,400†	M‡	...	NS	N	14.8	7–3426 1050 28
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	25–0	4	1,440–1,620	2,220	C‡	41.3	2.0	6.4	60.3	5–2188 838 36
Salem, Ohio	12	11–0	3	1,616–1,782	2,178	M	20.2	NP	N	36.0	7–3128 1042 31
Salina, Kan.	21	22–0	6	1,140–1,530	2,400	A	30.6	3.1	9.2	47.3	5–2228 851 36
Salinas, Calif.	12	7–16	5	1,980–2,220	3,150	C	G	NS	N	20.8	5–2406 747 3
Salisbury, Md.	13	5–75	9	None–None	200	D	G	NS	N	13.0	not graded
Salisbury, N. C.	19	19–16	5	1,080–1,440	2,430	C	20.2	NS	N	24.8	5–2430 956 39
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	12–4	3	1,560–1,770	2,580	A	21.8	NS	N	26.2	6–2685 817 36
Sandusky, Ohio	25	28–0	5	1,620–1,860	2,300	A	50.5	10.9	N	71.3	5–2074 771 36
Sanford, Fla.	10	7–5	3	990–1,500	2,100	C	8.1	NP	2.6	13.2	6–2898 1128 41
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	7–0	3	1,500–1,740	2,220	C	10.7†	NS	2.0†	20.8†	6–2940 825 33
San Leandro, Calif.	15	9–8	3	1,800–2,142	2,550	A	13.9	NS	N	18.8	6–2528 925 32
San Mateo, Calif.	19	22–4	5	1,800–2,100	3,000	A	37.5	U	8.2	53.1	4–1832 724 41
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	15–6	4	1,560–1,800	2,400	S‡	27.2	NS	N	30.5	6–2680 1044 35
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	...	..	... ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	8–3741 1459 27
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	21–0	5	1,800–2,000	3,000	A	39.3	NS	N	114.8	5–2190 558 40
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	8–0	3	1,392–1,392	1,800	A	18.2	NP	N	20.1	7–3083 1102 40
Sarasota, Fla.	11	6–18	4	960–1,512	2,118	M	F	U	...	19.3	5–2422 943 35
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	14	26–0†	4†	1,500–1,680†	2,400†	S‡	...	U	...	...	5–2001 830 36
Saugus t, Mass.	15	15–54	5	1,768–2,080	2,700	B	U	1.4	N	40.2	5–note 3
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	13–21	4	1,200–1,680	2,400	A	F	NS	5.0	33.3	7–3274 1148 40
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	18–125	5	2,000–2,500	4,000	C	U	AU	N	49.7	4–1755 598 36
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	5–30	2	1,200–1,500	1,680	M	U	0.1	N	9.7	7–3470 1327 40
Sedalia, Mo.	20	15–0	4	1,020–1,260	1,680	M	18.0	NS	16.5	37.5	7–note 3
Selma, Ala.	20	20–0	4	1,080–1,560	2,670	M	27.8	NS	N	32.0	5–2479 682 37
Seminole, Okla.	12	5–10	6	1,080–1,680	1,680	M	...	NP	N	9.7	8–3923 1179 35
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	27–6	2	1,800–2,400	3,500	M	67.6	4.8	0.1	81.8	6–note 5
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	0–200	7	None–None	None	D	U	NS	...	...	not available
Shamokin, Pa.	19	0–1030	6	None–None	300	D	U	...	...	...	not available
Shawnee, Okla.	22	25–6	6	1,200–1,440	1,800	A	34.1	NP	N	35.6	6–2542 968 39
Shelby, N. C.	14	4–29	3	1,200–1,320	1,500	C	F	NS†	N†	8.2†	6–2821 1029 36
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	9–6	4	1,400–1,500	1,750	M	14.6	1.3	L	17.8	5–2352 758 40
Shelton, Conn.	11	0–150	5	None–None	50	S	...	NS	...	...	6–note 3
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	0–1200†	7†	None–None†	None†	D	...	NS	N	17.4	not available
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	9–0	2	1,560–1,620	1,860	B	15.1	0.3	N	16.7	7–3208 1270 37
Sherman, Tex.	17	21–0	4	960–1,440	1,560	A	32.7	NP	N	41.4	17–note 1
Shorewood, Wis.	15	9–8†	1†	1,800–2,160†	3,000†	B	22.2	1.0	12.9	53.3	5–2299 1001 38
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	11–35	4	1,872–1,872	2,400	C	G	NP	16.1	54.3	4–note 3
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	10	2–15	3	None–None	2,100	C	F	NS	N	5.0	7–note 5
South Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4–25	3	1,800–2,040	600	B	GF	0.8	17.5	33.3	6–2992 964 35

Table XIII-B.—Fire Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department	
South Orange, N. J.	14	15–0	4	$2,000–2,500	$4,500	C	$40.4	$1.6	$15.0	$60.9	D–note 2
South Pasadena, Calif.	14	10–0	2	1,500–1,800	2,440	A	17.6	NS	5.0	19.0	6–2679 946 39
South Portland, Me.	16	11–125	9	1,560–1,712	2,000	A	H	NS	3.9†	36.1†	not available
South River, N. J.	11	0–70	2	None–None	None	D	. . .	NS	1.3	2.0	E–note 2
South St. Paul, Minn.	12	7–25	4	1,710–1,800	2,400	. .	H	NP	2.9	23.1	7–3370 854 36
Statesville, N. C.	11	5–30	8	1,200–1,500	1,800	C	F	U	4.0	17.4	6–2607 917 38
Staunton, Va.	13	3–15	4	1,320–1,500	2,700	A	. . .	NS	N	8.3	6–2908 1069 38
Steelton, Pa.	13	6–200	6	. . . . . .	275	C	GS	NS	N	17.3	not available
Sterling, Ill.	11	5–22	4	1,800–1,800	2,100	S‡	HS	1.2	8.7	20.6	5–2347 802 36
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	14–0	4	1,200–1,560	1,920	B	22.6	3.7	23.4	50.2	6–2796 1090 41
Stillwater, Okla.	10	11–9	6	1,200–1,450	2,700	M	13.0	NS	N	16.3	6–2824 728 34
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	7–22†	5†	2,008–2,008†	2,600†	C	. . .	U	5.0†	37.6†	5–note 3
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	0–90†	4†	None–None†	60†	C	. . .	NS	3.5	. . .	not available
Stratford t, Conn.	23	16–40	3	1,600–2,200	3,450	A	U	0.2	46.7	92.2	6–note 3
Streator, Ill.	15	10–10	3	1,800–1,800	2,220	M‡	15.4	0.7	16.5	53.6	7–3034 1370 37
Struthers, Ohio	12	3–16	1	1,800–1,920	577	M	H	1.4	5.1	14.8	7–note 5
Suffolk, Va.	11	16–25	5	1,320–1,620	2,340	A	G	NS	5.2	36.0	5–2099 771 41
Summit, N. J.	16	8–54	4	1,500–2,400	2,800	C	G	3.2	18.4	53.8	D–note 2
Sumter, S. C.	16	4–7	4	1,344–1,581	690	A	S	NS	N	12.8	6–2911 1006 37
Sunbury, Pa.	15	12–1100	9	. . . . . .	600	D	G	NS	12.1	27.7	not available
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	20–6	4	1,800–2,190	3,000	C	44.2	AU	10.0	51.6	4–note 3
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	10–8	4	1,140–1,680	2,175	A	16.6	NP	N	21.7	19–note 1
Swissvale, Pa.	16	4–65	2	1,860–1,860	1,985	C	U	NS	8.0	20.0	4–1950 649 24
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	18–0	4	1,080–1,800	2,400	A	19.3	NP	6.0	37.0	6–2840 933 40
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	0–800	7	None–None	300	C	U	NS	N	7.6	not available
Temple, Tex.	15	14–0	7	900–1,020	1,440	C	14.6	0.1	N	17.7	19–note 1
Terrell, Tex.	10	3–25	3	900–1,500	None	D	U	NS	N	13.8†	36–note 1
Texarkana, Ark.	12	. . .	. .	. . . . . .	. . .	. .	24.6	NP	5.2	38.3	4–1559 655 35
Texarkana, Tex.	17	24–0	6	1,200–1,370	2,100	C	42.8	NS	6.2	49.0	14–note 1
Thomasville, Ga.	13	. . .	. .	. . . . . .	. . .	. .	15.3	NS	N	19.1	6–2506 849 40
Thomasville, N. C.	11	4–17	3	1,100–1,500	180	A	F	NP	1.4	9.3	6–2810 1072 41
Tiffin, Ohio	16	19–0	3	1,500–1,620	1,980	M	31.4	6.0	15.0	72.7	5–2199 803 36
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	17–138	4	1,800–2,000	2,450	C	. . .	NS	N	40.1	5–2282 641 24
Traverse City, Mich.	14	11–20	4	1,250–1,380	1,900	A	H	NS	4.0	24.8	6–2756 740 28
Trinidad, Colo.	13	13–0	3	1,500–1,500	2,100	C	20.9	NP	N	23.4	6–2794 1103 31
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	13–8	3	1,380–1,500	1,920	S‡	18.8	NS	N	32.8	6–2983 1090 40
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	11–0	3	1,200–1,680	2,260	B	19.0	NP	15.2	36.7	5–2287 852 40
Union tp, N. J.	25	17–54	5	2,065–2,315	3,349	M	SF	1.7	50.0	106.6	D–note 2
Uniontown, Pa.	22	15–100	4	1,680–1,680	2,160	C‡	G	2.0	7.2	38.6	not available
University Park, Tex.	14	21–0	3	1,320–1,752	2,700	C	34.1	NS	N	40.1	19–note 1
Urbana, Ill.	14	10–0	3	1,800–1,800	2,100	M	17.2	1.2	5.9	24.8	6–2855 1229 40
Valdosta, Ga.	16	14–0	3	960–1,452	2,300	M	16.6†	NP	N	18.8†	5–2498 1054 38
Vallejo, Calif.	20	26–0†	5†	1,800–1,980†	3,000†	S‡	53.4	AU	N	69.4	5–2489 933 41
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	0–200	7	None–None	None	D	U	NS	. . .	17.2	5–2388 807 25
Vancouver, Wash.	19	19–0	5	1,560–1,680	2,100	M	30.8	1.7	6.2	51.5	5–2305 821 39
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	0–50	2	None–None	None	D	U	NS	N	1.5	not available
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	27–0	4	1,380–1,524	1,920	C	42.4	2.0	N	48.6	5–2451 935 34
Victoria, Tex.	12	5–225	7	1,080–1,320	None	D	U	NS	N	6.0	16–note 1
Vincennes, Ind.	18	23–0	5	1,380–1,380	2,700	M	34.3	2.5	29.6	70.6	5–2335 812 40
Virginia, Minn.	12	46–0	4	1,200–1,680	3,000	B	75.0	NP	0.2	85.2	5–2245 780 37
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	14–26†	6†	2,008–2,190†	3,000†	. .	. . .	U	. . .	. . .	5–note 3
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	27–0	4	1,560–1,680	2,160	M‡	42.9	4.3	1.0	50.4	3–1483 488 32
Wallingford, Conn.	11	10–58	3	1,716–2,093	2,393	M	17.5	1.0	N	30.2	6–note 3
Warren, Pa.	15	17–0	5	1,260–1,620	2,280	C	26.6	NP	9.7	40.7	not available
Watertown, S. D.	11	10–0	4	1,200–1,380	1,740	M	14.0	NP	N	15.0	7–3138 977 34
Watertown, Wis.	11	4–20	3	1,500–1,500	1,800	B	S	1.8	16.2	28.4	6–2708 1014 39
Waterville, Me.	17	8–72	5	1,269–1,446	420	M	SH	NP	4.9	31.2	not available
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	22–300	4	1,400–1,750	1,950	A	U	AU	N	44.8	5–2049 770 30
Waukesha, Wis.	19	24–0	5	1,500–1,800	2,400	B	44.0	1.1	25.5	75.6	5–2191 729 40
Waycross, Ga.	17	13–0	3	1,380–1,560	2,100	A	19.7†	NS	N	21.6†	6–2940 982 40
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	3–350	4	1,300–1,300	120	C	U	NS	N	12.8	not available

TABLE XIII-B.—FIRE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. Employees: Full-Time Paid—Volunteer	Number of Pieces of Equipment	Salary of Full-Time Firemen, Entrance—Maximum	Fire Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Fire Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands of dollars)				Total Fire Insurance Class and Deficiency Points, Fire Dept. Def. Pts., Year		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement System	Hydrant Rental	Total for Department			
Webster t, Mass	13	0–57	6	None–None	None	C	S	NS	N	$15.0	6–note 3		
Webster Groves, Mo	18	13–10	3	$1,500–1,890	$3,720	M‡	$24.4	NS	N	29.0	6–note 3		
Weehawken tp, N. J	14	54–0	6	2,100–2,500	4,000	C	136.0	$5.5	$15.0	187.5	D–note 2		
Wellesley t, Mass	15	24–10	6	1,900–2,100	3,150	B	54.9†	U	7.0†	81.3†	4–note 3		
Wenatchee, Wash	12	15–8	4	1,560–1,770	2,280	M‡	25.8	0.5	N	31.2	4–1807	724	31
Westbrook, Me	11	4–117	5	1,638–1,638	325	M	SU	0.8	1.9	21.1	not available		
West Chester, Pa	13	0–75	6	None–None	100	D	U	NS	N	7.0	5–2274	732	21
Westerly t, R. I	11	(no town fire department)					6.7	NS	3.7	39.9	....		
Westfield, Mass	19	24–31	6	2,200–2,200	2,500	B	54.2	AU	N	60.6	5–note 3		
Westfield, N. J	18	13–61	5	2,300–2,500	3,800	M	F	1.4	...	44.7	C–note 2		
West Frankfort, Ill	12	2–8	3	1,800–1,800	1,800	M‡	F	NS	N	8.9	8–3873	1484	39
W. Springfield t, Mass	17	27–2	5	1,885–2,093	3,200	B	50.0†	U	N	55.0†	5–note 3		
West Warwick t, R. I	18	(no town fire department)									not available		
Wewoka, Okla	10	5–7	3	840– 840	1,620	M‡	G	NP	N	8.2	7–3458	899	38
Weymouth t, Mass	24	37–30	8	1,625–1,912	2,650	C	72.0	U	N	89.5	4–note 3		
Whiting, Ind	10	15–8	2	1,656–2,040	2,580	M	33.2	1.2	3.0	38.8	4–1919	819	38
Whittier, Calif	16	18–0	4	1,600–1,740	2,700	C	27.0	NS	N	29.9	6–2608	758	30
Willimantic, Conn	12	12–32	5	1,716–1,859	2,600	M	F	0.4	N	28.4	6–note 3		
Wilmette, Ill	17	11–10	2	2,040–2,160	3,600	B	20.5	4.5	N	27.4	5–2007	872	40
Wilson, N. C	19	11–26	4	1,500–1,848	2,520	A	S	0.6	0.7	32.1	5–2496	873	38
Winchester t, Mass	15	17–18	5	1,890–2,190	3,000	C	...	NP	N	50.0	4–note 3		
Winchester, Va	12	4–60	6	960–1,500	None	C	U	NS	N	11.7	7–3020	854	37
Winnetka, Ill	12	11–6	2	2,160–2,280	4,200	A	28.8	2.1	8.4	40.9	5–2205	826	40
Winona, Minn	22	35–0	6	1,560–1,620	2,700	B	57.5†	AU	N	75.2†	5–2148	646	28
Winthrop t, Mass	17	11–32	6	2,002–2,002	750	C	...	AU	5.9	41.6	4–note 3		
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	11	11–0	3	1,440–1,782	1,820	B	17.7	0.6	14.8	36.0	6–2941	1040	38
Woburn, Mass	20	19–12	6	2,065–2,190	2,865	M	47.6	NP	N	53.8	4–note 3		
Wooster, Ohio	12	8–20	4	1,620–1,740	1,920	M	H	0.5	N	15.7	6–2934	1051	34
Xenia, Ohio	11	7–6	3	1,620–1,620	1,860	A	12.5	NP	N	13.9	6–2999	1107	30
Ypsilanti, Mich	12	14–0	4	1,740–1,800	2,280	B	24.5	NS	10.0	39.7	7–3150	1130	32

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[1] The fire defenses of Texas cities are graded by the engineers of the Board of Insurance Commissioners of the state of Texas. The figure given is the key rate which, in addition to being a city's basis rate, represents the city's classification. The basis rate is a measure of the city's ability to cope with the fire problem. The method of grading the factors considered is published for each city and municipal officials in that state thus know how the basis rate is determined. National Board data are available for the Texas cities over 25,000 (Table XIII-A) because these figures are compiled by the Board for the use of company members doing business in Texas.

[2] Data for New Jersey cities under 25,000 were supplied by the New Jersey State Department of Banking and Insurance in January, 1941, and brought up to date early in 1942 by the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey, which is the rating bureau for that state. In classifying the fire defenses of these smaller cities the Schedule Rating Office of New Jersey uses letters instead of figures and provides for only nine classes. The letter "A" indicates that the city has less than 1,000 points of deficiency under the National Board Grading Schedule, a Class "B" town 1,001 to 1,500 points of deficiency, and 500 additional points (up to a total of 5,000) for each class. A Class B city in New Jersey would therefore be the same as a Class 3 city elsewhere. The letter "S" after the class indicates that the municipality or a part thereof has a seasonal population and/or serious frame structural conditions.

[3] The rating organization operating in Connecticut and Massachusetts supplied only the total or final classification figure for each city except for Meriden, the figures for which have never been published; the summary of the gradings was not made available because such data are not furnished to insurance companies that contribute to the support of the agency. Gradings for cities in Maine, Rhode Island, and Vermont are not made available by the rating organization. The rating bureau in Missouri supplied only the total or final class; Missouri cities of less than 25,000 are not graded under the deficiency point system used by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

[4] The rating organization in New Hampshire uses letters in designating the classification; all cities over 10,000 in this state are in class A1 except Manchester which is AA1, a still higher classification. Standards for the A1 class require an adequate water supply, a standard fire and police department, an approved fire alarm system, and building codes and other regulatory ordinances.

[5] The Ohio Inspection Bureau, which operates in the states of Ohio and West Virginia, has not broken down the classification of the fire defenses of seven Ohio cities and two West Virginia cities, because in a few of these cities "the preparation of regular grading sheets has not been attempted due to the nature of these communities and arising from their proximity to larger cities; in others, due to the fact that there has been no occasion nor cause for changing long-established classifications."

Professional Organizations: Fire

International Association of Fire Chiefs

The International Association of Fire Chiefs is nominally a professional organization of fire protection and fire prevention service executives, although the benefits of membership are extended to include any person who individually or through business or professional associations has an interest in matters pertaining to fire protection, fire prevention, fire extinguishment, or any other phases of fire control. The purpose of the Association is to unite fire chiefs and fire extinguishment and fire prevention authorities in a spirit of mutual helpfulness; to promote and encourage the development of new appliances and apparatus for the prevention and extinguishment of fire; to provide for annual conferences for the exchange of ideas and the discussion of topics in the field of fire prevention and fire protection; to develop and maintain a practical method of education in the fire protection service for all engaged therein; to encourage the passage of legislation for the protection of life and property against fire; to foster and promote a fuller understanding of the responsibilities and duties of the fire service both on the part of the personnel of the fire service and of the general public; and to provide a general clearinghouse for the receipt and dissemination of information relative to all phases of fire protection services.

Active membership in the Association is limited to those who were actively engaged as chief executive officers of municipal, private, or other duly organized fire departments, or of insurance salvage or protection patrol corps, at the time their membership was taken out. Associate membership is open to any individual who may be in any way interested in fire protection or its related phases, with all privileges of active membership except the right to vote or to hold office. Total membership in good standing as of December 31, 1941, was 3,206, approximately evenly divided between active and associate members. Either class of membership is available through seven affiliated divisional associations covering the 48 states and some Canadian provinces, or may be taken directly with the International Association provided that no duly affiliated divisional organization is available in the territory of the applicant.

Regular publications include an *Annual Book of Proceedings* and a monthly *Fire Chief's News Letter*. Pamphlets on preparation for national emergencies published in 1941 included *A Defense Program for the Fire Department; Use of High Explosives and Incendiaries in War and Sabotage;* and *Incendiary Bombs and Their Control.* A book on *The Training of Inhalator Squads,* and pamphlets on *The Fire Service and Its Emblems, and Transportation* and *Utilization of Liquefied Petroleum Gases* also were issued, together with several reprints and other minor articles.—**Fred Shepperd**, manager, Headquarters Office, 24 West 40 Street, New York.

National Fire Protection Association

Although not primarily an organization of appointed chief municipal officials, this Association has a large number of fire departments, fire chiefs, and other fire department officers in its membership and has a Fire Marshals Section which includes all of the city fire marshals and fire prevention bureau chiefs, and a Volunteer Firemen's Section which is in contact with all of the 13,000 volunteer fire departments in the country. The numerous publications of this Association, including its valuable *Handbook of Fire Protection,* which has been issued in nine editions since 1896, are regularly used by fire chiefs throughout the United States and Canada. The NFPA was organized in 1896 and is a nonprofit technical and educational organization, established to promote the science and improved methods of fire protection and prevention; to obtain and circulate information on these subjects and secure the cooperation of its members in establishing proper safeguards against loss of life and property by fire.

Sources of Information: Fire

Sources of Statistics: Fire

Fire Engineering. What Fire Departments are Doing in Fire Prevention. September, 1938. 24 West 40 Street, New York. Type and frequency of inspections in 127 cities over 4,000.

International Association of Fire Fighters. International Fire Fighter. Washington, D. C. April. Gives number of men and salaries being paid in fire departments in the United States and Canada as of January 1. Covers about 600 cities, mostly over 10,000 population. June issue. Working conditions—platoon system, hours on shifts, vacations, clothing allowance, civil service.

International City Managers' Association. How Municipal Fire Defenses Affect Insurance Rates. 1939. 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. Gives number of points of deficiency charged against each of the 9 factors considered by National Board of Fire Underwriters in grading a city—for cities over 30,000.

New York Citizens' Budget Commission. Compensation, Conditions of Employment, and Retirement Benefits of Policemen and Firemen in New York and 292 Other Cities (over 30,000). 1938. 51 East 42 Street, New York.

Quarterly of the National Fire Protection Association. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts. January. Estimates of total loss for country. October. Fire losses by occupancy and cause, by states.

United States Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Salaries and Hours of Labor in Municipal Fire Departments. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. A series of nine studies, one for each of nine geographic divisions of the United States, present detailed information on salaries and perquisites and the hours of work in effect on July 1, 1938, as well as descriptions of the systems used to stagger hours in order to provide continuous fire protection; also a discussion of vacation and promotion policies. Based on survey of fire departments made in cooperation with the WPA in cities of 25,000 or more inhabitants. Bulletin No. 684, with separate pamphlet for each division. 1941.

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BUILDING EXITS CODE. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1939. 109pp. 75 cents.

FIRE APPARATUS BUDGET PROGRAMS. By Percy Bugbee. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1936. 8pp.

Handbook of Fire Protection. By Crosby-Fiske-Forster. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts. 1941. 1307pp. $4.50.

How Municipal Fire Defenses Affect Insurance Rates. By Orin F. Nolting. International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1939. 101pp. $1.50.

Model Records and Reporting System for Fire Departments. By DeWayne E. Nolting. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 78pp. $2.

Municipal Fire Administration. Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1936. 570pp. $7.50.

Organization and Operation of a Municipal Bureau of Fire Prevention. By Harold A. Stone and Gilbert E. Stecher. School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York. 1927. 166pp.

Protection of Records. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1939. 88pp. 50 cents.

Selection of Fire Fighters. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1940. 28pp. 75 cents.

Standard Schedule of Grading Cities and Towns of the United States With Reference to Their Fire Defense and Physical Conditions. National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York. 1930. 79pp.

New Books and Pamphlets: Fire

Building Construction as Applied to Fire Insurance. Dominge & Lincoln. 3rd edition. Spectator Company, New York. 1941. 150pp. $2.00.

Civilian Defense; Suggestions for State and Local Fire Defense. Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D.C. 1941. 27pp.

Control and Elimination of Magnesium Fire Hazards. Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan. 12pp. Free.

(1)Defense Program for the Fire Department. By W. H. Palmer. 13pp. 15 cents. (2) Transportation and Utilization of Liquefied Petroleum Gases. By O. L. Garretson. 14pp. 15 cents. (3) Fire Service and Its Emblems. By L. H. Casserly. 15pp. 15 cents. International Association of Fire Chiefs, 24 West 40 Street, New York. 1941.

Employee Organization for Fire Safety. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, 47pp. 25 cents.

Explosives and Other Dangerous Articles on Board Vessels. United States Department of Commerce. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. $1.

Fifth Annual Summary of Fourth of July Injuries Due to Fireworks and Explosives. American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, 1941. 6pp.

Fire Defense Programs; Suggestions for Defense Councils and Committees. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1941. 11pp. 10 cents.

Fire Department Hydraulics. By Fred Sheppard. Case-Sheppard-Mann Publishing Company, 24 West 40 Street, New York. 253pp. $3.

Fire Fighters of London in Action. Garden City Publishing Company, 14 West 49 Street, New York. 1941. 49pp. 25 cents.

(1)Fire Protection in Civilian Defense. Prepared by the War Department. 1941. 40pp. (2) Training Auxiliary Firemen. 1942. 7pp. (3) Fire Defense Organization. 1942. 4pp. United States Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D.C.

Guide for Training Auxiliary Firemen. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1942. 14pp. 10 cents.

Handbook for Auxiliary Firemen. United States Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D.C. 1941. 94pp.

Hazards; Their Development and Control. By Marshall Rouse. Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, 614 Merchants Exchange Building, San Francisco, California.

(1) High Explosives and Incendiaries in War and Sabotage. 15pp. 15 cents. (2) Proceedings of the Sixty-Ninth Annual Conference of the International Association of Fire Chiefs. 230pp. International Association of Fire Chiefs, 24 West 40 Street, New York. 1941.

(1) Inspection Practices. 96pp. 25 cents. (2) Principles of Electricity Applied to the Fire Fighting Service. 172pp. $1. Department of Trade and Industrial Education, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma. 1941.

(1) List of Inspected Electrical Equipment, May, 1941. 1941. 525pp. (2) List of Inspected Fire Protection Equipment and Materials. 1942. 170pp. Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., 207 East Ohio Street, Chicago.

Measurement of Fire Hazard. By Robert Riegel. American Mutual Alliance, 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 21pp. 10 cents.

Municipal Support of Volunteer Fire Companies. Pennsylvania Government Administration Service, 36th and Walnut Streets, Philadelphia. 1941. 24pp. 10 cents.

National Defense Fires. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1941. 20pp. 10 cents.

Organization of Auxiliary Fire Corps. State Council of Defense, 444 Broadway, Albany, New York. 1941. 11pp.

ORGANIZING FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE; FIRE PREVENTION AND FIRE FIGHTING; A MANUAL FOR AUXILIARY FIRE FIGHTERS. Defense Council, State Capitol, Salem, Oregon. 1941. 60pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF 1941 ANNUAL MEETING OF FIRE MARSHALS SECTION OF NFPA. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1941. 37pp. 25 cents.

PROCEEDINGS OF FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. The Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. July, 1941, issue (Part 2) of the *Quarterly* of NFPA. 246pp.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FIRE DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTORS CONFERENCE. Western Actuarial Bureau, 222 West Adams Street, Chicago. 1941. 47pp.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (60 Batterymarch Street, Boston): (1) AIRPLANE HANGAR FIRE RECORD. 12pp. 15 cents. (2) ARTILLERY AMMUNITION MANUFACTURING. 24pp. 20 cents. (3) COMBUSTIBLE ANESTHETICS AND OPERATING ROOM EXPLOSIONS. W. A. Horton. 32pp. 15 cents. (4) DUST EXPLOSION HAZARDS OF POWDERED METALS. 12pp. 15 cents. (5) EXPLOSIVES ORDINANCE FOR CITIES. 16pp. 10 cents. (6) FIRE DEFENSE. H. Bond, editor. 220pp. $1.50. (7) FIRE DEFENSE PROGRAMS. 12pp. 10 cents. (8) FIRE HAZARD PROPERTIES OF CERTAIN FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, GASES AND VOLATILE SOLIDS. 52pp. 25 cents. (9) FIRE PROTECTION ENGINEERING EDUCATION. 16pp. 15 cents. (10) FIRE RECORD OF CITIES—1940. 16pp. 15 cents. (11) HANDBOOK OF FIRE PROTECTION. By Crosby-Fiske-Forster. 1307pp. $4.50 (12) HOTEL AND APARTMENT FIRES. 60pp. 35 cents. (13) MAGNESIUM AND ITS ALLOYS. 16pp. 15 cents. (14) PIERS AND WHARVES, SUGGESTED ORDINANCE REGULATING THE CONSTRUCTION AND PROTECTION OF. 24pp. 25 cents. (15) STATIC ELECTRICITY. 52pp. 35 cents. (16) TRAILER PUMPS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUXILIARY PUMPERS. 8pp. 10 cents. 1941.

REPORT ON TRAILER PUMPERS AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUXILIARY PUMPERS. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston. 1941. 7pp. 10 cents.

RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION OF ELECTRICAL WIRING AND EQUIPMENT. Electrical Department, city hall, Oakland, California. 1940. 96pp. 35 cents.

(1) STANDARDS FOR INSTALLATION OF CONTAINERS FOR STORING AND HANDLING FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS. 47pp. (2) CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION OF GRAVITY AND PRESSURE TANKS. 137pp. (3) DIP TANKS CONTAINING FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS INCLUDING HARDENING AND TEMPERING TANKS. 25pp. (4) WATER SPRAY NOZZLES AND EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS. 12pp. (5) PAINT SPRAYING AND SPRAY BOOTHS USING FLAMMABLE MATERIALS. 16pp. (6) INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE AND USE OF MUNICIPAL FIRE ALARM SYSTEMS. 39pp. (7) INSTALLATION, MAINTENANCE, AND USE OF PROPRIETARY, AUXILIARY AND LOCAL SYSTEMS FOR WATCHMAN, FIRE ALARM AND SUPERVISORY SERVICE. 40pp. (All recommended by the National Fire Protection Association.) National Board of Fire Underwriters, 85 John Street, New York. 1941.

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FIRE ENGINEERING. (Consolidated with FIRE PROTECTION.) Case-Shepperd-Mann Publishing Corporation, 24 West 40 Street, New York. $2.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE FIGHTER. International Association of Fire Fighters, A. F. of L. Building, Washington, D. C. $2.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION NEWS LETTER. 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION QUARTERLY. (Quarterly.) National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston. $3.

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN. National Fire Protection Association, 60 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Police Administration

Developments in 1941

By O. W. Wilson

Professor of Police Administration, University of California, Berkeley

The speedy and efficient roundup of thousands of enemy aliens in December seemed a fitting climax to police efforts focused during the past two years on espionage, sabotage, and subversive activities. The smoothness and completeness of this large-scale operation evidenced careful planning and perfect coordination. These arrests and the months of investigation which made them possible proved the foresight and wisdom of the President in ordering the Federal Bureau of Investigation to coordinate the efforts of all law-enforcement agencies incident to national defense and internal security.[1] They also demonstrated the ability of the decentralized American police systems to work as effectively as though they were controlled by a central authority.

The year started with defense industries gradually getting into high gear. Many new police problems developed in affected areas. The ever present danger of sabotage necessitated the selection and training of plant protection police and the development of equipment and techniques for handling bombs and dealing with other devices of the saboteur. Traffic control problems reached a new high in communities where defense industries caused sudden and great population increases. Military maneuvers necessitated police convoys, and the spending of good wages created other police problems.

Civilian Defense. Police attention in 1941 was directed toward civilian defense. Representatives of the FBI spent several months in England studying procedures and methods used there in national defense and security activities. At the request of Scotland Yard, the FBI appointed itself the clearinghouse of this information for the American police. The American Civil Defense Mission, including two police officials, also was sent to England by the federal Office of Civilian Defense to study defense measures in that country.

Five of the preliminary recommendations of this commission were of special interest to the American police: (1) whenever possible the operational functions of civilian defense services should be supervised by the police; and the wardens, incident officers, shelter marshals, and messengers should be placed under their control; (2) provision should be made for the exemption from military service of necessary civilian defense personnel, including fire and police officers; (3) one central casualty clearing bureau for identifying and recording the injured and dead should be established under the control of the police for each local authority; (4) fingerprinting the entire population for identification of casualties is deemed necessary; and (5) high priority ratings should be established for the purchase of supplies and equipment for civilian defense.

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[1] Executive Order No. 419 issued by President Roosevelt, September 8, 1939. During the First World War the independent operation of various federal and other law-enforcement agencies and patriotic organizations resulted in a duplication of work and little coordination of effort.

The national emergency has created more than usual state interest in police protection facilities. Organization plans were drafted for regional mobilization of inventoried police manpower and equipment. Conferences were held specifically to outline and analyze the problems which will face local law-enforcement agencies in this emergency and to develop appropriate action to be taken in meeting them.

The FBI has participated in all phases of police activity growing out of the needs of national defense. Police executive conferences on national defense held in all sections of the country in 1940 proved so effective that they were continued during 1941. Six-day regional FBI national defense training schools for local police also were conducted throughout the country. The programs covered such subjects as problems of personnel selection, recruitment, and training; organization for emergency police duties; planning communications systems and methods; convoy of military mechanized units and troops; protection for police personnel and property; guard and patrol work; protection of restricted and vulnerable points and places; air raid precaution functions of the police; blackout requirements; evacuation problems; cooperation with the FBI in internal security and intelligence problems.

Acting on the instructions received at these conferences, the local police trained their own forces, aided in organizing and training plant protection police for industries engaged on national defense orders, and made investigations of national defense complaints assigned to them by the FBI. Many departments created special national defense investigative squads that report the results of their investigations directly to the FBI. Some departments located near concentrations of troops aided in the training of military police.

The problems of civilian defense were directed to the attention of the police with increasing frequency and strength up to the outbreak of hostilities. Following the declaration of war the United States Army held three-day regional civilian defense training schools for local police and civilian defense officials.

The organization of air wardens' service and auxiliary police units were undertaken by many departments. The duties of the auxiliary force in New York City were to protect life and property, preserve peace, and prevent crime. The following specific duties were assigned: to enforce wartime restrictions, such as lighting restrictions and prohibitions to trespassers; to guard special posts, such as docks, bridges, and factories, in order to prevent sabotage; to facilitate the movement of vehicles of essential services; to assist the air raid protection services in their duties before, during, and after a raid.

Test blackouts undertaken in some communities uncovered needs for regulatory ordinances, signal devices, and other equipment. Model defense acts were drafted by the Federal-State Conference on Law-Enforcement Problems of National Defense.

The federal Defense Communications Board, which is charged with the nationwide coordination of all telegraph, telephone, radio, cable, and other rapid communications services both domestic and international, appointed a committee with police representation to cooperate with the Office of Civilian Defense in integrating plans for the emergency use of police radio and other communications facilities with civilian defense plans.

Military field maneuvers created the necessity of police convoy work. Military authorities in moving soldiers and mechanized equipment notify the police in advance in order that lines of march may be established, traffic rerouted for particular hours, and an adequate number of police assigned to guide the forces along the selected line of march.

Repression of Prostitution. The present war has again brought into prominence the age-old police problem of prostitution. Progressive steps taken by the federal government may cause a reduction in the venereal disease rate as the result of a more complete repression of commercialized prostitution. The office of Defense Health and Welfare Services has created a Division of Social Protection to promote the health and efficiency of the armed forces and of the workers in defense industry by the reduction of venereal disease through the repression of commercialized prostitution. Congress passed Public Law 163 at the request of the Army, Navy, and Federal Security Agency. This measure provides that the Secretaries of War and Navy may set up zones around military camps and naval stations within which prostitution shall be a federal offense. It is the expressed policy of federal agencies, however, to cooperate with the authorities of states and their political subdivisions in repressive activities.

The method adopted by the Division for the control of venereal disease is the repression of commercialized prostitution through the enforcement of existing laws by local officials in order to reduce to a minimum contacts by prostitutes with men in the armed forces and in defense industries. The program is unalterably opposed to any toleration of commercialized prostitution either in segregated districts or under medical supervision. It contends that the business of prostitution cannot be supervised or made safe in any way known to medical science. This position is based upon medical findings, studies, and the experience of the Army and Navy, which have proved that segregation does not segregate and that medical supervision alone cannot prevent the spread of venereal disease.

The Division of Social Protection may provide some federal assistance to local authorities in their control of commercialized prostitution. This assistance may take the form of grants-in-aid, a closer working relationship between the local police authority and military police, and a series of institutes designed to train both local police and military authorities in techniques useful in effecting a satisfactory repression of prostitution. Unanimous support of the program of venereal disease control administered by the Federal Security Agency was voted by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Police Priorities. Methods to assure the prompt handling of orders for police equipment needs during 1942 and 1943 received the special attention of the Priorities Division, Office of Production Management, with the FBI and the IACP serving in advisory capacities on law-enforcement problems and equipment requirements. A supply of police revolvers, for which a blanket priority was issued, was purchased for police use, to be distributed through the Defense Supplies Corporation. The FBI agreed to give clearance on all orders to insure that they are from bona fide law-enforcement agencies. Potential police ammunition shortages resulted in a recommendation by the Priorities Division, the FBI, and the IACP that reloaded shells be used for target practice. At the request of the Priorities Division the IACP has undertaken a survey to determine the over-all equipment needs of each public law-enforcement agency in the United States.

Legislation. The legal effect of the use by police of information obtained via radio in making arrests was the subject of a study by the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, and the following excerpt from an article appearing in the *Municipal Law Journal* summarizes the present status of such arrests: "It seems that police officers in making use of information received by radio must act in haste to prevent the escape of accused persons and such arrests will be upheld in cases where a felony has been committed, and the information transmitted by radio constitutes a reasonable ground for suspicion of the person arrested. No cases have been reported involving the use of radio information in arresting for a misdemeanor and the usual rule that arrests for a misdemeanor can only be made when the misdemeanor is committed in the officer's presence seems too strict for cases where radio information is used. It is common knowledge that police are picking up men on charges of . . . . misdemeanors where the officers . . . . do not witness the wrongful act but have received their information over the police radio. Undoubtedly the courts will be quite reasonable in either extending the rules relating to the arrests for misdemeanors where the arrests are made on information received by radio or new rules to cover the situation will be evolved by court decisions or legislation."

Delegates attending the annual IACP conference unanimously approved a model law of arrest drafted by the Interstate Commission on Crime designed to assure the maintenance of civil liberties of citizens, to give the police the needed power to combat crime by rectifying some features of the old common law which did not meet modern conditions, and, finally, to make legal certain practices of long standing which in fact had no legal basis and that formerly left police liable for suit for false arrest, even when performing necessary and proper acts.

The IACP conference also approved a model state fireworks law drafted by the National Fire Protection Association, which provides for properly supervised public displays, and practically prohibits the sale of fireworks for private use.

The Youth Correction Authority Act drafted by the American Law Institute provides that convicted offenders within the age group over the juvenile court age and under 21 shall be committed to a correction authority for treatment in all cases except those in which the trial court imposes the death penalty or life imprisonment, or imposes a fine or short-term imprisonment for minor offenses. The offender is subject to continuous planned control by a single correction authority instead of being shifted from one agency to another. The authority is given wide discretion and elasticity in dealing with the offender. It may release him under supervision without any incarceration; it may limit his freedom slightly in a work camp or a boarding home or severely in a prison cell; and it may change its methods of treatment from time to time as the exigencies of the individual case require. The Youth Correction Authority Act with slight modification was adopted by the California Legislature. Bills of a similar nature were introduced in the legislatures of Illinois, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

Statutes permitting courts to admit as evidence the amount of alcohol in a person's blood as shown by scientific chemical tests were enacted by the states of Oregon and New York. In all 10 of the Connecticut State Police Department's barracks devices were installed for determining the alcoholic content of the blood by chemical tests of the exhaled air. The attorney general of New York state ruled that drivers should not be compelled to submit to chemical tests for intoxication.

Communications. The Federal Communications Commission denied an application for a construction permit to operate an automatic burglar alarm device in the police radio frequency zone. A petition was made to operate on radio frequencies assigned to local police departments in order to make the alarm transmissions directly available to regular police patrol cars. Protests on behalf of police agencies were entered on the ground that police radio frequencies are already overcrowded, that these frequencies should be restricted to the sole use of governmental police agencies, that the maintenance of uninterrupted contact with mobile units would be disrupted if police patrol cars were to be subject to direct summons from automatic radio alarms, and that such a condition would make the police cars answerable to an agency not under police authority.

Personnel. The city manager of Cincinnati, Ohio, ordered the dissolution of a newly formed chapter of the Fraternal Order of Police in that city, stating that the administration would not tolerate the unionization of the police force. The Cincinnati department's manual expressly forbids any member of the force to join any organization whose object is to interfere with the discipline and conduct of members and the exclusive control of the police department by the city manager.

Residence requirements for candidates for the position of chief of police continued to be set aside during the year. The cities of Pasadena, California; Flint, Michigan; and Two Rivers, Wisconsin, held nationwide examinations for police chiefs. The Two Rivers position was filled from California, the California position from Michigan, and the Michigan position from Missouri. The main qualifications established by these cities were administrative ability and a knowledge of modern police administration.

Police Department Statistics

The uniformed services of the typical city—its police and fire departments—account for about one-fourth of the general fund expenditures and an even larger proportion of the payroll. Because of their prominence among city departments, a special analysis has been made of statistics of police and fire departments in cities over 10,000 population. The police data in Tables XIV-A and XIV-B provide a broad picture of police activities.[1] The crime rates give a rough indication of the adequacy of police service. Number of men, number of automobiles, number of motorcycles, and type of radio facilities give an indication of the amount of effort being expended in police work. For a comparison of police and fire data, see "Fire Department Statistics" on page 436.

Number of Police Employees. Tables XIV-A and XIV-B show for cities over 10,000 the total number of both civilian and uniformed police department employees reported to the Year Book by city officials late in 1941 and early in 1942. Table 1 shows that the number of employees per 1,000 population for all cities over 10,000 is 1.72 as compared with 1.68 in 1941. There was a slight increase in the number of employees in all population groups. This index for number of employees, however, is heavily weighted by the 14 largest cities, in which over one-third of the total population is found, and the ratios for each population group diminish with decreasing size except in the 100,000 to 250,000 group. More useful for comparing number of employees per thousand population is Table 4, which shows the range, quartiles, and median of this figure for each population group. Table 4 shows a wide variation within each population group; in the largest group the highest number of employees is approximately twice that of the lowest, and in the 25,000 to 50,000 group six times that of the lowest. Comparisons between individual cities must be made with caution, however, as there are many factors to be considered. For example, reserve officers may or may not be used to replace absentees; some cities use two shifts, others use three; some cities use special school-crossing guards, others use regular police; police departments may or may not operate their own alarm and/or radio system; a heavy volume of traffic may require a larger than average proportion of the force on traffic duty, etc.

Number of Motor Vehicles. There are 17.3 motor vehicles (not including motorcycles) per 100,000 population in all cities over 10,000, as compared with 16.7 in 1941 and 16.5 in 1940. The figures for each population group show increases over last year (1941 Year Book, page 445). There has been a slight decrease in the number of motorcycles per 100,000 population for all cities over 10,000—7.6 as compared to 7.7 in 1941. Thus the typical city has approximately 40 to 50 per cent as many motorcycles as it does all other motor vehicles. For all cities over 10,000 there are approximately two cars and one motorcycle for each 20 employees, and relative to the number of employees, smaller cities are much more highly motorized than the largest cities. The number of all motor vehicles (motorcycles and other motor vehicles) per 100 police employees varies only slightly between the five smallest population groups, while the number for cities over 500,000 is less than one-half that for cities between 10,000 and 25,000 (see Table 1).

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[1] Data shown in Tables XIV-A and XIV-B were secured by the Year Book from police chiefs and finance officers late in 1941 and early in 1942, with the following exceptions: land areas are as of July 1, 1940, supplied by the United States Bureau of the Census and corrected to January 1, 1942, by information reported by local officials to the Year Book; information on crimes from *Uniform Crime Reports* for January, 1942, published by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and police radio stations as of November 1, 1940, from *List of Radio Stations in the Emergency Service,* published by the Federal Communications Commission.

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES AND MOTOR VEHICLES IN CITIES OVER 10,000: 1942

		Police Employees:		Motor Vehicles				Motorcycles			
opulation Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Number	No. Per 1,000 Pop.	Total No.	No. with One-Way Radio	No. with Two-Way Radio	Total No. Per 100,000 Pop.	Total No.	No. with Radio	Total Per 100,000 Pop.	Total All Vehicles Per 100 Employees
ties over 500,000..	14	52,468	2.35	3,561	2,042	696	15.9	1,469	303	6.57	9.59
0,000 to 500,000..	22	11,215	1.49	1,545	814	694	20.5	594	274	7.89	19.07
0,000 to 250,000..	55	11,632	1.49	1,354	358	805	17.4	698	320	8.96	17.64
,000 to 100,000...	106	10,355	1.42	1,318	309	780	18.1	645	343	8.85	18.96
,000 to 50,000....	212	9,653	1.31	1,283	166	843	17.4	609	317	8.25	19.60
,000 to 25,000....	653	11,389	1.16	1,669	371	827	17.0	711	223*	7.26	20.90
l over 10,000.....	1,062	106,712	1.72	10,730	4,060	4,645	17.3	4,726	1,780	7.60	14.48

* This figure for cities of 10,000 to 25,000 was obtained directly from the questionnaires returned to the YEAR ook and cannot be derived from Table XIV-B.

Police Radio Facilities. Tables 1 and 2 show the continued rapid development of two-way radio. In 1940 only 26 per cent of the total number of police cars had two-way radio, in 1941 the figure was 35.5 per cent, and in 1942 more than 45 per cent have two-way radio. In the four population groups from 10,000 to 250,000 there are now more two-way than one-way police cars. Eighty-one per cent of all police cars have some radio equipment, as compared to nearly 75 per cent in 1941. There has been a decrease in the number of police cars with only one-way radio—17.1 per cent of the cities over 10,000 have only one-way radio in 1942, as compared to 22.5 per cent in 1941, and 31.4 per cent in 1940. Table 1 shows that 1,780 out of 4,726, or 37.7 per cent, of all motorcycles have some radio equipment, as compared with 35.5 per cent in 1941, while the number of cities having any radio equipped motorcycles has increased from 27.9 (in 1941) to 31.1 per cent (in 1942) of all cities over 10,000 reporting. Forty-four cities reported a total of 120 motorcycles equipped with two-way radios whereas only 20 cities reported such equipment in 1941. The number of cities and the number of motorcycles so equipped, respectively, by population groups is: four cities 250,000 to 500,000, 17; four cities 100,000 to 250,000, eight; nine cities 50,000 to 100,000, 30; 13 cities 25,000 to 50,000, 43; and 14 cities 10,000 to 25,000, 22.

The Federal Communications Commission in a report issued on November 1, 1940, revealed that virtually every city of 50,000 or more owned a fixed radio transmitter, but that 28 per cent of the cities of less than 50,000 used the fixed transmitter of some other police agency. The number of cities owning fixed transmitters on November 1, 1940, were: 14 cities over 500,000; 27 cities between 200,000 and 500,000; 49 between 100,000 and 200,000; 92 between 50,000 and 100,000; 147 between 25,000 and 50,000; and 269 between 10,000 and 25,000. Since that date, 15 cities over 25,000 and 53 cities under 25,000 population have acquired radio equipment for some or all of their police vehicles (these cities are designated by an "R" in Tables XIV-A and XIV-B), but it is not known whether these cities have their own transmitter or use that of some other police agency because the FCC has not brought its list up to date.

TABLE 2

TYPE OF POLICE RADIO FACILITIES FOR CITIES OVER 10,000 POPULATION: 1942

Population Group	No. Cities Reporting*	No. Having One-Way Radio Cars Only		No. Having Two-Way Radio Cars Only		No. Having Both 1- and 2-Way Radio Cars		Total No. Cities Having Radio Cars		No. Having Motorcycles		No. Having Radio Equip Motorcycles	
		No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cent	No.	Per Cen
Over 500,000.......	14	2	14.3	1	7.1	11	78.6	14	100.0	14	100.0	8	57.
250,000 to 500,000..	22	4	18.2	2	9.1	16	72.7	22	100.0	22	100.0	18	81.2
100,000 to 250,000..	55	5	9.1	19	34.5	31	56.4	55	100.0	54	98.2	32	58.2
50,000 to 100,000...	106	14	13.2	45	42.4	43	40.6	102	96.2	99	93.4	55	51.9
25,000 to 50,000....	212	25	11.8	127	59.9	43	20.3	195	92.0	186	87.7	96	45.
10,000 to 25,000....	652	132	20.2	289	44.3	50	7.7	471	72.2	434	66.6	121	18.
All over 10,000.....	1,061	182	17.1	483	45.5	194	18.3	859	80.9	809	76.2	330	31.1

* All cities over 10,000 have some police cars, except nine cities between 10,000 and 25,000, of which three have motorcycles and six have no motor equipment whatsoever.

Police Salaries. Tables XIV-A and XIV-B show data on entrance and maximum salaries of patrolmen and salaries of police chiefs as reported by city officials late in 1941 and early in 1942. In a few cities the entrance salary shown applies only for three months, more often it applies for six months or a year, and sometimes longer. Table 4, which summarizes these data, shows that the typical spread between median entrance and maximum salaries is $220 in cities under 25,000 and $557 in cities over 500,000. Differences between population groups are smallest in entrance salaries and greatest in chiefs' salaries: the median entrance salary is only $360 larger in the biggest cities than in the smallest, but the median maximum salary is $650 larger, and the median salary of police chiefs is $4,895 larger.

Method of Appointment of Police Chief. Tables XIV-A and XIV-B show for each city the authority making the original appointment of the police chief, regardless of confirmations which may be required by other authorities. In 34 per cent of the reporting cities (all except 15 of the 1,072 cities over 10,000 reported) the chief is appointed by the mayor, in 24 per cent by the council, in

17 per cent by a police or safety board, in 15 per cent by the city manager, in 7 per cent by the safety or police director or commissioner, and in 3 per cent he is elected directly by the people.

Police Department Expenditures. City officials were asked to report the following police department expenditures for the year 1941 or the last fiscal year: (1) salaries and wages; (2) the amount paid *by the city* into the retirement system fund, if any; and (3) all other police expenditures including new equipment. In the tabulation of these figures in Tables XIV-A and XIV-B the total expenditure figure includes the amounts in the other columns and all other expenditures. The "Retirement" column includes all ascertainable payments *by the city* into the retirement fund from whatever source derived; every attempt has been made to exclude from this column direct benefits paid to retired employees, although such amounts are included in total expenditures. In cities having combined police and fire funds, payments were allocated to the fire and police departments in the ratio of total wage expenditures. In those cities having city or state funds for several classes of employees, for which it is impossible to allocate the payment for the police department, no amount can be shown in the "Retirement" column or included in the "Total Expenditures" column. Wherever no amount is shown in the "Retirement" column, however, some indication (see code at beginning of Table XIV-A) has been made in the column as to the existence and/or type of retirement system; the column may thus be used to determine whether individual cities have retirement systems and if the city contributes.

TABLE 3

POLICE DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES IN 1941 AND RETIREMENT SYSTEMS

Population Group	No. of Cities Reporting	Population of Cities Reporting (000 omitted)	Police Department Expenditures: 1941					Retirement	
			Salaries and Wages		Total		% Salaries and Wages of Total	No. of Cities with System	Per Cent of Cities Making Payment*
			Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita	Amount (in thousands)	Per Capita			
Cities over 500,000	14	22,368	$133,477	$5.97	$151,678	$6.78	$88.0	14	92.9
50,000 to 500,000	22	7,526	22,300	2.96	27,422	3.64	81.3	21	90.5
00,000 to 250,000	55	7,793	22,995	2.95	27,570	3.54	83.4	52	98.1
0,000 to 100,000	105	7,237	19,800	2.74	23,694	3.27	83.6	96	83.3
5,000 to 50,000	209	7,288	17,498	2.40	20,965	2.88	83.5	174	79.9
0,000 to 25,000	603	9,068	17,322	1.91	21,207	2.34	81.7	358	69.0
All over 10,000	1,008	61,280	$233,392	$3.81	$272,536	$4.45	$85.6	715	76.8

* The percentage given is per cent of cities with retirement system.

As analyzed in Table 3, total expenditures for the 1,008 cities over 10,000 were $4.45 per capita for the year 1941, as compared with $4.38 for 1940, while salary and wage expenditures were $3.81 per capita in 1941 as compared with $3.71 per capita in 1940. Salaries and wages composed 85.6 per cent of the total police expenditures in comparison to 84.7 per cent in 1940; this per cent shows little variation with population except as between the largest and smallest

TABLE 4

CRIME RATES, POLICE EMPLOYEES, AND POLICE SALARIES IN CITIES OVER 10,000[1]

	Cities Over 500.000	250,000 to 500,000	100,000 to 250,000	50,000 to 100,000	25,000 to 50,000	10,000 to 25,000
MURDERS PER 100,000 POP. (5-yr. Average, 1937–41) [2]						
No. of Cities Reporting......	14	22	55	102	174	...
Lowest....................	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	...
Lower Quartile.............	3.3	3.2	1.6	1.1	1.3	...
Median....................	4.9	5.6	2.4	2.7	2.8	...
Upper Quartile.............	7.3	15.5	8.2	10.8	9.7	...
Highest....................	9.0	34.5	34.6	44.2	29.4	...
ROBBERIES PER 100,000 POP. (1941) [2]						
No. of Cities Reporting......	14	22	55	102	208	...
Lowest....................	12.0	6.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	...
Lower Quartile.............	25.6	44.3	14.2	16.5	7.8	...
Median....................	61.5	65.8	39.3	27.9	19.8	...
Upper Quartile.............	114.0	109.0	68.3	59.2	42.1	...
Highest....................	156.2	175.5	202.3	239.9	332.5	...
CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY PER 100,000 POP. (1941) [2]						
No. of Cities Reporting......	12	22	55	101	208	...
Lowest....................	234	277	259	211	173	...
Lower Quartile.............	310	603	549	447	330	...
Median....................	661	757	709	604	464	...
Upper Quartile.............	918	1,145	871	768	659	...
Highest....................	1,480	1,433	1,358	1,454	2,634	...
NUMBER OF POLICE EMPLOYEES PER 1,000 POP. (1942) [2]						
No. of Cities Reporting......	14	22	55	106	212	...
Lowest....................	1.63	1.03	0.85	0.82	0.54	...
Lower Quartile.............	1.99	1.17	1.13	1.06	0.98	...
Median....................	2.23	1.44	1.46	1.31	1.21	...
Upper Quartile.............	2.59	1.59	1.80	1.68	1.51	...
Highest....................	3.18	2.86	2.87	3.01	3.18	...
ENTRANCE SALARY OF PATROLMEN (January, 1942)						
No. of Cities Reporting......	14	22	55	106	212	651
Lowest....................	$ 1,200	$ 900	$1,200	$1,140	$1,000	$ 840
Lower Quartile.............	1,767	1,410	1,560	1,493	1,459	1,344
Median....................	1,843	1,690	1,680	1,635	1,620	1,530
Upper Quartile.............	2,010	1,849	1,825	1,892	1,800	1,800
Highest....................	2,400	2,160	2,155	2,200	2,300	2,300
MAXIMUM SALARY OF PATROLMEN (January, 1942)						
No. of Cities Reporting......	14	22	55	106	212	650
Lowest....................	$ 2,080	$1,799	$1,675	$1,320	$1,020	$1,140
Lower Quartile.............	2,205	1,800	1,920	1,740	1,740	1,560
Median....................	2,400	1,980	2,016	1,980	1,872	1,750
Upper Quartile.............	2,535	2,160	2,190	2,190	2,100	1,952
Highest....................	3,000	2,500	3,000	2,900	2,750	3,000
SALARY OF POLICE CHIEF (January, 1942)						
No. of Cities Reporting......	13	22	55	105	212	650
Lowest....................	$ 5,970	$3,800	$2,400	$2,380	$1,740	$ 300
Lower Quartile.............	6,470	4,725	3,600	3,000	2,405	2,000
Median....................	7,200	5,000	4,020	3,500	2,902	2,305
Upper Quartile.............	9,500	5,250	4,500	3,900	3,300	2,700
Highest....................	12,500	6,000	6,000	6,000	5,400	4,500

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[1] For an explanation of the significance of quartiles and medians see "How to Use the Year Book," p. 14.

[2] The 1940 census population figures were used in calculating rates.

cities. But per capita police expenditures in the largest population group are more than twice as great as those in all other groups except those between 100,000 and 500,000. It should be realized that total expenditures, in which personal services bulk large, are a reflection of the number of police employees and salary levels. It is to be expected, therefore, that the larger cities which have many more employees per capita as well as higher average salaries will consequently pay a larger per capita bill for police protection.

Retirement Systems. Of all cities of more than 10,000 population, two-thirds have some kind of retirement plan for police employees, and 76.8 per cent of the 715 cities with such a system make some payment to the retirement fund (see Table 3). All except four of the cities over 100,000 reporting information in Table 3 (five cities not reporting) have a retirement plan for police employees, while only about 54 per cent of all cities between 10,000 and 25,000 have a retirement system.

Crime Rates. Data were obtained from *Uniform Crime Reports*[2] on the so-called "Class 1"—major offenses. Table XIV-A shows (1) the average yearly number of murders and nonnegligent manslaughters per 100,000 population in 1937 to 1941 inclusive; (2) the number of robberies per 100,000 population in 1941; and (3) the number of burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts per 100,000 population in 1941. A primary reason for using these particular indices is that the crimes included are among those most commonly and consistently reported to the police. Murder rates are perhaps the most reliable measure of crimes against the person. However, the number of murders during the five years is so small in all but the very largest cities that the data are affected greatly by fluctuation due to chance. Robbery rates are quite reliable and are probably more sensitive to the quality of police work than any other crime indices. The index of crimes against property is somewhat less reliable than the robbery rate and perhaps less subject to police control. It embraces all the major crimes against property except fraud, embezzlement, and similar crimes which are often concealed.

Because of the wide variety of factors affecting crime rates, the Federal Bureau of Investigation urges caution in the comparison of crime rates between communities. The amount of crime committed in a community is not chargeable to the police but is rather a charge against the entire community. Some of the factors which affect the amount of crime in a community are: the composition of the population with reference particularly to age, sex, and race; the economic status and activities of the population; climate; educational, recreational, and religious facilities; the number of police employees per unit of population; the standards governing appointments to the police force; the policies of prosecuting officials and the courts; the attitude of the public toward law enforcement problems; and the degree of efficiency of the law enforcement agency. Comparisons between the crime rates of individual cities should not be made without giving consideration to these factors. It should be noted that it is more important to determine whether the figures for a given community show increases or decreases in the amount of crime committed than to ascertain whether the figures are above or below those of some other community. The figures reported to the FBI are published only if they apparently have been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the crime reporting manual.

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[2] Volume XII, Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, 1941, pp. 178–80.

Table 4 shows that, in general, crime rates increase with population class. In addition, there is a wide variation among cities of the same population group. In cities of 100,000 to 250,000, for example, the five-year average murder rate varies from 0.6 to 34.6, the robbery rate from 5.3 to 202.3, and the crimes-against-property rate from 259 to 1,358. There are also large differences between the upper and lower quartiles, indicating that the rates are widely dispersed over the range. The regional variations in crime (see Table 5) are even more striking than those associated with the size of the city. This table was not derived from Table XIV-A, but was taken directly from *Uniform Crime Reports*. The inclusion of smaller cities should not affect appreciably the variability between geographical areas.

TABLE 5

NUMBER OF OFFENSES KNOWN TO THE POLICE PER 100,000 INHABITANTS, JANUARY TO DECEMBER, INCLUSIVE, 1941, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS[1]

Division	No. Cities Reporting[2]	Murder Nonnegligent Manslaughter	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary—Breaking or Entering	Larceny—[3] Theft	Auto Theft
New England	178	1.68	12.9	10.2	253.1	565.8	180.3
Middle Atlantic	503	2.93	22.4	32.8	223.1[4]	479.6[4]	150.9
East North Central	518	4.19	76.7	34.5	306.9	889.0	153.1
West North Central	255	3.46	30.6	21.2	258.6	835.7	136.8
South Atlantic	176	16.31	69.9	151.0	422.2	1,235.8	262.8
East South Central	71	18.98	81.6	169.3	470.6	1.033.0	214.8
West South Central	123	12.19	53.8	96.0	417.5	1,305.8	180.6
Mountain	93	3.97	47.1	21.2	408.9	1,516.4	212.3
Pacific	192	3.16	77.2	29.5	499.9	1,593.9	373.9

[1] Federal Bureau of Investigation, *Uniform Crime Reports*, Vol. XII, No. 4, Fourth Quarterly Bulletin, 1941 (Government Printing Office, 1941), pp. 178-80.

[2] Includes all cities above 2,500 which reported to the FBI.

[3] Includes larcenies both over and under $50, whereas crimes against property in Table XIV-A include burglaries, auto thefts, and only larcenies over $50.

[4] The rates for burglary and larceny are based on the reports of 501 cities with a total population of 9,590,608.

TABLE XIV-A

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000: 1942

This table includes all urban places over 25,000 population listed in the 1940 census except Arlington County, Virginia, and Belvedere township, California. The personnel, expenditure, and motor vehicle data were reported to the YEAR BOOK by city officials late in 1941 and early in 1942. Areas were supplied by officials to the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1940, and changes since that date have been reported to the YEAR BOOK. The data on fixed radio transmitters are as of November 1, 1940, and were obtained from the Federal Communications Commission. All crime rates are computed on the basis of 1940 population, from figures obtained from the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Under "Number of Employees," officers and civilians are included. In commission-governed cities where chief is appointed by C, M, or S a double dagger (‡) is shown (see preceding article). Expenditures are for the calendar year 1941 or last fiscal year, whichever was reported. Under "Retirement," amount shown is the payment by the city into the pension or retirement fund and does not include benefits paid from the fund or direct appropriations by the city to retired employees. "Total Expenditures" include new equipment and all other expenditures. Under "Motorcycles, Number Radio Equipped," a double dagger (‡) (in Table XIV-A only) indicates that part, or all, are equipped with two-way radio. Under "Crime Rates" (in Table XIV-A only), a section mark (§) indicates that the average murder rate was computed from figures from only three or four of the last five years. "Crimes Against Property" include burglaries, larcenies over $50, and auto thefts. A dagger (†) indicates 1940 figures. Leaders (. . . .) indicate data unknown. See preceding article for detailed explanation. "L" indicates less than $500.

POLICE CHIEF—HOW APPOINTED

A—by city manager
B—by police or safety board
C—by city council
E—elected by the people
G—appointed by governor
M—by mayor
S—by police or safety commissioner or director
‡—city has commission government (see article)

RETIREMENT EXPENDITURES (if no payment shown)

AU—payment to retirement system by city but amount unknown
NP—no payment by city although system exists
NS—no regular retirement system
U—retirement system exists but unknown if city contributes

FIXED RADIO TRANSMITTER

T—owns fixed transmitter
O—uses transmitter of another governmental unit
R—acquired radio equipment in 1941 but status of transmitter unknown (see article)
N—has no radio-equipped cars

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles Total Less Motorcycles			Motor Vehicles Motorcycles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rates in 1941 Per 100,000 Population		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped 2-way Radio	Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
Over 1,000,000																		
Chicago, Ill.	3,397	206.7	6,802	$2,140–2,500	$9,000	M	$16,714	$2,422	$19,780	260	134†	46†	70	0	T	6.5	156.2	533
Detroit, Mich.	1,623	137.9	3,917	2,000–2,640	10,000	M	9,416	887	10,964	441	102	85	60	0	T	4.5	138.1	712
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,504	448.6	2,962	2,040–2,400	7,200	B	6,414	453	7,412	364	77	177	288	0	T	5.2	137.1	1,480
New York, N. Y.	7,455	299.0	18,970	1,200–3,000	12,500	M	57,620	5,000	63,936	924	829	4	408	3	T	3.9	18.2	. . .
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,931	129.7	4,876	1,825–2,190	7,500	S	11,000	850	12,010	314	249	27	72	0	T	5.8	39.3	392

TABLE XIV-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles					Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rates in 1941 Per 100,000 Population		
										Total Less Motorcycles			Motorcycles					
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped		Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
											1-way Radio	2-way Radio						
500,000 to 1,000,000																		
Baltimore, Md	859	78.7	1,925	$1,820–2,080	$10,000	G	$4,422	$205	$4,894	183	28	76	104	0	T	8.6	52.3	710
Boston, Mass	771	43.9	2,452	1,600–2,100	....	G	5,080	354	6,003	133	0	88	28	0	T	1.3	28.1	607
Buffalo, N. Y	576	39.6	1,276	1,900–2,250	6,300	M	2,783	401	3,381	129	54	40	55	7	T	2.4	12.0	234
Cleveland, Ohio	878	73.1	1,550	1,800–2,420	6,440	S	3,822	NP	4,294	225	64	93	49	25	T	7.1	67.0	269
Milwaukee, Wis	587	44.2	1,230	1,860–2,220	6,500	B	2,679	320	2,823	74	74	0	57	57	T	1.6	12.4	282
Pittsburgh, Pa	672	52.1	1,097	1,732–2,425	5,970	S	2,282	373	2,712	55	47	0	35	3	T	4.3	91.4	952
St. Louis, Mo	816	61.0	2,293	1,778–2,160	6,500	B	4,690	501	5,427	222	192	37	95	62	T	7.7	56.0	...
San Francisco, Calif	635	44.6	1,396	2,400–2,400	7,200	B	3,327	394	3,796	123	104	18	75	73	T	3.6	87.9	863
Washington, D. C	663	61.4	1,722	1,900–2,400	8,000	C	3,228	743	4,246	114	88	5	73	73	T	9.0	106.3	936
250,000 to 500,000																		
Atlanta, Ga	302	34.7	462	1,740–2,100	5,000	B	927	90	1,120	53	21	28	40	3	T	34.5	141.6	1,397
Birmingham, Ala	268	50.2	277	1,740–1,980	5,000	C‡	523	32	619	47	23	24	26	17	T	26.7	75.5	985
Cincinnati, Ohio	456	72.7	741	1,200–1,980	6,000	A	1,385	252	1,844	140	140	0	32	4	T	10.8	107.8	707
Columbus, Ohio	306	39.1	370	1,920–2,160	4,500	S	673	130	855	46	26	20	36	2	T	5.5	85.3	900
Dallas, Tex	295	42.4	313	1,290–1,800	5,000	A	578	53	738	82	65	17	18	18	T	21.0	55.6	855
Denver, Colo	322	58.7	448	1,740–1,920	4,800	S	795	AU	1,001	80	19	59	24	20‡	T	3.4	76.3	775
Houston, Tex	385	72.8	456	1,440–1,800	6,000	M‡	799	NS	973	82	53	29	12	12	T	17.9	75.4	1,154
Indianapolis, Ind	387	53.6	610	1,700–2,125	5,200	B	1,139	161	1,409	66	0	63	49	11‡	T	5.3	116.3	1,224
Jersey City, N. J	301	16.0	(not reporting)															
Kansas City, Mo	399	58.5	675	1,320–1,800	5,000	B	1,125	NP	1,350	105	34	67	41	21	T	8.4	64.6	346
Louisville, Ky	319	37.9	444	1,560–1,779	4,500	S	718	62	908	54	18	36	26	26	T	12.7	175.5	1,433
Memphis, Tenn	293	45.6	320	1,320–1,800	4,200	C‡	525	U	665	56	21	34	5	5	T	17.3	126.0	610
Minneapolis, Minn	492	53.8	506	1,680–2,160	5,000	M	1,085	194	1,368	66	26	40	28	0	T	1.9	23.8	598
Newark, N. J	430	17.1	1,229	2,100–2,500	6,000	S‡	3,125	240	3,605	77	77	0	35	0	T	5.7	49.8	905
New Orleans, La	495	199.4	834	1,500–1,824	6,000	M‡	1,557	107	1,837	75	65	10	40	40‡	T	13.7	31.9	449
Oakland, Calif	302	52.8	429	2,160–2,400	5,400	A	1,008	109	1,232	65	65	0	41	1	O	5.0	53.9	739
Portland, Ore	305	63.5	477	1,920–2,232	4,800	S‡	988	28	1,196	94	22	72	13	0	T	2.6	112.6	1,142
Providence, R. I	254	17.9	541	1,825–2,099	5,200	B	1,192	147	1,448	75	47	28	22	22	T	1.3	11.0	605
Rochester, N. Y	325	34.7	486	1,785–2,100	4,900	S	1,009	120	1,234	41	0	36	18	18	T	1.0	6.2	277
St. Paul, Minn	288	52.2	344	1,516–1,816	5,000	B	708	130	922	29	2	27	14	14	T	1.7	25.7	440
San Antonio, Tex	254	40.2	272	900–1,800	4,200	S‡	495	26	638	62	3	59	12	12‡	T	10.8	48.4	608
Seattle, Wash	368	68.5	571	1,920–2,160	5,000	M	1,214	202	1,539	70	12	45	29	0	T	3.5	65.7	1,235
Toledo, Ohio	282	37.3	410	1,500–1,920	3,900	S	732	126	921	80	75	0	33	28	T	3.5	65.9	724
100,000 to 250,000																		
Akron, Ohio	245	53.7	224	1,848–2,145	4,375	M	460	63	575	39	20	17	26	8	T	4.0	37.2	620
Albany, N. Y	131	19.0	372	1,700–2,000	4,500	M	744	15	871	25	25	0	15	0	T	1.1	8.4	319

Bridgeport, Conn.	147	14.6	268	1,560–2,300	5,500	B	633	55	743	21	20	1	13	8	T	1.9	10.2	647
Cambridge, Mass.	111	6.2	231	1,783–2,190	4,500	A	519	6	547	12	0	7	4	0	T	1.4	21.6	622
Camden, N. J.	118	8.7	205	1,500–2,400	4,084	S‡	442	85	556	21	4	14	18	0	T	3.2	57.0	611
Canton, Ohio	108	13.9	115	1,590–1,920	3,000	M	191	44	256	18	0	14	11	0	T	2.6	68.3	629
Charlotte, N. C.	101	19.3	114	1,560–1,740	3,300	C	188	NP	216	10	0	9	12	11	T	34.5	71.4	961
Chattanooga, Tenn.	128	27.4	115	1,620–1,920	3,360	S‡	245†	15†	285†	25	0	18	4	4	T	34.6	79.6	812
Dayton, Ohio	211	23.7	206	1,800–1,920	4,000	A	393	68	511	39	0	36	7	7	T	8.2	53.2	570
Des Moines, Iowa	160	53.8	154	1,740–1,920	4,000	S‡	313	30	364	22	3	19	13	12	T	2.3	22.5	566
Duluth, Minn.	101	62.3	139	1,680–1,920	3,900	S‡	264	47	346	21	4	17	3	3	T	1.6	12.9	528
Elizabeth, N. J.	110	9.7	216	2,155–2,375	4,500	B	511	47	598	18	0	8	12	0	T	0.9	20.0	539
Erie, Pa.	117	16.2	138	1,620–1,920	3,360	M‡	264	7	303	13	0	10	12	0	T	1.2	11.1	557
Fall River, Mass.	115	41.0	206	2,002–2,002	4,000	B	432	39	493	9	1	5	5	0	T	2.3	19.9	806
Flint, Mich.	152	29.3	180	1,680–2,100	4,200	A	347	23	468	30	14	12	8	5	T	2.5	48.2	716
Fort Wayne, Ind.	118	17.1	132	1,896–2,016	3,012	M	275	24	320	17	8	8	5	1	T	2.0	26.2	684
Fort Worth, Tex.	178	49.8	235	1,200–1,800	4,200	A	425	NS	484	36	12	21	25	9	T	14.3	42.8	764
Gary, Ind.	112	40.4	166	1,800–2,280	3,600	M	338	27	404	33	9	23	15	0	T	12.0	202.3	828
Grand Rapids, Mich.	164	23.0	200	1,700–2,000	3,800	A	386	6	454	39	3	34	19	19	T	1.3	10.3	549
Hartford, Conn.	166	15.9	477	1,920–2,219	5,500	B	783	69	1,009	21	5	13	10	6	T	2.2	14.4	918
Jacksonville, Fla.	173	30.2	270	1,551–2,300	5,040	C	495	56	626	44	9	23	10	6	T	22.5	117.3	1,358
Kansas City, Kan.	121	19.2	103	1,800–1,980	3,600	M‡	201†	37†	483†	23	2	19	13	0	T	9.2	121.0	666
Knoxville, Tenn.	112	25.4	180	1,460–1,800	3,600	A	280	23	339	20	20	0	12	8	T	26.3	17.9	861
Long Beach, Calif.	164	32.4	278	2,070–2,400	4,500	A	568	11	676	33	3	19	25	2	T	1.8	41.4	1,128
Lowell, Mass.	101	13.4	175	2,059–2,059	3,080	M	322	29	367	10	0	6	2	0	T	1.0	9.9	407
Miami, Fla.	172	30.3	334	1,440–2,040	4,120	A	505	AU	611	34	17	17	27	25‡	T	22.1	147.5	1,206
Nashville, Tenn.	167	22.0	219	1,920–1,920	4,200	B	421	32	508	30	2	23	8	0	T	31.7	89.6	1,039
New Bedford, Mass.	110	19.0	217	1,544–1,675	3,150	M	420	AU	447	14	0	6	3	0	T	1.6	22.7	792
New Haven, Conn.	161	17.9	338	1,825–2,108	6,000	M	751	66	884	22	0	18	10	0	T	1.9	16.8	781
Norfolk, Va.	144	28.1	240	1,554–1,890	4,200	A	451	20	514	28	6	22	22	11	T	17.6	122.6	1,278
Oklahoma City, Okla.	204	50.0	223	1,600–1,860	4,000	A	437	NS	509	39	39	0	14	12	O	6.8	70.4	582
Omaha, Neb.	224	38.9	274	1,440–1,680	4,020	C‡	495	22	595	53	49	0	22	22	T	3.8	17.4	392
Paterson, N. J.	140	8.1	257	1,900–2,300	4,200	B	604	65	701	20	0	12	12	0	T	3.0	22.9	627
Peoria, Ill.	105	12.5	132	2,100–2,100	3,600	B	275	8	309	13	0	10	7	0	T	2.9	55.2	582
Reading, Pa.	111	8.8	166	1,440–1,680	2,400	M‡	262	4	282	13	1	10	4	4	T	2.0	12.7	456
Richmond, Va.	193	21.4	348	1,560–1,800	4,000	S	545	NS	614	48	0	29	21	6	T	19.1	74.6	936
Sacramento, Calif.	106	13.7	149	2,040–2,400	4,500	A	346	33	416	24	12	12	12	12	T	5.7	127.4	1,320
Salt Lake City, Utah	150	52.5	165	1,740–1,980	4,200	M‡	319	26	399	24	3	20	20	0	T	2.5	54.0	884
San Diego, Calif.	203	95.5	350	1,920–2,400	4,800	A	552	20	678	61	5	53	52	46‡	T	4.1	57.0	1,118
Scranton, Pa.	140	19.3	181	1,800–2,160	2,800	M	380	26	412	9	1	4	8	0	T	2.4	14.2	359
Somerville, Mass.	102	3.9	149	1,771–2,190	4,000	M	328	AU	336	9	9	0	0	0	T	0.6	13.7	527
South Bend, Ind.	101	20.4	106	1,800–2,040	3,500	M	214	23	265	23	4	19	8	3‡	T	2.0	53.3	878
Spokane, Wash.	122	41.5	145	1,512–1,800	3,180	S‡	264	50	358	12	0	9	13	13	T	2.1	43.4	734
Springfield, Mass.	150	31.7	304	1,674–2,184	5,044	B	649	2	753	17	2	10	20	0	T	1.1	5.3	531
Syracuse, N. Y.	206	25.3	323	1,920–2,160	6,000	M	631	AU	684	24	11	13	12	12	T	0.8	5.3	458
Tacoma, Wash.	109	46.4	104	1,800–2,160	3,600	S‡	228	24	280	20	0	20	8	0	T	2.7	59.4	871
Tampa, Fla.	108	19.0	106	1,500–1,740	4,200	M	169	36	244	25	3	18	12	9	T	11.1	41.5	718
Trenton, N. J.	125	7.2	252	1,950–2,400	4,400	S‡	595	41	703	26	5	7	5	0	T	1.6	39.3	848
Tulsa, Okla.	142	21.3	171	1,605–1,890	3,600	M‡	280	5	322	30	5	24	14	1‡	T	10.1	140.7	990
Utica, N. Y.	101	15.8	164	1,550–2,000	3,700	M	338	95	464	12	0	12	8	4	T	0.6	8.0	306

Table XIV-A.—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles Total Less Motorcycles			Motorcycles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rates in 1941 Per 100,000 Population		
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped: 1-way Radio	Number Radio Equipped: 2-way Radio	Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
100,000 to 250,000—continued																		
Wichita, Kan.	115	22.2	134	$1,320–1,800	$4,620	A	$202	$ 9	$279	27	0	25	11	11	T	3.0	13.9	384
Wilmington, Del.	113	9.8	182	1,838–2,016	4,200	B	334	8	377	20	0	16	21	16	T	6.0	50.7	748
Worcester, Mass.	194	37.2	357	1,916–2,190	5,000	M	828	AU	935	19	0	15	9	0	T	0.9	24.8	725
Yonkers, N. Y.	143	17.2	272	1,940–3,000	6,000	A	852	140	1,031	26	20	3	12	0	T	1.4	9.1	259
Youngstown, Ohio	168	32.8	171	1,690–1,980	3,771	M	301	AU	366	33†	2†	25†	4	4	T	5.4	93.6	709
50,000 to 100,000																		
Allentown, Pa.	97	15.7	104	1,770–1,920	2,900	M‡	180	4	214	8	1	7	3	0	T	0.8	15.5	410
Altoona, Pa.	80	9.0	66	1,500–1,800	...	M‡	128†	AU	136†	4	0	2	1	0	T	1.5	13.7	319
Amarillo, Tex.	52	16.4	56	1,560–1,560	3,300	C	70	NS	93	7	0	7	8	0	T	7.7§	56.1	733
Asheville, N. C.	51	14.8	66	1,512–1,680	3,000	A	114	4	142	9	0	9	5	4	O	10.9	58.5	748
Atlantic City, N. J.	64	11.5	193	2,050–2,550	5,000	M‡	504†	20†	559†	12	0	10	16	0	T	4.7	35.9	975
Augusta, Ga.	66	9.8	117	1,200–1,500	3,000	B	159	U	196	20	20	0	12	12	T	16.7	54.6	636
Austin, Tex.	88	27.4	86	1,545–1,800	3,780	A	159	AU	198	20	3	17	5	5	T	11.6	23.9	752
Bayonne, N. J.	79	4.6	209†	2,100–2,500†	5,500	S‡	552†	44†	624†	15†	0†	10†	17†	0†	T	...	...	...
Beaumont, Tex.	59	10.5	60	1,440–1,680	3,600	C	91	NS	118	13	2	10	5	5	T	14.2	25.4	648
Berkeley, Calif.	86	9.4	85	1,980–2,280	4,500	A	193	28	296	72	33	32	0	0	T	0.5	16.4	464
Bethlehem, Pa.	58	17.5	59	1,920–1,920	3,000	M‡	115	NP	137	6	2	4	3	0	T	...	...	...
Binghamton, N. Y.	78	10.0	120	1,775–2,135	3,500	S	245	15	277	11	11	0	6	6	T	0.8	2.6	363
Brockton, Mass.	62	21.4	98	1,600–2,000	3,500	M	185	AU	199	8	2	5	6	6	T	0.6	22.5	500
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	62	27.1	66	1,620–1,890	2,610	S‡	116	14	145	6	0	6	6	6	T	0.3	20.9	290
Charleston, S. C.	71	4.5	142	1,224–1,500	3,336	M	204	6	243	19	15	0	4	0	T	15.2	175.4	961
Charleston, W. Va.	68	7.7	78	1,200–1,710	2,700	M	124†	11†	146†	15	9	0	2	0	T	20.3	141.4	1,187
Chester, Pa.	59	4.5	59	1,760–1,760	2,772	M‡	118	2	134	14	0	0	6	0	N	18.6	62.4	494
Cicero, Ill.	65	5.7	75	1,890–2,100	3,600	M	181	10	224	10	0	6	4	0	T	0.6	103.5	377
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio	55	8.2	75	1,800–2,436	3,800	A	130	8	180	9	5	0	4	4	O	0.7	18.2	264
Columbia, S. C.	62	8.8	112	1,260–1,560	3,060	M‡	140†	5†	173†	17	14	0	14	7	T	17.6§	89.8	1,362
Columbus, Ga.	53	6.3	84	1,518–1,703	3,630	C	126	NP	180	10	0	10	13	13‡	T	21.0	71.3	923
Corpus Christi, Tex.	57	11.2	77	1,440–1,680	3,000	C‡	103	NS	150	12	3	9	11	9	T	11.9	54.1	1,342
Covington, Ky.	62	6.4	67	1,500–1,800	3,000	A	122	8	149	7	7	0	2	2	O	9.4	40.3	406
Davenport, Iowa	66	18.1	68	1,500–1,800	3,000	M	127	3	144	9	2	7	3	3	T	1.8	27.3	524
Dearborn, Mich.	64	25.1	145	2,120–2,650	5,000	M	351	NP	357	34	4	17	6	0	T	3.5	58.2	1,068
Decatur, Ill.	59	9.5	58	2,100–2,100	3,000	B	109	13	140	10	0	7	4	4	T	2.4	52.3	604
Durham, N. C.	60	13.2	86	1,200–1,740	3,900	A	139	NP	176	13	0	13	5	5	T	15.3	51.5	698
East Chicago, Ind.	55	10.4	81	1,773–2,160	3,600	B	177	17	213	10	0	8	6	0	T	7.7	80.5	657
East Orange, N. J.	69	3.9	110	1,950–2,500	5,000	M	286	25	327	9	0	5	5	0	T	1.2	39.2	490
East St. Louis, Ill.	76	13.4	68	2,100–2,100	2,940	B	196	25	235	12	1	9	4	0	T	11.1	83.3	672
El Paso, Tex.	97	13.9	96	1,800–1,800	3,600	M‡	175	21	230	15	5	10	7	7	T	5.4	80.6	981

Evanston, Ill.	65	8.2	99	2,100–2,160	4,500	M	217	13	275	13	0	10	10	2	T	1.8	19.9	459
Evansville, Ind.	97	9.5	161	1,734–1,916	3,650	B	298	25	362	21	0	18	16	13	T	8.2	37.1	894
Fresno, Calif.	61	10.3	91	1,860–2,100	4,200	M‡	214	13	258	26	2	24	4	4	T	6.9	82.4	1,221
Galveston, Tex.	61	8.2	91	1,440–1,440	3,600	B	111	NS	129	12	1	11	3	3	T	5.3§	239.9	654
Glendale, Calif.	83	20.0	92	1,824–2,280	4,320	C	204	NS	273	14	0	14	3	3‡	T	1.7	32.7	742
Greensboro, N. C.	59	18.0	93	1,200–1,680	3,300	C	143	NP	169	22	6	14	7	7‡	T	19.6	60.7	1,190
Hamilton, Ohio	51	6.6	53	1,620–1,860	3,000	A	100	16	129	6	1	5	3	3	T	5.9	45.5	380
Hammond, Ind.	70	23.5	93	1,860–2,100	3,600	B	208	18	229	17	0	14	12	0	T	1.8§	42.7	621
Harrisburg, Pa.	84	6.2	145	1,620–1,740	3,000	M‡	251	4	292	4	0	4	6	0	T	3.8	47.7	786
Highland Park, Mich.	51	3.0	108	2,000–2,550	4,000	B	241	20	276	15	5	7	5	0	T	2.0	80.7	1,454
Hoboken, N. J.	50	1.0	147†	1,850–2,250†	5,000†	S‡	. . .	U	. . .	3†	0†	0†	4†	0†	N	2.7§	. . .	. . .
Holyoke, Mass.	54	21.2	93	1,976–2,190	3,500	M	219	16	244	5	0	4	2	0	T	0.5§	. . .	623†
Huntington, W. Va.	79	16.2	85	1,680–1,800	3,600	M	129	10	171	11	2	8	11	8	T	6.8	64.7	648
Irvington, N. J.	55	3.1	87	2,200–2,500	4,500	S‡	211	7	240	9	5	0	10	1	O	0.7	19.9	455
Jackson, Miss.	62	16.5	85	1,200–1,740	3,000	M‡	117	1	174	13	3	10	8	8	T	14.8	51.5	716
Johnstown, Pa.	67	5.6	65	1,537–1,902	2,820	M‡	121	3	150	7	0	0	9	0	N	1.1§	13.5†	453†
Kalamazoo, Mich.	54	8.5	77	1,260–1,854	3,000	A	144	U	172	10	1	8	8	8	T	1.8	25.9	706
Lakewood, Ohio	69	5.6	60	1,866–2,556	3,738	M	154	29	198	13	7	0	2	0	O	0.3	21.7	266
Lancaster, Pa.	61	3.9	63	1,500–1,900	3,500	C‡	114	3	131	5†	0†	2†	7†	0†	T	1.6	6.5	367
Lansing, Mich.	79	11.6	90	1,650–2,050	4,200	B	190	1	210	10	1	7	7	7	T	0.5	12.7	523
Lawrence, Mass.	84	6.7	130	2,190–2,190	3,000	S	289	16	331	5	1	3	2	0	R	1.2	5.9	436
Lincoln, Neb.	82	24.5	81	1,320–1,620	2,880	S	116	NS	176	12	12	0	11	11	T	0.2	6.1	293
Little Rock, Ark.	88	17.9	101	1,260–1,590	2,880	B	154	NP	174	9	2	7	17	15‡	T	15.2	138.6	. . .
Lynn, Mass.	98	10.5	175	1,900–2,100	3,500	M	340†	29†	392†	12	0	0	7	0	N	2.0	28.5	612
McKeesport, Pa.	55	4.5	68	1,825–2,168	2,800	M‡	135†	2†	143†	6	0	5	2	0	T	1.4	95.7	497
Macon, Ga.	58	8.0	72	1,200–1,620	3,000	M	122	3	144	7	0	6	9	9‡	T	44.2	70.9	942
Madison, Wis.	67	8.2	80	1,680–1,980	3,600	B	161	NP	190	13	1	11	7	0	T	0.3	11.9	480
Malden, Mass.	58	5.1	115	1,879–2,226	3,200	S	223	NP	240	8	0	4	2	0	T	0.4§	32.8†	643†
Manchester, N. H.	78	32.1	103	1,898–2,008	6,000	B	220†	U	255†	12	0	11	0	0	O	0.5	0.0	216
Medford, Mass.	63	8.2	92	1,952–2,252	3,600	M	210	AU	218	7	2	4	1	0	T	0.0	9.5	233
Mobile, Ala.	79	11.7	125	1,320–1,560	3,000	B	156	AU	185	7	0	7	7	7	T	18.3	105.4	936
Montgomery, Ala.	78	20.3	146	1,254–1,320	3,000	M‡	163	NP	188	30	6	12	10	6	T	. . .	57.6	829
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	67	4.1	132	1,200–2,500	5,500	S	389	51	460	19	16	0	4	0	T	0.9	8.9	322
New Britain, Conn.	69	13.7	88	1,916–2,190	4,500	B	214†	10†	243†	10	0	8	0	0	T	0.9	10.1	457
New Rochelle, N. Y.	58	9.9	142	1,500–2,900	5,540	S	388	38	476	17	12	2	6	0	T	2.4	5.1	332
Newton, Mass.	70	17.9	147	1,790–2,190	4,000	M	313	13	346	13	0	13	5	5	T	1.4	1.4	. . .
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	78	12.7	126	1,600–2,300	3,600	A	280	29	336	12	0	12	9	1	T	1.8	16.7	575
Oak Park, Ill.	66	4.7	74	1,900–2,431	4,600	B	156	11	175	12	0	8	9	0	T	0.9	65.1	518
Pasadena, Calif.	82	19.4	103	2,160–2,400	4,800	A	256	79	383	22	0	14	18	18‡	T	1.7	24.4	784
Passaic, N. J.	61	3.1	120	2,000–2,500	3,600	S‡	256	14	292	12	0	7	8	0	T	2.6	24.4	515
Pawtucket, R. I.	76	8.6	137	1,460–1,647	2,600	M	192†	11†	220†	7	0	6	9	0	T	0.0	10.6	546
Phoenix, Ariz.	65	9.9	103	1,620–2,160	3,600	A	195	4	257	18	9	9	5	5	T	15.0	116.2	936
Pontiac, Mich.	67	19.8	70	1,720–2,052	3,600	A	136	NS	165	11	1	8	5	3	T	3.9	30.0	961
Portland, Me.	74	21.6	142	1,515–1,825	3,500	A	224	27	284	10	0	10	3	0	T	1.6	23.1	925
Portsmouth, Va.	51	6.2	51	1,602–1,879	2,425	A	84	U	91	3	3	0	5	0	O	24.4	59.1	891
Pueblo, Colo.	52	10.0	47	1,680–1,800	2,580	C‡	90	3	108	6	1	5	2	0	T	6.1	59.4	682
Quincy, Mass.	76	16.5	152†	1,760–2,100	3,600	M	279†	9†	307†	10	0	9	4	4	T	1.0§	21.1	211
Racine, Wis.	67	8.7	68	1,680–2,040	3,600	B	138	12	168	10	1	8	4	4	T	2.1	10.4	382

Table XIV-A.—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands) Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Motor Vehicles Total Less Motorcycles Total No.	Number Radio Equipped 1-way Radio	2-way Radio	Motorcycles Total No.	No. Radio Equipped	Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rates in 1941 Per 100,000 Population Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
50,000 to 100,000—continued																		
Roanoke, Va	69	10.7	93	$1,620–1,860	$3,720	A	$159	$ 7	$188	13	8	2	5	3	T	10.7	36.1	553
Rockford, Ill	85	12.1	101	2,100–2,100	3,600	B	210	16	253	10	4	6	5	5	T	0.7	16.5	445
Saginaw, Mich	83	16.6	101	1,560–2,000	4,200	A	167	16	236	24	1	18	6	6	T	4.3	14.5	680
St. Joseph, Mo	76	14.1	98	1,200–1,590	2,670	B	165	1	184	12	0	11	6	5	T	5.0	27.7	538
St. Petersburg, Fla	61	52.2	70	1,440–1,800	3,600	A	116	13	158	11	0	8	8	8‡	T	10.9	28.0	903
San Jose, Calif	68	14.9	64	1,920–2,280	4,200	A	147	4	177	9	0	8	9	6‡	T	3.2	24.8	559
Santa Monica, Calif	54	8.0	97	1,776–2,208	3,000	M‡	157	NS	192	10	0	9	10	10‡	T	1.9	100.9	1,265
Savannah, Ga	96	11.1	155	1,335–1,620	3,300	M	241	AU	293	32	15	11	15	10	T	19.4	59.4	738
Schenectady, N. Y	88	10.2	166	2,050–2,350	4,500	A	352	22	401	8	0	7	11	0	T	0.2	11.4	525
Shreveport, La	98	18.7	109	1,470–1,590	3,900	S‡	189	12	233	17	5	8	9	9	T	11.4	29.5	551
Sioux City, Iowa	82	45.0	87	1,560–1,800	3,000	S‡	165	32	222	13	2	9	5	5	T	3.4	26.7	631
Springfield, Ill	76	9.5	107	2,100–2,100	3,300	M‡	201†	27†	257†	14	1	6	8	0	T	2.6	53.0	609
Springfield, Mo	61	13.6	60	1,200–1,620	2,700	M‡	98	NS	116	12	2	8	4	2	T	2.9	26.1	632
Springfield, Ohio	71	11.8	60	1,620–1,980	3,300	A	109	9	136	12	0	12	1	0	T	3.4	19.8	582
Stockton, Calif	55	9.9	65	1,680–2,130	3,780	A	141	16	182	13	5	8	6	6	T	. . .	118.8	1,053
Terre Haute, Ind	63	9.8	78	1,620–1,800	3,000	M	150	24	178	9	0	9	0	0	T	4.5	49.4	724
Topeka, Kan	68	11.3	73	1,536–1,764	2,880	S‡	122	7	148	12	1	11	7	7	T	5.0	25.1	1,175
Troy, N. Y	70	9.3	158	1,500–2,000	3,050	M	290	12	327	8	0	6	5	0	T	1.1	19.9	424
Union City, N.J.	56	1.3	118	2,100–2,500	4,200	S‡	305	41	352	11	0	8	0	0	T	1.2§	7.1†	450†
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	57	7.5	104	1,740–1,980	6,000	B	199	NS	232	10	8	0	2	0	O	1.8§	15.8	403
Waco, Tex	56	13.1	55	1,140–1,500	3,120	A	88	NP	96	8	4	4	6	6	T	9.3	16.1	341
Waterbury, Conn	99	27.6	200	1,916–2,099	6,000	B	444	20	546	20	0	20	0	0	T	0.4	5.0	640
Waterloo, Iowa	52	13.6	50	1,620–1,740	2,760	M	82	10	102	5	0	5	2	2	R	0.4	15.5	363
Wheeling, W. Va	61	9.6	75	1,560–1,740	2,740	A	120	11	148	7	0	7	5	0	T	3.3	21.3	520
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	86	6.9	105	1,890–1,890	3,500	M‡	205	7	227	9	7	0	6	0	T	0.7	23.2	375
Winston-Salem, N. C.	80	15.0	114	1,410–1,860	3,690	C	194	NP	233	13	4	8	7	0	T	19.8	21.3	532
York, Pa	57	4.1	58	1,200–2,000	2,380	M‡	100	3	113	4	2	2	1	0	T	1.4	15.9	303
25,000 to 50,000																		
Abilene, Tex	27	6.5	31	1,200–1,380	2,640	E	39†	NS	45†	6	0	6	4	3	T	7.5§	7.5†	597†
Alameda, Calif	36	10.7	46	1,920–2,340	4,200	A	90	12	118	10	0	10	4	4‡	T	2.2	5.5	221
Albuquerque, N. M	35	11.1	40	1,500–1,800	4,000	A	73	NS	91	5	5	0	5	4	T	4.5	50.8	911
Alexandria, La	27	2.6	45	1,620–1,800	3,300	M‡	. . .	. . .	. . .	8	0	0	3	0	N	. . .	332.5	1,326
Alexandria, Va	34	8.0	53	1,500–1,860	3,000	A	85	NS	99	5	0	5	3	0	T	. . .	98.4	943
Alhambra, Calif	39	6.4	48	1,680–2,100	3,300	A	78	NS	96	8	0	8	4	0	T	0.0	25.7	778
Aliquippa, Pa	27	4.4	24	1,800–1,980	3,000	C	49	NS	55	2	0	2	1	0	T	9.6	14.8	485
Alton, Ill	31	6.4	31	1,320–1,560	2,400	M	67	U	74	4	0	3	2	2	T	7.0	48.0	330
Amsterdam, N. Y	33	6.0	35	1,650–1,914	2,640	S	61†	2†	75†	3	0	0	3	0	N	0.6	6.0	216

Anderson, Ind	42	9.8	50	1,800–1,800	3,000	M	86	7	111	8	0	6	2	0	T	4.8	55.3	763
Ann Arbor, Mich	30	6.0	37	1,560–1,920	2,976	B	65	5	78	3	0	3	3	3	T	0.0	20.1	785
Anniston, Ala	26	8.5	31	1,500–1,620	2,400	C‡	41	2	50	3	0	3	5	2	T	...	...	...
Appleton, Wis	28	6.1	28	1,440–1,680	2,500	B	47	1	54	3	3	0	6	6	O	...	0.0	404
Arlington t, Mass	40	5.2	58	1,825–2,190	3,500	C	121	2	136	6	2	4	2	2	T	0.0	7.5	295
Ashland, Ky	30	8.0	28	1,200–1,860	2,904	C	48	1	55	4	0	4	0	0	T	9.5	13.5	261
Auburn, N. Y	36	8.4	47	1,740–1,900	2,980	A	86	15	115	2	2	0	3	3	T	0.7§	0.0	190
Aurora, Ill	47	8.0	45	2,100–2,100	3,300	M	96	13	117	4	0	4	0	0	T	1.3	23.3	382
Bakersfield, Calif	29	6.9	55	1,800–2,040	3,600	A	120	NS	146	21	2	19	9	9	O	4.1	54.7	1,019
Bangor, Me	30	33.9	45	1,514–1,825	3,000	A	86	U	93	4	0	0	0	0	N	0.0	26.8	550
Baton Rouge, La	35	3.8	55	1,200–1,620	4,200	C‡	..	U	...	6	1	3	6	6	T	6.9	20.2	599
Battle Creek, Mich	43	10.4	64	1,586–1,872	3,400	C‡	95	NP	113	10	1	5	8	0	T	2.8	39.1	874
Bay City, Mich	48	9.7	76	1,500–1,821	2,955	C	127	NP	152	9	2	7	2	2	T	0.8	4.2	644
Belleville, Ill	28	5.5	22	1,750–1,750	2,100	M	37†	5†	43†	4	0	3	3	3	T	2.1	28.2	493
Belleville, N. J	28	3.2	38	1,800–2,500	3,500	S‡	90†	4†	101†	5	0	0	3	0	N	1.8§	10.7	273
Bellingham, Wash	29	18.7	30	1,620–1,920	2,400	M	54	8	68	4	0	4	2	2‡	T	0.7	6.8	338
Belmont t, Mass	27	4.6	49	1,900–2,200	4,000	C	90	U	102	6	0	4	2	0	T	...	7.4	272
Beloit, Wis	25	4.8	29	1,620–1,860	2,580	B	55	NP	64	3	1	2	1	1	T	...	15.8	477
Berwyn, Ill	48	3.7	41†	1,800–2,250	3,250	B	89	8	106	5	0	4	6	0	T	1.7	66.0	262
Beverly, Mass	26	15.3	53	2,008–2,008	2,500	M	94	7	109	5	0	3	1	0	T	0.0	0.0	200
Beverly Hills, Calif	27	5.0	60	1,680–2,400	5,100	C	146	U	167	11	0	11	10	10‡	T	...	59.6	656
Bloomfield, N. J	42	5.4	60	1,248–2,500	4,000	C	168	7	193	7	0	6	2	0	T	0.0	9.6	423
Bloomington, Ill	33	4.7	32	2,100–2,100	2,520	B	56†	9†	70†	5	0	3	3	0	T	1.8	33.5	742
Boise City, Idaho	26	5.1	35	1,500–1,680	2,400	M	56	NP	75	4	0	4	5	5	T	...	19.1	961
Bristol, Conn	30	25.0	27	2,022–2,174	3,600	M	...	U	...	5	0	0	1	0	N	2.0	13.3	328
Brookline t, Mass	50	6.6	123	1,990–2,190	4,250	C	287	21	324	14	0	14	1	0	T	0.0	16.1	962
Burbank, Calif	34	16.3	48	2,040–2,400	3,876	A	129	NS	143	8	0	5	6	0	T	...	46.6	894
Burlington, Iowa	26	11.2	31	1,524–1,620	1,920	S‡	34	7	54	4	1	2	1	1	T	2.3	7.7	472
Burlington, Vt	28	10.8	36	1,300–1,573	2,750	M	52	13	73	4	0	3	0	0	T	0.0	3.6	401
Butte, Mont	37	5.0	29	1,920–2,040	3,600	M	66	12	92	4	0	3	2	0	T	6.5	94.4	1,033
Central Falls, R. I	25	1.2	37	1,533–1,648	4,000	M	61†	5†	81†	4	0	3	0	0	O	0.8	7.9	289
Chelsea, Mass	41	1.9	88	2,190–2,190	3,600	M	150	NP	179	5	0	4	3	0	R	1.5	21.8	683
Chicopee, Mass	42	22.9	60	1,900–2,100	3,000	M	124	NP	137	6	4	0	0	0	O	1.0	0.0	274
Clarksburg, W. Va	31	4.4	18	1,560–1,800	2,400	A	37	5	43	3	1	2	2	2	T	...	13.1†	324†
Clifton, N. J	49	11.7	49	2,100–2,500	3,600	A	139†	6†	161†	10	0	7	3	0	T	0.4	4.1	330
Clinton, Iowa	26	9.6	22	1,560–1,800	2,040	M	31	3	39	3	0	3	0	0	R	0.0	11.4	533
Colorado Springs, Colo	37	9.0	36	1,500–1,680	3,600	A	67	1	93	7	0	6	4	0	R	1.6	2.7	362
Concord, N. H	27	64.1	48	1,700–1,916	2,800	B	59	1	69	6	0	4	1	0	T	0.0§	7.4†	280†
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	15.3	30	1,500–1,740	2,160	M	55	12	81	6	5	0	4	4	O	1.9	12.1	512
Cranston, R. I	47	28.7	50	1,916–1,916	4,200	M	102	NP	111	10	0	8	3	3	T	0.8	10.6	340
Cumberland, Md	39	7.9	48	1,200–1,740	2,400	M‡	81	1	92	3	3	0	3	2‡	O	0.5	15.2	446
Danville, Ill	37	8.6	26	2,100–2,100	2,232	B	53	8	68	5	0	4	2	0	T	3.8	43.3	794
Danville, Va	33	6.0	47	1,200–1,740	3,000	B	72†	NS	82†	5	0	5	2	0	T	20.8	58.0	1,023
Dubuque, Iowa	44	9.5	40	1,500–1,740	2,700	A	68	13	91	4	0	4	2	2	T	2.7	15.9	219
East Cleveland, Ohio	39	3.0	57	1,800–2,400	3,800	A	103	17	132	9	0	9	2	0	O	0.5	15.2	337
Easton, Pa	34	3.3	40	1,600–1,800	3,000	M‡	70	4	87	5	0	0	0	0	N	0.0§	20.8	313
E. Providence t, R. I	32	13.9	32	1,784–2,098	3,450	C	71	3	89	10	1	9	6	6	T	1.2	15.5	476
Eau Claire, Wis	31	14.4	27	1,440–1,620	2,700	B	47	5	68	4	0	3	1	0	R	3.9	6.5	338

TABLE XIV-A.—POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR THE 410 CITIES OVER 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles					Fixed Radio Trans-mitter	Crime Rates in 1941 Per 100,000 Population		
										Total Less Motorcycles			Motorcycles					
							Salaries and Wages	Retire-ment	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped		Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
											1-way Radio	2-way Radio						
25,000 to 50,000—continued																		
Elgin, Ill	38	7.0	41	$1,320–2,100	$2,700	B	$ 72	$ 8	$ 96	5	0	3	3	1	T	1.0	7.8	240
Elkhart, Ind	33	9.6	43	1,440–1,740	2,400	M	76	6	93	5	0	4	2	0	O	0.6	23.9	431
Elmira, N. Y	45	7.0	78	1,764–1,890	3,150	A	149	5	166	7	0	0	0	0	N	0.9	11.1	392
Elyria, Ohio	25	7.8	27	1,720–1,920	2,520	M	51	3	60	4	0	4	2	2	T	0.0	19.9	398
Enid, Okla	28	7.6	21	1,440–1,440	1,860	B	30	NS	36	3	1	2	1	1	T	4.3	17.8	456
Everett, Mass	47	3.4	81	2,000–2,200	3,200	M	186	2	211	8	1	4	2	0	T	0.0§	....	...
Everett, Wash	30	7.7	35	1,680–1,860	2,700	S‡	63	3	79	7	1	6	2	2	T	3.3	16.5	837
Fargo, N. D	33	5.0	40	1,452–1,680	2,400	C‡	65	U	74	4	3	0	0	0	T	1.2	18.4	510
Fitchburg, Mass	42	27.5	60	1,969–2,062	3,300	M	101	13	123	8	1	6	0	0	T	0.0	0.0	392
Fond du Lac, Wis	27	5.9	32	1,394–1,742	2,640	B	57	2	60	7	4	3	4	4	O	0.0	14.7	305
Fort Smith, Ark	37	13.9	27	1,260–1,800	2,400	M‡	42	3	56	5	0	5	2	2‡	T	6.6	43.7	514
Gadsden, Ala	37	16.9	40	1,200–1,440	2,400	B	50	NP	63	5	3	2	2	0	T	18.4	5.4	698
Galesburg, Ill	29	8.8	29	2,100–2,100	2,200	M	53	3	61	6	0	3	3	0	R	1.4	17.3	693
Garfield, N. J	28	2.2	31	1,600–2,500	3,500	M	86	3	102	3	0	3	1	0	T	0.0§	10.7	285
Great Falls, Mont	30	7.9	30	1,920–2,040	2,700	M	62	3	82	6	0	5	2	1	T	4.7	13.4	581
Green Bay, Wis	46	13.7	55	1,500–1,800	3,600	B	98	NP	112	6	1	5	6	6	T	2.2	4.3	342
Greenville, S. C	35	4.8	58	1,380–1,716	2,904	C	99	NP	115	6	0	5	10	10	T	29.4	46.1	1,100
Hackensack, N. J	26	4.6	67	1,800–2,500	3,500	A	123	5	155	7	1	5	3	0	T	0.8	15.2	468
Hagerstown, Md	32	6.6	38	1,380–1,620	2,400	B	57	NP	71	4	0	3	3	0	T	4.3	40.0	425
Hamtramck, Mich	50	2.1	94	2,000–2,520	3,500	S	228	20	276	22	0	6	5	0	T	3.2	109.3	958
Haverford tp, Pa	28	10.0	38	1,720–1,985	4,725	C	75	NP	94	7	0	0	0	0	T	...	7.2	341
Haverhill, Mass	47	33.1	78	1,369–2,008	2,600	C‡	126	18	153	5	0	4	3	0	T	1.3	6.4	477
Hazleton, Pa	38	6.0	27	1,680–1,800	2,220	C‡	49	1	68	1	0	0	2	0	N	...	7.9	226
High Point, N. C	38	9.7	47	1,290–1,740	2,880	A	68	NP	88	7	0	6	5	0	T	18.7	26.0	491
Huntington Pk., Calif	29	2.8	43	1,920–1,980	3,000	C	59	NS	65	5	4	0	10	0	O	2.1	52.4	1,337
Hutchinson, Kan	30	9.8	28	1,500–1,800	2,400	M‡	50	L	64	8	0	8	5	5	T	5.3	6.7	523
Inglewood, Calif	30	7.1	33	1,680–1,911	2,640	C	37	NS	49	3	0	3	8	8	T	0.0	69.7	973
Jackson, Mich	50	10.2	62	1,670–1,770	3,000	C	107	1	130	12	1	7	3	3	T	2.0	28.2	685
Jamestown, N. Y	43	9.5	56	1,800–1,920	2,400	M	104	13	135	8	0	6	4	0	T	2.3§	2.3	314
Johnson City, Tenn	25	5.6	21	1,080–1,320	1,980	A	27	NS	35	2	2	0	1	1	T	...	19.7	414
Joliet, Ill	42	6.1	50	2,100–2,100	3,100	S‡	99	1	109	6	0	3	4	0	T	2.8	82.6	647
Joplin, Mo	37	17.1	37	1,200–1,440	2,100	M‡	53	NS	62	4	0	4	2	2	T	4.0§	118.5	907
Kearny, N. J	39	8.9	75	2,300–2,500	4,300	C	203	8	229	12	0	10	2	0	T	0.6§	2.5	195
Kenosha, Wis	49	7.6	65	1,953–2,079	4,000	B	148	NP	158	10	3	7	6	6	T	1.5§	18.5	236
Kingston, N. Y	29	7.4	37	1,800–2,040	3,250	B	82	9	96	4	0	4	2	2	T	0.9§	0.0	206
Kokomo, Ind	34	5.5	41	1,380–1,740	2,250	B	74	NP	80	4	0	4	2	0	T	1.2	11.8	615
La Crosse, Wis	43	10.0	48	1,806–1,946	2,903	B	88	2	104	10	0	8	4	3	T	1.4	14.0	361
Lafayette, Ind	29	5.1	40	1,500–1,740	2,220	M	70	NP	81	5	1	4	3	3	T	2.8	31.3	514

Laredo, Tex.	39	11.3	32	1,020–1,020	2,400	E	36	NS	37	1	0	0	3	0	N	...	28.0	219
Lebanon, Pa.	27	3.3	27	1,560–1,680	2,220	M‡	44	1	49	4	0	1	2	0	O	0.0§	33.1	404
Lewiston, Me.	39	42.9	56	1,600–1,700	3,000	B	74	4	90	8	1	6	1	1	T	...	7.8	324
Lexington, Ky.	49	5.5	80	1,396–1,656	2,886	A	134	12	159	13	0	13	6	4	T	21.1	75.0	994
Lima, Ohio	45	8.9	35	1,500–1,740	2,400	M	56	10	78	5	1	4	2	0	T	0.9	24.6	626
Lorain, Ohio	44	10.5	39	1,620–2,160	3,000	M	77	32	130	5	0	5	2	0	T	3.6	52.1	474
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	40	23.3	120	1,500–2,100	5,400	C	239	NP	314	15	0	15	6	0	T	1.5	12.6	662
Lubbock, Tex.	32	6.4	32	1,320–1,620	2,700	C	46	NS	59	5	0	5	2	2	T	....	25.1	675
Lynchburg, Va.	45	13.4	53	1,170–1,770	2,700	A	94	NS	110	10	0	10	3	3	T	13.9	0.0	680
Mansfield, Ohio	37	6.1	34	1,440–1,920	2,520	M	56	10	77	4	0	4	3	3	T	2.2	35.0	667
Marion, Ind.	27	4.7	35	1,320–1,740	2,400	M	60	2	67	4	0	4	0	0	T	...	7.5	403
Marion, Ohio	31	5.5	20	1,650–1,830	2,700	M	33	AU	39	2	0	2	2	1	T	1.3	22.7	445
Mason City, Iowa	27	12.2	24	1,500–1,680	3,000	A	42	3	58	7	1	5	1	1	R	...	14.8	325†
Massillon, Ohio	27	6.7	19	1,890–1,890	2,205	S	35	1	40	2	0	2	2	2	O	2.3	33.8	495
Maywood, Ill.	27	2.5	19	2,100–2,100	3,150	B	43†	4†	59†	4	0	4	2	2	O	0.0	22.5	330
Melrose, Mass.	25	4.7	41	1,900–2,200	3,000	M	82	2	91	5	3	0	0	0	O	...	19.7	458
Meriden, Conn.	39	23.0	47	2,184–2,184	3,640	B	118	..	124	3	0	0	4	0	N	0.5	25.3	592
Meridian, Miss.	35	10.0	40†	1,320–1,320†	2,400†	C‡	51	2	60	6†	0†	0†	2†	0†	N	14.1	81.7	337
Miami Beach, Fla.	28	8.0	89	1,800–2,400	4,500	A	186	AU	264	11	0	9	9	9‡	T	...	153.5	1,524
Michigan City, Ind.	26	6.6	35	1,920–1,920	2,880	B	65	2	73	4	0	4	2	0	T	4.5	7.6	272
Middletown, Conn.	26	41.8	76	2,000–2,000	2,900	M	50†	3†	63†	2	0	2	1	0	T	2.3	0.0	272
Middletown, Ohio	31	6.3	30	1,500–1,800	2,600	C	61	11	80	7	0	6	5	1	R	7.0	22.4	641
Mishawaka, Ind.	28	6.0	29	1,680–1,750	2,150	M	52	3	61	4	1	3	0	0	O	3.5	14.1	368
Moline, Ill.	35	6.9	23	2,100–2,100	2,100	B	38	1	48	5	0	4	3	3	T	1.2	20.2	552
Monroe, La.	28	9.9	40	1,505–1,505	2,838	C‡	52	U	69	5	0	4	4	4	T	18.4	31.8	484
Montclair, N. J.	40	6.2	89	1,600–2,700	4,700	S‡	199	8	231	10	1	6	6	0	O	....	2.5	397
Muncie, Ind.	50	9.3	64	1,800–1,800	2,760	B	104	AU	116	12	2	7	3	0	T	7.2	44.2	829
Muskegon, Mich.	48	8.8	48	1,500–1,800	3,120	A	93	1	108	7	1	6	3	3	T	0.4	39.8	667
Muskogee, Okla.	32	9.0	35	1,185–1,380	2,400	A	43	1	76	4	0	4	2	2	T	6.8	55.7	897
Nashua, N. H.	33	31.3	44	1,460–1,825	3,000	B	73	3	87	7	0	6	0	0	T	0.6	3.0	243
New Albany, Ind.	25	3.6	19	1,620–1,620	1,740	M	36	L	46	2	2	0	2	2	O	5.5	3.9	453
Newark, Ohio	31	7.0	27	1,560–1,680	2,400	M	46	6	54	3	0	3	2	0	T	1.3	28.6	486
New Brunswick, N. J.	33	5.4	53	1,800–2,400	4,000	S‡	122	16	152	6	0	4	2	0	T	3.6	75.3	2,634
Newburgh, N. Y.	32	3.7	52	1,700–2,100	3,300	A	107	4	128	3	0	3	3	0	R	1.9	6.3	561
New Castle, Pa.	48	7.8	47†	1,534–1,704†	2,016†	M‡	78	3	93	4†	3†	0†	0†	0†	T	1.3	8.4	441
New London, Conn.	30	6.1	54	1,600–2,100	2,800	A	106	U	112	4	4	0	2	1	T	1.3	6.6	473
Newport, Ky.	31	3.1	49	1,686–1,686	2,080	A	72	3	89	5	5	0	2	2	O	9.8	62.0	575
Newport, R. I.	31	7.0	73	1,577–1,825	2,741	M	116	AU	136	6	0	5	2	2	T	2.0	6.6	527
Newport News, Va.	37	4.2	62	1,560–1,800	3,000	A	103	NS	116	11	0	9	6	6	T	16.2	242.8	1,379
Norristown, Pa.	38	3.5	35	1,776–1,776	3,000	C	64	NS	77	4	0	4	0	0	T	1.0	34.0	385
North Bergen tp, N. J.	40	3.9	72	2,100–2,500	5,000	S‡	181	7	201	10	0	9	0	0	R	2.0	12.6	481
Norwalk, Conn.	40	22.6	60	1,460–2,190	4,100	B	109	4	131	8	0	5	0	0	R	...	15.1†	540†
Norwood, Ohio	34	3.2	38	1,619–1,944	2,644	M	51	10	68	7	0	6	0	0	O	1.2	35.3	459
Ogden, Utah	44	16.6	48	1,800–1,980	2,700	M‡	76	NP	91	5	0	4	3	0	T	4.6	20.6	806
Orange, N. J.	36	2.2	65	1,900–2,500	4,200	S‡	154	6	171	7	0	5	3	0	O	1.4§	36.4	426
Orlando, Fla.	37	10.8	51	1,440–1,560	3,600	M	65	NS	82	9	0	9	3	3	T	10.3	29.9	1,173
Oshkosh, Wis.	39	7.5	49	1,320–1,620	2,520	B	83	2	88	5	4	0	6	6	O	0.5	0.0	261
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	8.7	25	1,740–1,740	2,040	S‡	39	3	45	4	1	2	2	1	T	2.5	0.0	447

Table XIV-A.—Police Department Data for the 410 Cities Over 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief—Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles Total Less Motorcycles			Motor Vehicles Motorcycles		Fixed Radio Transmitter	Crime Rates in 1941 Per 100,000 Population		
						Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total No.	Number Radio Equipped		Total No.	No. Radio Equipped		Murder (5-year Average)	Robbery	Crimes Against Property
										1-way Radio	2-way Radio						
25,000 to 50,000—continued																	
Owensboro, Ky.	30	4.0	37	$1,200–1,200	$2,000 M‡	$ 42†	$ 1†	$ 56†	6	0	6	2	2	T	....	13.2	460
Paducah, Ky.	34	8.7	41	1,320–1,440	2,750 A	57	4	77	6	2	4	2	2	T	22.7§	56.3	539
Parkersburg, W. Va.	30	5.3	21	1,500–1,800	2,160 M‡	31	9	46	3	1	2	1	0	T	4.0	13.3	435
Pensacola, Fla.	37	7.7	51	1,560–1,560	3,150 A	80	NP	91	7	6	0	6	0	T	5.3§	117.5	1,114
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	4.4	67	2,100–2,500	4,000 S‡	175	24	217	6	0	0	1	0	N	....	.....	.....
Petersburg, Va.	31	6.0	56	1,260–1,500	2,500 A	79	NP	97	6	0	6	3	1	T	14.4	52.2	881
Pittsfield, Mass.	50	40.7	58	1,825–2,008	3,183 M	113	6	125	8	0	0	3	0	R	0.8	0.0	525
Plainfield, N. J.	37	5.9	61	2,000–2,500	4,500 M	157	6	176	7	0	4	4	0	O	2.1	13.3	619
Port Arthur, Tex.	46	6.8	25	1,740–1,800	3,840 A	48	NS	65	5	3	2	6	6	T	5.2	6.5	247
Port Huron, Mich.	33	7.3	40	1,300–1,940	2,904 A	84	5	105	8	8	0	6	6	T	2.4	9.2	754
Portsmouth, Ohio	40	10.7	38	1,620–1,800	2,700 A	71	5	85	8	1	7	5	5‡	T	9.9§	49.4†	778†
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	40	4.8	64	1,960–2,140	3,600 B	141	21	174	5	0	4	7	0	T	0.5	2.5	363
Quincy, Ill.	40	6.1	33	2,100–2,100	2,400 M	75	5	87	9	0	4	4	2	O	0.8§	39.5	395
Raleigh, N. C.	47	12.5	64	1,440–1,680	3,600 S‡	100	NP	115	7	6	0	3	3	T	22.4§	42.6	902
Revere, Mass.	34	5.9	53	1,800–2,100	2,800 M	114	8	127	4	1	3	2	0	T	1.5§	49.4†	741†
Richmond, Ind.	35	5.9	34	1,560–1,800	2,520 M	55	7	68	7	2	5	1	1	T	2.8	37.0	532
Riverside, Calif.	35	39.1	42	1,560–1,920	2,880 B	72	NS	89	6	0	6	6	6‡	O	2.9	37.5	660
Rochester, Minn.	26	5.0	31	1,440–1,680	3,000 B	46	4	61	3	0	3	2	2	T	...	3.8	365
Rock Island, Ill.	43	10.0	34	2,100–2,100	2,400 B	55	12	133	6	0	3	3	1	O	1.4	42.1	421
Rocky Mount, N. C.	26	5.5	33	1,512–1,800	2,700 A	56	U	67	4	0	3	2	2	T	...	15.6	583
Rome, Ga.	26	7.1	34	1,170–1,350	2,220 B	48	NS	63	3	0	3	1	0	T	...	30.4	571
Rome, N. Y.	34	72.7	31	1,600–1,850	2,800 S	60	AU	66	4	0	0	2	0	N	0.6	0.0	208
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	11.0	25	1,620–2,100	3,000 A	58	NS	68	4	0	4	1	0	T	0.8	27.9	825
Salem, Mass.	41	8.0	90	2,002–2,002	2,700 M	140	NP	148	6	0	2	4	0	T	1.0	0.0	301
Salem, Ore.	31	6.3	30	1,650–1,782	2,640 C	41†	NS	50†	6	0	6	2	2	T	0.6	35.6	890
San Angelo, Tex.	26	7.2	18	1,458–1,458	2,580 E	32	NS	36	4	0	4	2	2	T	10.1	7.8	399
San Bernardino, Calif.	44	18.6	45	1,620–2,100	3,000 M	95	NS	114	6	0	6	7	7	O	4.1	61.9	857
Santa Ana, Calif.	32	10.5	37	1,650–1,872	3,000 E	74	NS	81	6	0	6	8	8‡	O	1.3	25.1	739
Santa Barbara, Calif.	35	15.4	47	1,650–1,920	3,600 B	88	8	114	7	0	7	7	7‡	T	4.6	25.7	612
Sharon, Pa.	26	3.6	23	1,740–1,800	2,400 M‡	43	NS	46	3	3	0	1	0	T	0.0	7.8	445
Sheboygan, Wis.	41	6.0	44	1,650–1,740	2,820 B	77	3	94	8	0	5	3	2	T	0.5	2.5	352
Sioux Falls, S. D.	41	10.7	51	1,320–1,560	2,500 M‡	79	AU	93	5	0	4	3	0	T	1.0	24.5	509
South Gate, Calif.	27	7.0	23	1,950–2,100	2,880 C	47	NS	61	5	0	5	2	2	T	...	63.1	1,251
Spartanburg, S. C.	32	7.2	55	1,455–1,650	2,390 M‡	88	6	112	5	2	3	2	0	T	11.4§	46.5	549
Stamford, Conn.	48	7.0	100	1,800–2,200	4,500 B	220	13	260	11	0	5	4	0	T	2.5	6.3	561
Steubenville, Ohio	38	5.7	37	1,752–1,944	2,400 M	70†	AU	80†	4	1	3	1	0	T	8.5	85.0	699
Superior, Wis.	35	36.6	53	1,740–1,920	3,180 A	98	14	121	6	1	5	4	4	O	1.1	17.1	592
Taunton, Mass.	37	47.3	65	1,643–2,008	2,383 M	105	AU	110	4	3	0	1	0	O	...	2.7†	275†

Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	5.7	41	1,500–2,500	3,800	A	96	4	126	14	0	6	0	0	T	. . .	0.0	214
Torrington, Conn.	27	37.9	32	1,888–2,111	3,300	B	72	1	90	3	0	0	0	0	N	. . .	3.7	233
Tucson, Ariz.	37	8.2	46	1,800–2,160	3,600	A	92	10	123	7	1	5	6	4‡	T	4.9	59.8	1,119
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	27	5.5	25	1,100–1,600	2,400	B	34	NS	40	4	0	3	2	0	T	. . .	21.8	680
Tyler, Tex.	28	10.1	28	1,200–1,500	2,400	A	47	NS	57	3	0	3	5	0	T	. . .	0.0	407
University City, Mo.	33	5.8	33	1,560–1,980	3,000	E	66	NP	73	3	3	0	5	0	O	1.2	24.2	663
Waltham, Mass.	40	12.4	66	1,800–2,100	3,600	M	109	AU	119	6	0	6	1	0	T	0.5	10.0	285
Warren, Ohio	43	8.6	35	1,680–2,304	3,300	S	72	12	100	4	0	3	1	0	R	3.7	42.0	553
Warwick, R. I.	29	38.0	35	1,820–1,820	3,100	B	70	NS	77	15	12	3	3	0	T	. . .	10.4	389
Washington, Pa.	26	3.5	23	1,800–1,800	2,240	C‡	41	1	52	2	0	0	0	0	N	2.3	34.4	493
Watertown t, Mass.	35	4.1	50	2,000–2,200	3,200	C	115	NP	125	5	0	4	3	0	O	2.8	0.0	271
Watertown, N. Y.	33	8.5	37	1,632–1,848	3,000	A	68	8	83	4	0	3	2	0	R	0.0	0.0	431
Waukegan, Ill.	34	9.6	23	1,080–2,100	2,970	M	53	7	70	3	0	3	2	0	T	0.6	32.1	488
Wausau, Wis.	27	7.0	37	1,440–1,620	2,520	B	55	2	63	5	0	3	1	1	O	. . .	11.0	183
Wauwatosa, Wis.	28	4.3	36	1,980–2,220	3,300	B	81†	3†	92†	3†	3†	0†	3	3	O	. . .	7.2	173
West Allis, Wis.	36	3.7	46	1,860–2,160	3,120	B	101	5	113	8	5	0	2	2	O	3.9	30.3	402
West Hartford t, Conn.	34	21.2	41	1,820–2,184	3,300	A	92	NS	108	10	1	8	3	0	T	0.0	8.9	583
West Haven t, Conn.	30	10.9	30	1,898–2,080	3,800	B	60†	3†	70†	3	0	3	1	0	O	0.7	10.0	760
West New York, N. J.	39	1.1	84	1,700–2,500	4,500	S‡	218	8	247	10	1	5	3	0	T	. . .	. . . .	. . .
West Orange, N. J.	26	12.5	43	2,000–2,500	4,200	S‡	115	5	142	9	0	4	0	0	O	0.0	15.6	413
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	18.5	35	1,500–1,680	2,700	E	63	9	89	7	0	7	3	3	T	10.1	47.5	935
White Plains, N. Y.	40	9.4	106	1,350–2,750	5,000	S‡	297	22	343	12	0	9	9	0	T	4.5	5.0	350
Wichita Falls, Tex.	45	10.8	70	1,200–1,596	2,400	A	86	NS	115	7	0	7	6	6‡	T	13.7	75.4	862
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	30	2.0	24	1,860–1,920	2,640	C	52	NS	59	3	2	0	2	2	O	0.0	30.1	546
Williamsport, Pa.	44	8.8	38	1,260–1,680	2,420	M‡	58	U	63	4	1	2	3	0	T	0.6§	20.3	437
Wilmington, N. C.	33	6.1	55	1,000–1,620	2,820	M	72	8	92	6	0	5	3	3	T	22.2	284.4	934
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	27	23.8	35	2,100–2,500	4,000	C	94	10	113	6	1	4	3	0	T	2.2	7.4	294
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	8.6	78	1,560–1,820	3,000	B	150	11	175	7	0	4	2	0	T	0.4	0.0	391
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	5.2	47	1,800–2,220	3,120	B	90	NS	105	5	0	4	2	0	T	2.0	19.6	268
Yakima, Wash.	27	4.7	34	1,560–1,800	2,580	M‡	57	2	73	6	0	6	1	1	T	. . .	66.1	1,087
Zanesville, Ohio	38	6.7	26	1,440–1,680	2,160	S	44	9	60	4	0	4	3	3‡	T	2.1	50.7	771

Table XIV-B

POLICE DEPARTMENT DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000: 1942

This table includes all of the 665 urban places between 10,000 and 25,000, except two election districts in Maryland and one district in Georgia which are not incorporated municipalities. Under "Motor Vehicles," after the total number of motorcycles a double dagger (‡) indicates that all are equipped with one-way and/or two-way radio; a section mark (§) indicates that only a part of the total are so equipped; if neither mark is shown none of the motorcycles have radio equipment. Crime rates are not shown because the FBI publishes data on number of crimes only for cities over 25,000. The notes at the beginning of Table XIV-A also apply to this table. "L" indicates less than $50.

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Aberdeen, S. D.	17	2.7	20	$1,350–1,440	$2,000	S‡	$25.2	NS	$30.8	3	0–3	2‡	R
Aberdeen, Wash.	19	8.1	22	1,860–1,980	2,820	M	40.9	AU	46.8	3	0–3	1‡	T
Abington tp, Pa.	21	15.5	25	1,800–2,040	4,500	B	30.8†	$2.0†	59.6†	10	1–9	2	T
Ada, Okla.	15	2.1	11	1,410–1,410	1,800	M‡	16.7	NS	20.5	2	2–0	2‡	T
Adams t, Mass.	13	23.0	12†	1,586–1,586†	2,132†	C	19.3†	AU	23.1†	2†	0–0†	0†	N
Adrian, Mich.	14	4.5	13	1,320–1,620	1,800	E	17.8	NS	21.5	2	0–0	2	..
Albany, Calif.	11	1.6	12	1,920–2,220	2,700	E	20.2	0.8	29.1	4	3–0	1	O
Albany, Ga.	19	3.9	24	1,620–1,752	2,640	C	40.5	NS	52.7	4	4–0	0	O
Albert Lea, Minn.	12	2.0	10	1,320–1,560	1,800	A	16.1	NS	20.5	1	0–0	1	N
Alliance, Ohio	22	4.6	17	1,440–1,680	2,280	M	14.9†	NP	26.1†	0	0–0	1	N
Alpena, Mich.	13	6.2	11	1,300–1,550	1,900	C	18.0	NS	20.3	1	1–0	0	T
Ambridge, Pa.	19	1.0	16	1,920–....	2,640	C	30.2	NS	39.3	2	0–2	0	T
Ames, Iowa	13	5.0	11	1,500–1,800	2,700	M	20.0	3.6	27.3	3	0–3	0	T
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	12.7	14	1,560–1,560	1,820	C	15.6	AU	22.2	2	0–0	1	N
Anaconda, Mont.	11	2.4	9	1,920–2,140	2,352	M	17.5	0.3	22.6	1	0–1	0	T
Anaheim, Calif.	11	3.9	14	1,620–1,920	2,880	C	14.7	NS	19.3	3	0–3	0	O
Anderson, S. C.	19	4.0	27	1,320–1,440	2,196	C	41.2	2.2	49.6	1	1–0	1‡	T
Andover t, Mass.	11	31.1	12	1,716–1,976	2,600	C	27.5	NP	31.3	3	0–3	3	O
Annapolis, Md.	13	0.8	15	1,560–1,560	1,860	B	20.8	NP	25.0	2	0–2	0	T
Ansonia, Conn.	19	6.0	14	1,690–2,122	2,500	B	33.2	1.0	37.7	2	0–0	2	N
Ardmore, Okla.	17	4.1	18	1,344–1,440	2,160	A	25.8	NP	27.3	2	0–2	0	T
Arkansas City, Kan.	13	3.3	11	1,200–1,716	2,310	A	....	NS	23.4	3	0–0	1	N
Arnold, Pa.	11	0.7	7	1,920–1,920	2,160	M‡	11.6	U	13.0	1	0–0	1	N
Asbury Park, N. J.	15	1.5	54	1,500–2,700	3,700	A	114.0†	11.7†	142.1†	5	0–4	3	T
Ashland, Ohio	12	4.0	11	1,440–1,560	1,800	M	15.6†	2.7†	19.9†	2	0–2	1	R
Ashland, Wis.	11	12.8	10	1,449–1,449	1,900	B	14.3†	1.9†	17.7†	1	0–0	0	N
Ashtabula, Ohio	21	6.6	20	1,600–2,000	2,600	A	41.3	1.3	49.2	4	0–3	1	T
Astoria, Ore.	10	5.4	15	1,440–1,680	2,220	A	....	NS	28.0	2	0–2	0	T
Atchison, Kan.	13	2.7	15	1,200–1,440	2,100	A	22.2	NS	29.4	3	0–3	0	T
Athens, Ga.	21	9.5	29	1,200–1,572	2,400	B	42.5	NS	45.4	4	0–0	3	N
Athol t, Mass.	11	32.3	16	1,706–2,084	2,472	C	19.5	NP	23.5	1	0–1	0	O
Attleboro, Mass.	22	27.5	31	1,643–1,825	2,500	M	50.6	AU	112.9	5	0–4	3	O
Auburn, Me.	20	60.8	18	1,404–1,600	2,280	B	30.5	U	35.1	4	0–4	0	T
Augusta, Me.	19	55.2	19	1,092–1,602	2,155	B	24.7	NS	30.8	1	0–0	1	N
Austin, Minn.	18	3.0	16	1,440–1,680	1,980	C	26.3	NS	36.0	1	0–1	1	T
Barberton, Ohio	24	5.3	17	1,740–1,980	2,400	M	31.5	AU	34.0	4	0–0	1	N
Barre, Vt.	11	3.0	11	1,716–1,820	1,976	M	13.6	NS	15.2	..	...	..	..
Bartlesville, Okla.	16	2.5	15	1,500–1,800	2,400	A	26.5	NS	28.5	3	3–0	0	T
Batavia, N. Y.	17	5.8	21	1,515–1,600	1,900	M	31.6	AU	35.4	2	0–2	1	T
Bath, Me.	10	10.5	10	1,638–1,638	1,800	B	17.4	NS	20.8	2	0–0	0	N
Beacon, N. Y.	13	5.3	20	1,500–1,850	2,400	M‡	38.0	AU	41.8	2	0–0	0	N
Beatrice, Neb.	11	4.1	9	1,380–1,380	1,800	M‡	11.0	NS	19.0	2	0–0	1	N
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	4.1	11	1,320–1,500	1,860	C	17.7	0.1	18.5	2	0–2	0	T
Beaver Falls, Pa.	17	2.1	18	1,500–1,848	2,442	M‡	27.6	U	31.6	3	0–3	1	T
Beckley, W. Va.	13	3.6	9	1,680–1,680	2,280	M	....	AU	17.0	1	1–0	1	O

TABLE XIV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed	Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles		Fixed Radio Transmitter
						Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio	No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Bedford, Ind.	13	2.6	10†	$1,566–1,653†	$1,800† M	$16.6	NP	$19.2	2† 2–0†	1†	T
Bell, Calif.	11	1.6	10	1,680–1,920	2,400 C	22.4	NS	28.2	3 3–0	2	O
Bellaire, Ohio	14	1.9	11	1,440–1,440	1,680 M	....	U	....	0 0–0	1	N
Bellevue, Pa.	10	0.9	15	1,500–1,620	2,200 C	6.7	NS	7.9	1 1–0	2	O
Bend, Ore.	10	3.7	7	1,500–1,980	2,640 A	11.1	NS	16.6	2 0–2	1	T
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	3.0	19	1,200–1,680	2,100 A	27.0	$2.4	35.4	3 1–2	0	O
Bergenfield, N. J.	10	2.5	12	1,750–2,400	3,150 M	32.2	1.2	38.7	2 0–2	0	T
Berlin, N. H.	19	56.9	25	1,250–1,665	2,517 B	....	U	44.8	3 0–0	1	N
Berwick, Pa.	13	2.7	7	1,560–1,560	1,740 C	6.4	NS	9.8	1 0–0	1	N
Bessemer, Ala.	23	4.0	15	1,584–1,782	2,640 C	27.7	NP	31.8	2 2–0	2	O
Biddeford, Me.	20	29.4	14†	1,365–1,365†	1,800† B	....	....	....	2† 0–0†	0†	N
Big Spring, Tex.	13	4.7	13	1,200–1,620	2,040 A	21.2	NP	25.6	1 0–1	0	T
Billings, Mont.	23	2.9	23	1,920–2,040	2,880 M	43.4	3.0	52.5	2 0–2	4‡	T
Biloxi, Miss.	17	5.8	16	1,080–1,260	1,980 M‡	18.0	0.4	23.6	2 0–0	1	N
Birmingham, Mich.	11	4.4	18	1,860–2,100	3,420 C	39.2	NS	44.7	3 0–3	2‡	O
Bismarck, N. D.	15	8.4	12	1,080–1,560	2,040 C‡	19.4	NS	25.4	1 0–1	1‡	T
Bloomington, Ind.	21	15.0	21	1,638–1,638	2,100 B	32.2	3.3	39.5	2 0–2	3§	T
Bluefield, W. Va.	21	5.7	21	1,320–1,800	2,300 A	31.3	NP	35.2	3 3–0	0	T
Blue Island, Ill.	17	3.5	15	1,800–1,800	1,920 M	....	U	....	3 0–0	2	O
Blytheville, Ark.	11	1.6	5	1,440–1,620	2,120 M	9.0	NS	9.5	1 0–1	0	T
Bogalusa, La.	15	8.6	14	1,500–1,620	2,880 C‡	18.1	2.0	27.8	2 0–0	1	N
Boone, Iowa	12	5.1	12	1,200–1,500	1,920 M	17.7	1.0	20.8	2 0–0	0	N
Borger, Tex.	10	2.7	6	1,500–1,620	1,920 A	8.2	NS	10.2	1 0–0	1	N
Boulder, Colo.	13	2.7	9	1,440–1,620	2,100 A	14.5	NP	17.8	3 0–3	1	T
Bowling Green, Ky.	15	4.0	16	1,200–1,200	1,800 M	18.5	NS	30.7	2 0–2	1	T
Braddock, Pa.	18	0.5	25	1,716–1,920	2,280 C	41.5	NS	46.7	1 1–0	0	O
Bradford, Pa.	18	2.7	22	1,500–1,740	2,400 M‡	40.5†	1.0†	47.9†	3 0–2	2§	T
Brainerd, Minn.	12	6.4	8	1,440–1,740	2,100 B	12.9	NP	14.5	1 0–1	1	T
Braintree t, Mass.	16	13.7	22	1,700–2,000	3,000 C	....	U	....	5 0–3	2	O
Brawley, Calif.	12	1.8	12	1,800–1,920	3,000 C	18.9	NS	21.7	1 1–0	1‡	T
Bremerton, Wash.	15	2.3	28	1,920–1,920	2,520 M‡	35.4	NS	46.1	3 0–3	3‡	T
Bridgeton, N. J.	16	6.0	12	1,404–1,740	1,800 C	....	....	....	2 0–1	1	T
Bristol, Pa.	12	1.3	8†	1,200–1,500†	2,500† C	....	NS	....	2† 0–2†	0†	O
Bristol t, R. I.	11	9.7	8	1,800–1,900	2,700 C	13.0†	0.5†	15.0†	2 2–0	0	T
Bristol, Tenn.	14	3.5	10	1,200–1,560	2,220 C‡	17.4	....	22.0	1 0–1	2‡	O
Brookfield, Ill.	11	2.7	9	1,680–1,980	2,520 B	23.0	1.3	25.2	2 2–0	2‡	O
Brownsville, Tex.	22	3.3	18	1,200–1,500	2,100 A	25.4	NS	31.8	3 1–2	1‡	T
Brownwood, Tex.	13	6.0	14†	1,200–1,440†	2,400† E	....	NS	18.6†	2† 2–0†	2†	T
Brunswick, Ga.	15	3.1	20	1,260–1,500	2,880 A	28.4	NS	37.5	4 3–0	2§	T
Bryan, Tex.	12	5.4	9	1,140–1,560	1,800 A	10.9	NS	12.9	2 0–0	0	N
Burlingame, Calif.	16	2.4	18	1,980–2,220	3,900 C	41.6	NP	51.4	4 0–4	4‡	T
Burlington, N. J.	11	2.2	11†	....	.... ..	17.0†	U	20.7†	2† 0–0†	2†	N
Burlington, N. C.	12	2.2	22	1,320–1,320	2,016 B	25.7†	NS	33.2†	3 0–2	2	T
Butler, Pa.	24	2.5	21	1,560–1,680	2,040 M‡	36.1	1.5	45.3	1 0–0	3	N
Cairo, Ill.	14	3.8	10	960–1,800	2,000 S‡	7.8	NS	12.4	5 5–0	1	T
Calumet City, Ill.	13	7.0	9	1,800–1,800	2,100 M	16.9	0.2	18.3	2 2–0	2	O
Cambridge, Md.	10	2.0	9	1,380–1,380	1,800 B	11.2	NS	13.5	2 0–0	0	O
Cambridge, Ohio	15	2.6	11	1,440–1,680	1,680 S	11.0	0.2	12.2	2 2–0	1‡	O
Campbell, Ohio	14	3.0	16	1,500–1,980	2,760 M	32.8	0.2	38.2	2 0–2	0	O
Canonsburg, Pa.	13	1.6	14	1,560–1,740	2,220 C	19.3	NS	19.8	1 0–0	0	N
Canton, Ill.	12	1.7	7	1,800–1,800	1,800 M	13.0	NS	13.5	1 0–0	0	N
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	19	7.2	16	1,320–1,320	1,620 M‡	19.4	NS	23.7	1 0–1	2	T
Carbondale, Pa.	19	3.4	13	1,800–1,800	2,100 M‡	20.9	NS	....	1 0–0	0	N
Carlisle, Pa.	14	2.6	11	1,200–1,320	1,740 B	13.8	NS	16.8	1 0–0	0	N
Carnegie, Pa.	13	0.9	9	1,500–1,920	2,700 C	19.3	NS	21.5	1 1–0	1	O
Carteret, N. J.	12	4.6	21	2,200–2,500	4,000 M	60.4	2.3	62.7	4 0–0	0	N
Carthage, Mo.	11	3.5	7	1,200–1,200	1,500 E	8.6	NS	10.4	1 0–0	1	N
Casper, Wyo.	18	4.5	15	1,620–1,920	2,700 M	32.5	0.8	38.3	3 0–0	0	N

Table XIV-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Fixed Radi Trans mitte
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Centralia, Ill.	16	2.9	13	$1,800–1,800	$2,640	M‡	$31.0	NS	$36.8	2	0–1	0	T
Chambersburg, Pa.	15	3.5	14	1,584–1,584	2,640	B	20.1	NS	21.8	1	0–0	2	N
Champaign, Ill.	23	4.6	18	1,740–1,800	2,200	B	33.6	$2.0	40.2	3	0–3	0	T
Chanute, Kan.	10	2.5	9	1,080–1,440	1,800	M‡	14.0	NS	16.3	2	0–2	0	T
Charleroi, Pa.	11	0.7	9	1,800–1,800	2,040	M	18.9	NS	19.8	0	0–0	1	N
Charlottesville, Va.	19	6.5	27	960–1,465	2,500	C	39.0	NS	45.0	3	3–0	2	T
Cheltenham, tp, Pa.	19	8.9	32	1,500–1,920	4,200	B	66.2	1 0	85.4	9	0–9	0	T
Cheyenne, Wyo.	22	6.4	20	1,530–2,100	2,160	M‡	31.3	1.7	48.0	4	0–3	3‡	T
Chicago Heights, Ill.	22	5.8	24	1,800–1,800	3,100	C‡	40.8	6.8	52.8	3	0–3	3	T
Chickasha, Okla.	14	3.4	13	1,080–1,320	1,680	E	15.0	NS	18.2	2	0–2	1	T
Chillicothe, Ohio	20	4.5	14	1,500–1,500	1,680	M	21.8	5.2	31.2	4	1–3	1‡	T
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	10	6.9	11	1,080–1,440	1,620	B	16.7	2.3	20.5	1	0–0	0	N
Clairton, Pa.	16	2.7	19	1,920–2,148	3,228	M‡	36.1	1.1	42.7	2	0–2	0	T
Claremont t, N. H.	12	37.3	8	1,825–1,825	2,005	C	....	U	....	2	0–0	0	N
Clarksdale, Miss.	12	2.3	16	1,200–1,800	2,400	M‡	....	U	....	3	0–0	0	N
Clarksville, Tenn.	12	3.5	10	1,320–1,320	1,800	C	14.7	NS	20.8	1	0–0	2	N
Clayton, Mo.	13	2.5	26	1,500–1,920	3,000	E	49.2	NP	54.3	3	3–0	3	O
Clearwater, Fla.	10	7.8	14	1,560–1,680	2,160	C	21.5	NS	28.6	2	0–2	2‡	O
Cleburne, Tex.	11	4.7	..	....	....	..	8.8	NS	10.3	..	....	..	T
Cleveland, Tenn.	11	2.2	12	1,080–1,440	1,740	C‡	13.0	....	16.5	2	0–0	0	N
Cliffside Park, N. J.	17	0.9	26	2,000–2,500	3,750	M	65.2	2.5	74.6	3	1–2	0	O
Clinton t, Mass.	12	5.4	9	1,641–1,641	2,002	C	17.0	0.9	22.5	2	0–0	0	N
Clovis, N. M.	10	3.0	11	900–1,500	1,800	C	14.9	NS	18.1	2	0–0	0	T
Coatesville, Pa.	14	1.4	15	1,680–1,680	1,800	M‡	24.7	U	30.1	1	0–1	0	R
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	3.4	7	1,380–1,500†	1,800	M	11.4	NS	12.6	1	0–1	1‡	O
Coffeyville, Kan.	17	4.0	23	1,400–1,400	2,400	M‡	34.0	NS	40.2	3	0–3	1‡	T
Cohoes, N. Y.	22	3.6	35	1,600–1,750	2,500	S	56.9	NP	64.6	2	2–0	2‡	R
Collingswood, N. J.	13	1.9	18	1,450–1,850	2,350	M‡	30.6†	1.4†	39.4†	3	0–2	0	T
Columbia, Mo.	18	4.4	17	1,370–1,860	2,400	E	28.9	NS	35.9	3	0–2	2§	T
Columbia, Pa.	12	1.5	6	1,200–1,200	1,400	C	6.1	NS	6.8	1	0–0	0	N
Columbia, Tenn.	11	2.0	6	1,500–1,500	1,800	A	9.6	NS	13.1	1	0–0	0	N
Columbus, Ind.	12	3.3	14	1,560–1,560	1,890	M	..	U	18.3	2	1–1	0	T
Columbus, Miss.	14	3.0	16	1,200–1,380	1,800	C	15.8†	U	19.8†	2	0–0	0	N
Compton, Calif.	16	4.7	19	1,680–2,040	2,800	A	35.5	NS	47.0	2	0–2	8	T
Concord, N. C.	16	3.9	18	1,500–1,500	2,340	C	24.2	NP	32.2	2	0–2	1	T
Connellsville, Pa.	14	1.8	12	1,560–1,680	2,040	M‡	17.6	0.5	20.0	1	0–0	1	N
Connersville, Ind.	13	2.1	12	1,644–1,716	2,288	B	18.1	NS	20.9	1	0–1	1	T
Conshohocken, Pa.	11	1.0	7	1,620–1,620	1,920	C	9.5	....	10.3	1	0–1	0	O
Coraopolis, Pa.	11	0.8	9	1,860–1,920	2,340	C	16.9	NS	....	2	0–1	1	T
Corning, N. Y.	16	2.8	16	1,320–1,800	3,000	B	29.7	AU	31.5	2	0–0	0	N
Corsicana, Tex.	15	3.5	13	1,290–1,350	2,400	M‡	18.4	....	19.7	2	2–0	1	R
Cortland, N. Y.	16	4.1	13	1,560–1,800	2,400	B	28.0	AU	36.6	2	2–0	1‡	R
Coshocton, Ohio	12	3.5	12	1,560–1,560	1,740	S	13.2†	0.7†	15.9†	2	1–0	0	O
Cranford tp, N. J.	13	4.5	17	2,300–2,500	3,800	C	....	....	....	3	0–3	1	T
Crawfordsville, Ind.	11	3.4	15	1,500–1,680	2,220	B	21.4	NP	27.7	2	0–2	1‡	T
Cudahy, Wis.	11	1.9	12	1,620–1,920	2,640	B	24.0	0.8	26.8	2	2–0	0	O
Cumberland t, R. I.	11	27.0	9	1,437–1,437	2,012	C	8.5	NS	11.0	1	1–0	0	O
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	8.3	25	1,680–2,040	2,400	S	26.3	0.1	34.1	5	2–3	2§	O
Dalton, Ga.	10	3.1	14	1,080–1,260	1,800	B	16.6	NS	23.4	2	0–0	0	N
Danbury, Conn.	22	4.6	71	2,000–2,200	2,900	M	61.8	NS	95.1	3	0–3	1	T
Danvers t, Mass.	14	13.6	10	2,008–2,008	2,451	B	20.7†	NP	23.2†	2	0–1	0	T
Darby, Pa.	10	0.9	12	1,740–1,740	2,040	C	20.4	NS	....	1	1–0	0	O
Daytona Beach, Fla.	23	11.9	30	1,500–1,500	2,700	C	42.4	NS	63.7	7	5–2	3§	T
Decatur, Ala.	17	6.6	12	1,560–1,560	2,040	C	16.5	NS	18.1	3	0–0	1	N
Decatur, Ga.	17	4.1	11	1,500–1,800	2,100	A	21.6	NS	27.6	3	3–0	1‡	O
Dedham t, Mass.	16	10.5	25	1,800–2,100	3,000	C	45.2†	NP	51.6†	4	0–3	1‡	T
Del Rio, Tex.	13	9.0	..	....	....	..	....	NS	....	..	...	..	..
Denison, Tex.	16	3.6	..	....	....	..	....	...	....	..	...	..	T
Denton, Tex.	11	5.5	12	1,272–1,392	1,824	E	14.7	NS	18.7	2	0–2	1	T

TABLE XIV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
erby, Conn.	10	5.2	32	$1,750–2,000	$2,600	B	$17.5	NS	$25.5	1	0–0	3	N
ickson City, Pa.	12	3.0	7	1,500–1,620	1,620	C	12.8	NS	13.0	0	0–0	0	N
ixon, Ill.	11	3.2	8	1,800–1,800	2,100	C‡	13.4	$1.0	15.9	2	0–0	1	N
onora, Pa.	13	1.2	13	1,791–2,046	2,640	C	23.6	NS	25.7	3	0–0	1	N
ormont, Pa.	13	0.8	9	1,680–2,160	2,700	C	20.3	NS	24.8	1	1–0	3	O
othan, Ala.	17	9.4	..	....	....	..	25.2	NS	29.4	..	...	..	O
over, N. H.	15	26.0	15	1,825–1,825	2,373	B	27.5	NP	30.9	1	1–0	0	R
over, N. J.	10	2.1	31	1,900–2,300	3,000	M	....	1.0†	....	2	0–2	0	O
u Bois, Pa.	12	2.9	5	1,620–1,620	1,920	M‡	....	U	....	1	0–0	0	N
unkirk, N. Y.	18	4.7	16	1,620–1,740	2,760	B	29.2	AU	34.8	2	0–0	2	N
unmore, Pa.	23	8.5	17	1,620–1,620	1,782	C	27.9	NS	28.1	0	0–0	0	N
uquesne, Pa.	21	2.0	21	1,980–2,160	3,000	C‡	39.7†	1.1†	45.5†	2	0–0	0	N
urant, Okla.	10	2.4	8	1,500–1,500	1,800	E	6.7†	NS	9.1†	2	0–2	0	R
yersburg, Tenn.	10	3.9	9	840–1,200	2,000	C	10.5	NS	13.6	2	0–2	0	R
asthampton t, Mass.	10	13.3	14	1,922–1,922	2,500	C	18.3†	AU	20.5†	2	0–0	0	N
ast Hartford t, Conn.	19	18.1	56	1,980–2,200	3,190	B	51.4	AU	63.4	5	0–5	0	O
ast Liverpool, Ohio.	24	4.2	13	1,920–1,920	2,280	M	20.8†	5.5†	28.4†	3	0–0	0	N
ast Moline, Ill.	12	4.0	11	1,470–1,800	2,160	M	16.4	3.2	22.8	2	2–0	0	O
ast Point, Ga.	12	5.5	14	1,200–1,890	2,835	C	25.6	NS	31.4	2	2–0	2‡	O
corse, Mich.	13	2.2	26	2,040–2,470	3,380	S	53.2†	1.1†	67.0†	4	0–4	1	T
l Centro, Calif.	10	3.1	11	1,680–1,980	3,000	C	24.8	NS	32.9	3	0–2	1‡	T
l Dorado, Ark.	16	4.0	10	1,680–1,800	2,280	M	19.6	NS	21.6	2	0–2	1‡	O
l Dorado, Kan.	10	1.9	11	1,188–1,716	1,980	A	13.1	NS	16.8	2	1–1	0	T
lizabeth City, N. C.	12	1.6	12	1,080–1,680	2,160	B	19.4	NS	25.8	3	0–2	2	O
llwood City, Pa.	12	2.1	12	1,969–1,969	2,293	M	25.4	NS	27.4	1	0–0	0	N
lmhurst, Ill.	15	8.0	13	1,500–1,860	2,400	M	21.8†	NS	29.6†	2	0–2	0	T
lmwood Park, Ill.	14	2.0	11	1,821–1,821	2,400	M	18.5	U	19.5	2	2–0	0	O
l Reno, Okla.	10	1.8	10	1,500–1,800	2,400	A	14.2	NP	16.5	2	1–1	0	T
lwood, Ind.	11	2.8	10	1,500–1,500	1,694	M	....	NS	....	2	0–2	0	T
mporia, Kan.	13	2.6	14	1,200–1,500	2,100	M‡	....	NS	25.8	2	0–2	1	T
ndicott, N. Y.	18	2.4	24	1,760–1,993	3,000	C	44.1	AU	53.0	3	0–3	2	O
nglewood, N. J.	19	5.9	37	2,000–2,500	4,000	M	96.4†	3.9†	116.5†	5	0–5	2	T
scanaba, Mich.	15	8.6	13	1,200–1,530	2,340	A	22.9	NS	29.5	2	0–0	1	N
uclid, Ohio	18	11.6	23	1,800–2,419	2,990	M	56.2	0.2	60.3	6	4–0	2	O
ugene, Ore.	21	4.9	20	1,380–1,680	2,400	M	29.7	NS	34.9	5	5–0	1	T
ureka, Calif.	17	5.8	14	1,800–1,800	2,700	M	29.8	NS	33.7	2	0–2	0	O
airfield, Ala.	12	1.4	11	1,512–1,701	2,205	C	15.6	NS	21.1	2	2–0	1	O
airhaven t, Mass.	11	12.2	20	1,304–1,304	2,086	C	13.3	NP	15.1	2	0–2	0	O
airmont, W. Va.	23	4.4	19	1,500–1,500	2,100	C‡	27.2	2.8	38.3	3	0–2	1	T
aribault, Minn.	15	8.8	11	1,200–1,560	1,920	M‡	15.7	NS	17.8	2	0–2	0	T
arrell, Pa.	14	2.1	13	1,680–1,680	1,980	M‡	22.8	0.7	26.1	2	0–0	1	N
ayetteville, N. C.	17	4.0	42	1,560–1,560	2,400	M	41.3†	NP	56.6†	5	0–4	2	T
ergus Falls, Minn.	11	7.4	6	1,020–1,320	1,560	B	6.4	NS	8.9	1	0–0	0	N
erndale, Mich.	23	3.8	24	1,800–2,100	3,000	C	48.2	2.9	61.9	7	2–2	0	O
ndlay, Ohio	20	7.9	16	1,380–1,680	2,400	M	27.6	5.5	35.8	3	3–0	2	O
oral Park, N. Y.	13	1.5	20	1,800–2,200	3,250	M	41.6	U	49.8	4	0–4	1	T
orence, Ala.	15	5.9	8	1,200–1,440	1,800	C‡	11.5	NS	18.1	3	0–0	2	N
orence, S. C.	16	3.1	17	1,410–1,530	2,400	M	26.5	AU	34.6	3	0–0	2	N
rest Park, Ill.	15	1.9	16	1,740–2,100†	2,640	M‡	32.8†	5.0†	40.7†	3	0–2	2	R
rt Collins, Colo.	12	2.7	17	1,140–1,440	1,920	A	13.1	NP	16.9	3	1–2	1	T
rt Dodge, Iowa	23	5.2	20	1,200–1,680	2,120	C‡	32.8	5.3	44.7	3	0–2	2	O
rt Lauderdale, Fla.	18	16.8	26	1,300–1,560	2,600	C	38.1	NS	51.7	4	0–3	3	T
rt Madison, Iowa	14	4.0	9	1,410–1,410	1,710	M	....	U	....	2	0–2	1	R
rt Myers, Fla.	11	7.2	9	1,456–1,456	1,800	E	12.4†	NS	17.2†	2	0–2	1	T
rt Scott, Kan.	11	4.1	8	1,380–1,380	1,800	M‡	12.8	NS	17.3	1	0–0	0	N
rt Thomas, Ky.	11	5.2	13	1,750–1,900	2,400	C	16.6	NS	21.2	4	3–0	0	O
storia, Ohio	13	3.6	11	1,560–1,680	2,040	M	18.0	NP	21.9	2	0–0	0	O
amingham t, Mass.	23	24.8	26	1,870–2,200	3,500	C	54.3	U	61.0	1	1–0	0	O
ankfort, Ind.	14	3.1	13	1,440–1,560	1,860	M	21.4†	2.1†	26.0†	2	0–2	0	T

Table XIV-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixe Rad Tran mitt
Frankfort, Ky.......	11	1.7	11	$1,560–1,560	$1,800	M	$13.0†	U	$16.4†	2	0–0	0	N
Frederick, Md.......	16	2.7	25	1,200–1,300	2,000	M	....	NS	....	2	0.0	1	N
Fredericksburg, Va...	10	2.0	16	1,200–1,500	1,680	B	21.3	NS	30.7	2	0–2	0	T
Freeport, Ill.........	22	3.9	20	1,800–1,800	2,400	B	31.9	$4.6	40.2	2	0–0	2	N
Freeport, N. Y......	20	4.3	34	2,000–2,600	4,200	B	86.0	4.9	105.0	6	0–5	2	T
Fremont, Neb.......	12	3.0	10	1,320–1,500	1,800	M	15.0	NS	17.0	1	0–0	1	N
Fremont, Ohio......	15	3.8	12	1,500–1,740	2,040	S	17.0	1.0	22.9	2	0–2	1‡	T
Fullerton, Calif......	10	16.6	11	1,620–1,860	2,700	C	20.7	NS	26.8	3	0–3	0	O
Fulton, N. Y........	13	3.5	20	1,500–1,800	2,400	B	33.3	4.3	40.9	2	0–2	2	O
Gainesville, Fla......	14	5.5	15	1,320–1,680	3,300	A	28.6	NS	33.2	2	0–2	3‡	T
Gainesville, Ga......	10	3.1	13	1,452–1,452	1,980	A	18.4	AU	25.5	2	0–0	0	N
Garden City, N. Y...	11	5.3	29	1,860–2,560	3,760	M	69.7	9.8	93.9	6	0–6	2	T
Gardner, Mass......	20	22.0	22	1,978–1,978	3,000	M	35.7	AU	43.8	2	0–2	0	R
Garfield Hgts., Ohio.	17	6.5	15	2,100–2,100	2,600	S	30.1	0.9	33.9	2	2–0	1	O
Gastonia, N. C......	21	3.9	28	1,060–1,760	2,520	A	44.4	NP	54.0	3	0–3	2	T
Geneva, N. Y........	16	3.8	19	1,500–1,900	3,000	B	36.4	AU	42.3	3	0–1	3	T
Glen Cove, N. Y.....	12	6.7	26	2,200–2,500	3,600	S‡	60.0	2.5	72.5	6	1–5	0	T
Glens Falls, N. Y....	19	3.8	30	1,512–1,701	2,500	B	46.6	4.0	57.0	2	0–0	3	N
Gloucester, Mass.....	24	26.2	49	1,634–1,875	2,500	M‡	73.4	8.9	91.0	5	0–3	3	T
Gloucester City, N. J.	14	3.1	19	1,680–1,882	2,083	C	32.1	1.3	41.0	1	0–0	1	N
Gloversville, N. Y....	23	4.3	21	1,700–2,000	3,000	C	43.2	2.5	51.2	3	0–0	1	N
Goldsboro, N. C.....	17	3.0	18	1,320–1,620	2,400	A	26.7	AU	30.0	3	0–3	1	R
Goshen, Ind.........	11	3.6	7	1,440–1,560	1,860	B	9.6†	U	13.2†	1	0–1	1	O
Grand Forks, N. D...	20	3.7	20	1,200–1,560	2,100	M	28.9	AU	38.0	3	0–2	1	T
Grand Island, Neb...	19	5.6	22	1,320–1,500	2,100	M	33.1	NS	39.3	3	1–2	0	T
Grand Junction, Colo.	12	2.4	13	1,500–1,800	3,000	A	26.5	NP	32.3	2	2–0	2	O
Granite City, Ill.....	23	4.2	13	1,620–1,920	2,280	B	28.2	2.0	30.2	2	0–2	1	T
Greeley, Colo........	16	3.7	12	1,440–1,620	2,160	C	22.3	NP	29.5	2	0–2	3§	T
Greenfield t, Mass...	16	21.5	19	1,547–2,184	3,000	C	36.8	2.5	43.4	3	0–0	1	N
Greensburg, Pa......	17	1.7	19	1,800–1,980	2,280	M‡	39.0	0.8	40.1	1	0–0	2	N
Greenville, Miss.....	21	3.0	18	1,808–1,808	3,000	C	30.5	1.4	40.7	4	4–0	0	T
Greenville, N. C.....	13	1.3	16	1,440–1,980	2,400	C	21.8	NP	27.7	1	0–0	0	N
Greenville, Tex......	14	3.6	13	1,500–1,500	2,400	E	18.3	NS	21.5	2	0–0	0	N
Greenwood, Miss....	15	2.0	14	1,200–1,800	2,400	M‡	21.3	2.5	29.9	3	0–3	2	R
Greenwood, S. C.....	13	3.9	19	1,320–1,320	1,740	A	27.0	1.7	36.9	2	0–2	1‡	T
Gretna, La..........	11	0.5	15	1,200–1,500	1,500	C	3.8	NS	5.5	2	0–0	0	..
Griffin, Ga..........	13	3.5	20	960–1,440	2,100	A	28.0	U	37.9	2	2–0	1	R
Gr. Pte. Park, Mich..	13	2.2	33	1,920–2,400	3,120	M	79.0	NS	86.2	6	0–5	0	O
Gulfport, Miss.......	15	11.1	17	1,200–1,320	1,920	M‡	19.5	1.1	29.4	3	0–0	1	N
Guthrie, Okla.......	10	3.2	9	1,080–1,320	1,500	A	9.8	NS	11.0	2	1–1	0	T
Hannibal, Mo.......	21	5.4	22	1,516–1,516	1,800	E	34.8	NS	43.1	2	0–2	2§	T
Hanover, Pa........	13	3.5	6	1,200–1,275	1,450	C	6.9	NS	8.5	1	0–0	1	N
Hanover tp, Pa......	16	22.3	24	1,740–1,740	2,100	C	42.9	....	43.4	2	0–0	1	O
Harlingen, Tex......	13	1.9	8	1,200–1,620	1,920	M‡	....	....	....	1	0–0	1	N
Harrisburg, Ill.......	11	2.1	5	1,800–1,800	1,800	S‡	9.0	NS	9.5	1	0–0	1	T
Harrison, N. J.......	14	1.0	49	2,000–3,000	4,100	C	155.0	6.6	....	6	5–0	0	O
Harrison tp, Pa......	13	7.2	6	1,800–2,000	2,100	C	10.4	NS	13.0	1	0.0	1	..
Harvey, Ill..........	18	4.5	12	1,800–1,800	2,400	B	....	U	....	4	1–2	2	T
Hastings, Neb.......	15	5.9	18	1,380–1,380	2,100	M	21.2	NS	23.8	2	0–2	0	R
Hattiesburg, Miss....	21	10.7	24	1,080–1,620	2,280	M‡	33.8	0.4	46.9	3	0–3	1‡	O
Hawthorne, N. J.....	13	3.6	12	1,620–2,100	2,500	S‡	21.2	0.8	31.5	2	0–2	1‡	T
Helena, Mont.......	15	9.0	17	1,500–1,980	2,400	C‡	27.6	1.9	38.4	4	0–2	1	T
Hempstead, N. Y....	21	3.7	45	2,000–2,600	3,400	M	123.0	NP	144.1	8	1–6	3	T
Henderson, Ky......	13	3.2	17	1,200–1,200	1,320	M‡	17.7	NS	19.5	2	0–1	0	T
Hibbing, Minn......	16	11.8	31	1,740–1,920	2,940	..	57.6	6.0	71.3	4	0–0	3	N
Hickory, N. C.......	13	5.6	20	1,200–1,600	2,400	M	29.3	NP	41.5	3	0–2	1	T
Highland Park, Ill...	14	12.0	18	1,740–1,980	3,400	M‡	35.0	3.8	45.7	4	0–4	0	T
Highland Park, Tex..	10	2.1	14	1,920–1,920	1,440	M	25.6	NS	31.7	6	1–5	0	T
Hillside tp, N. J.....	19	2.5	26	2,100–2,500	3,500	S	71.9†	2.8†	81.2†	5	0–3	3	T

TABLE XIV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Hobbs, N. M.	11	7.5	4	$1,620–1,620	$2,100	M	$ 8.0	NS	$ 9.2	1	0–0	1	N
Holland, Mich.	15	2.9	15	1,482–1,950	2,288	B	25.1†	NS	30.7†	2	0–0	3	N
Homestead, Pa.	19	5.0	27	2,008–2,008	2,580	M	49.1	NS	53.9	3	0–0	1	..
Hopkinsville, Ky.	12	2.0	14	900–1,200	1,560	M‡	19.2	NS	21.0	1	0–1	0	T
Hoquiam, Wash.	11	7.1	10	1,680–1,860	2,700	M	19.8	NS	23.2	3	1–2	1‡	T
Hornell, N. Y.	16	2.4	20	1,560–1,800	2,500	B	36.3	AU	40.5	2	2–0	1	T
Hot Springs, Ark.	21	4.5	20	1,200–1,200	2,160	M	26.7	NP	37.5	4	2–2	1	O
Hudson, N. Y.	12	2.0	18	1,500–1,800	2,300	B	34.1	AU	41.2	2	2–0	2	R
Huntington, Ind.	14	2.9	14	1,500–1,500	1,800	M	19.9	$3.1	25.6	2	0–2	0	T
Huntsville, Ala.	13	2.4	35	1,200–1,500	2,100	C	31.2	NS	42.4	4	0–0	2	N
Huron, S. D.	11	5.1	9	1,200–1,524	2,100	C‡	13.5	NS	17.9	2	2–0	1	T
Idaho Falls, Idaho	15	2.8	14	1,500–1,920	2,580	M	27.5	NS	34.9	3	2–1	1‡	T
Independence, Kan.	12	3.1	8	1,350–1,500	1,800	M‡	11.7	NS	12.5	2	0–0	0	N
Independence, Mo.	16	3.3	14	1,590–1,590	2,400	E	28.5	NS	33.4	2	0–2	1	O
Indiana, Pa.	10	1.7	11	1,380–1,560	2,000	C	14.2	NS	18.5	1	0–0	1	N
Iowa City, Iowa	17	5.6	13	1,500–1,700	1,920	M	22.7	2.9	29.2	1	0–1	1	T
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	23	15.7	10	1,750–2,000	2,650	C	19.3†	AU	23.6†	2	2–0	4§	O
Iron Mountain, Mich.	11	6.4	7	960–1,200	1,680	B	7.8	0.4	9.6	1	0–0	0	N
Ironton, Ohio	16	5.0	13	1,560–1,560	1,800	M	21.6	0.9	26.9	2	0–2	1	R
Ironwood, Mich.	13	5.7	17	1,380–1,380	1,800	A	25.0	1.3	29.9	1	0–0	1	N
Ithaca, N. Y.	20	5.4	25	1,700–2,000	3,000	M	49.0	2.7	57.8	4	0–2	2‡	T
Jackson, Tenn.	24	3.4	24	1,200–1,560	2,400	M‡	37.0	NS	40.0	3	0–3	2‡	T
Jacksonville, Ill.	20	4.4	15	1,800–1,800	2,100	M	22.3	AU	24.7	2	1–0	1	R
Janesville, Wis.	23	6.6	23	1,530–1,920	3,000	B	42.2	3.4	50.1	3	0–2	3§	O
Jeannette, Pa.	16	2.3	9	1,500–1,740	1,920	M‡	17.4	0.5	21.4	3	0–2	1	T
Jefferson City, Mo.	24	5.6	16	1,500–1,500	2,400	E	21.3	NS	26.3	2	2–0	1‡	O
Jeffersonville, Ind.	11	2.0	11	1,380–1,500	1,860	M	14.1	NS	15.7	3	3–0	1‡	O
Johnson City, N. Y.	18	2.3	15	1,365–1,976	2,652	M	26.3	U	29.8	2	1–0	1‡	O
Johnston t, R. I.	11	25.1	12	1,200–1,560	2,400	C	5.8†	NS	7.0†	4	4–0	3	O
Johnstown, N. Y.	11	3.4	11	1,450–1,650	1,900	M	18.3	AU	19.6	1	0–0	1	N
Jonesboro, Ark.	12	2.9	10	1,080–1,200	1,680	M	12.0	NS	14.4	2	0–0	1	N
Kankakee, Ill.	22	3.9	16	1,440–1,440	2,100	M	23.1	2.0	25.3	2	0–2	1	O
Keene, N. H.	14	36.6	15	1,820–1,920	2,600	B	27.2	0.5	34.7	3	1–1	1	O
Kenmore, N. Y.	19	1.4	19	1,716–2,132	2,964	M	40.2	2.5	47.5	3	3–0	2‡	O
Keokuk, Iowa	15	5.5	14	1,440–1,500	1,920	S‡	18.9†	U	27.7†	2	0–0	0	N
Kewanee, Ill.	17	5.8	10	1,452–1,452	1,716	M‡	16.9	NS	18.9	2	0–0	1	N
Key West, Fla.	13	3.1	42	1,200–1,200	1,800	E	10.0†	NP	11.2†	2	0–0	2	N
Kingsport, Tenn.	14	4.6	18	1,200–1,500	2,160	A	29.6	NS	37.7	3	0–3	2‡	T
Kingston, Pa.	21	2.2	17	1,620–1,800	2,100	C	32.7†	NS	34.2†	3	0–2	1	T
Kinston, N. C.	15	2.7	20	1,200–1,680	2,400	C	20.6	NP	29.9	2	0–2	2	T
Kirksville, Mo	10	2.7	7	1,200–1,200	1,500	C‡	6.5	NS	7.3	1	0–0	0	N
Kirkwood, Mo.	12	6.3	11	1,650–1,800	2,940	M‡	22.0	NS	26.0	4	4–0	3‡	O
Klamath Falls, Ore.	16	4.6	20	1,710–1,770	2,700	M	33.1	NS	36.6	3	0–3	3‡	T
Lackawanna, N. Y.	24	5.9	47	2,040–2,040	2,820	M	106.2	AU	119.1	3	3–0	2	O
Laconia, N. H.	13	20.3	15	1,820–1,820	2,425	B	27.6	0.6	32.6	1	0–1	0	O
Lafayette, La.	19	3.8	18	1,260–1,500	2,400	M‡	25.2	U	31.0	2	0–0	1	N
La Grange, Ga.	22	12.6	24	1,080–1,500	3,000	C	30.8	NS	42.3	2	2–0	1‡	T
La Grange, Ill.	10	2.0	14	1,800–2,100	3,100	B	26.5	....	30.8	2	0–2	2§	O
Lake Charles, La.	21	4.6	16†	1,140–1,140†	1,800†	M‡	21.2	NS	24.7	2†	0–0†	1†	N
Lakeland, Fla.	22	15.0	26	1,080–1,680	2,520	A	37.2	NS	43.3	4	0–3	3§	T
Lancaster, Ohio	22	4.8	15	1,500–1,740	1,960	M	25.5†	2.3†	32.6†	2	0–2	2‡	T
Lansdowne, Pa.	11	0.8	12	1,500–2,000	....	..	22.4	NS	26.4	1	0–1	1	T
La Porte, Ind.	16	3.3	20	1,560–1,860	2,560	B	31.2	3.1	39.9	3	1–2	1‡	T
Laramie, Wyo.	11	8.0	10	1,680–1,680	2,100	M	17.3†	NS	18.9†	2	0–0	2	N
La Salle, Ill.	13	3.0	12	1,800–1,800	2,100	M	....	....	....	2	0–2	0	T
atrobe, Pa.	11	1.6	10	1,620–1,620	1,980	C	....	NS	....	2	0–1	0	T
aurel, Miss.	21	5.4	12	1,320–1,320	2,280	M‡	22.5	1.0	26.5	2	2–0	0	T
awrence, Kan.	14	4.4	12	1,200–1,500	1,860	M	19.8	NS	24.4	2	0–2	2	T
awton, Okla.	18	3.3	18	1,320–1,428	1,800	E	22.9	NS	24.9	2	1–1	0	T

Table XIV-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Fix Rac Tra mit
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Leavenworth, Kan...	19	6.5	22	$1,260–1,260	$1,680	M‡	$24.4	$2.4	$30.4	3	1–2	1‡	T
Leominster, Mass....	22	28.8	26	1,825–1,825	3,000	M	41.1	NP	48.0	3	0–2	1	O
Lewiston, Idaho.....	11	5.8	12	1,380–1,680	2,160	C‡	18.9	NS	23.6	2	0–2	1‡	R
Lewistown, Pa.......	13	1.7	10	1,650–1,650	2,046	C	12.1†	NS	14.7†	1	0–1	0	R
Lexington t, Mass....	13	16.5	17	1,734–2,190	3,000	C	38.0	NP	44.1	3	0–2	1	O
Lexington, N. C.....	11	3.1	11	1,200–1,560	2,400	B	15.6	U	19.9	2	0–2	0	T
Lincoln, Ill..........	13	3.9	7	1,800–1,800	1,800	M	9.4	NS	10.9	1	0–0	0	O
Lincoln t, R. I.......	11	19.6	9	1,500–1,500	2,000	C	30.6†	NS	34.3†	0	0–0	0	N
Lincoln Park, Mich..	15	5.9	15	2,150–2,300	2,700	B	32.1	NS	36.7	4	1–2	0	T
Linden, N. J.........	24	11.0	54	1,950–2,500	4,500	M	143.4	5.7	180.9	10	0–8	2	T
Little Falls, N. Y....	10	3.8	9	1,584–1,584	2,100	B	14.8	NP	16.6	1	0–0	1	N
Lock Haven, Pa.....	11	2.0	7	1,500–1,800	1,800	M‡	12.8	NS	16.7	1	0–1	1	R
Lockport, N. Y......	24	7.0	32	1,500–1,800	2,500	B	54.4	3.6	71.8	4	0–0	4	N
Lodi, Calif..........	11	2.5	9	1,920–2,040	2,520	C	17.9	NS	22.6	2	0–2	0	T
Lodi, N. J..........	12	2.0	27	1,900–2,300	4,000	M	....	....	....	3	2–0	0	O
Logan, Utah........	12	6.0	11	1,200–1,680	2,040	M‡	16.6	NP	21.2	2	0–0	1	N
Logansport, Ind.....	20	4.0	25	1,590–1,680	2,100	B	42.2	NP	44.9	3	0–3	0	T
Long Branch, N. J...	17	4.7	42	1,800–2,300	3,000	S‡	91.1†	14.0†	114.6†	7	0–6	2	T
Longview, Tex......	14	6.0	10	1,080–1,620	2,040	A	13.8	NS	17.6	2	0–2	2‡	O
Longview, Wash.....	12	8.3	10	1,620–1,860	2,400	M	16.2	NS	19.5	2	2–0	2‡	O
Lynbrook, N. Y.....	15	2.5	30	2,000–2,350	3,500	C	72.8	4.8	88.1	3	3–0	2	O
Lyndhurst tp, N. J...	17	4.9	25	1,900–2,500	3,600	S‡	64.5†	4.5†	79.7†	4	1–2	1	T
Lynwood, Calif......	11	3.4	14	1,680–2,112	2,772	C	24.9	NS	32.5	3	0–3	1‡	T
McAlester, Okla.....	12	5.8	11	1,260–1,260	1,980	A	13.7	NS	16.1	1	1–0	1	C
McAllen, Tex.......	12	2.0	9	1,020–1,380	1,800	M‡	7.1	NS	10.7	3	0–0	1	N
McKees Rocks, Pa...	17	1.1	17	1,800–2,100	2,160	C	31.3	NS	35.6	2	2–0	1‡	C
Mahanoy City, Pa...	13	0.5	6	1,680–1,740	2,100	C	10.4	NS	11.4	1	0–0	0	N
Mamaroneck, N. Y...	13	3.1	29	1,800–2,334	3,600	B	68.1	AU	78.8	5	1–4	3	T
Manhattan, Kan.....	12	2.1	10	1,001–1,300	1,800	M‡	12.6	NS	18.5	3	0–3	1	R
Manitowoc, Wis.....	24	7.5	29	1,680–1,800	2,600	B	53.4	NP	59.8	4	0–3	4	R
Mankato, Minn......	16	6.4	18	1,380–1,620	2,400	B	26.5	NS	26.5	4	0–3	1‡	T
Maplewood, Mo.....	13	1.5	32	1,800–1,800	2,400	C‡	23.6	NS	28.0	3	3–0	1‡	O
Maplewood tp, N. J..	23	4.4	36	2,000–2,600	4,000	C	96.2	3.8	107.6	11	0–0	2	..
Marblehead t, Mass..	11	4.4	25	1,820–2,190	2,548	C	38.6	U	46.9	3	0–2	2	O
Marietta, Ohio......	15	3.3	14	1,500–1,500	1,800	M	20.8	NP	24.8	2	0–2	0	T
Marinette, Wis......	14	5.4	12	1,440–1,440	1,920	B	16.9	0.6	21.4	2	0–2	1	T
Marlborough, Mass..	15	21.0	19	1,825–2,008	2,500	M	39.5	NP	42.9	2	1–0	0	O
Marquette, Mich....	16	9.6	12	1,500–1,800	2,400	C‡	21.5	NS	23.8	2	0–2	1	T
Marshall, Tex.......	18	9.0	15	1,200–1,620	2,280	C	21.1	NS	27.6	2	0–2	1‡	T
Marshalltown, Iowa.	19	6.0	12	1,440–1,800	2,520	M	19.5	4.9	27.2	2	0–2	0	R
Marshfield, Wis......	10	9.0	10	1,200–1,560	1,800	B	14.5	NS	17.2	1	0–0	2	N
Martinsburg, W. Va..	15	2.5	7	1,320–1,320	1,800	C	13.3	NS	14.3	1	1–0	2	T
Martins Ferry, Ohio.	15	2.1	11	1,800–1,920	2,220	M	21.1	1.5	24.7	1	0–0	0	N
Martinsville, Va.....	10	2.3	16	1,260–1,260	2,457	B	23.1	NS	26.5	2	0–0	1	N
Massena, N. Y......	11	3.7	13	1,456–1,612	2,080	M	18.2	AU	20.9	1	0–0	1	N
Mattoon, Ill.........	16	3.5	11	1,800–1,800	1,800	M‡	16.2	NS	18.7	1	0–0	1	N
Maywood, Calif.....	11	1.2	12	1,620–1,920	2,700	C	20.6	NS	36.6	2	2–0	1	O
Meadville, Pa.......	19	2.3	19	1,620–1,827	2,249	M‡	31.1	1.0	40.9	2	0–2	2	T
Medford, Ore........	11	3.2	10	1,440–1,716	2,400	M	16.3	NS	21.6	2	2–0	1	O
Melrose Park, Ill.....	11	2.3	14	1,800–1,800	2,700	M	....	NS	....	2	2–0	2	O
Menasha, Wis.......	10	2.2	14	1,200–1,620	1,800	B	22.9	1.1	26.0	1	1–0	1‡	O
Menominee, Mich....	10	4.0	10	1,200–1,428	1,600	C	11.6	NS	14.0	2	0–1	1	T
Merced, Calif.......	10	2.8	12	1,800–1,920	2,400	C	23.9	NS	26.8	2	0–2	1	T
Methuen t, Mass....	22	22.4	19	2,007–2,007	2,600	C	40.7	NP	47.6	3	0–3	0	O
Middlesborough, Ky.	12	7.8	8	1,200–1,200	2,400	C‡	0.9	0.3	2.0	1	0–0	0	N
Middletown, N. Y...	22	3.6	26	1,780–2,200	3,200	M	58.9	NP	64.5	2	0–2	3§	T
Midland, Mich......	10	8.3	8	1,680–1,800	2,400	M	18.6	NS	22.7	5	0–4	0	R
Milford t, Mass......	15	14.8	15	2,080–2,080	2,600	C	24.5	1.8	29.9	2	1–0	0	R
Millburn tp, N. J....	12	..	22	1,500–2,500	3,500	C	56.4	5.8	67.1	5	2–3	0	T

TABLE XIV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Millville, N. J.	15	42.8	12	$1,450–1,600	$2,100	M‡	$18.0	$0.7	$22.8	1	0–1	1	T
Milton t, Mass.	19	13.1	35	1,800–2,200	3,000	C	....	U	....	7	0–5	2	T
Mineola, N. Y.	10	1.9	(Police service provided by contract by Nassau County police.)										
Minot, N. D.	17	3.9	16	1,200–1,620	2,280	A	22.0	NS	26.2	2	0–0	1	N
Missoula, Mont.	18	4.3	16	1,920–2,040	2,500	C‡	28.5	1.3	33.3	2	0–2	1	T
Mitchell, S. D.	11	5.2	12	1,380–1,380	1,920	M	10.5	NS	18.6	1	0–1	1	T
Moberly, Mo.	13	3.3	10	1,350–1,350	1,800	E	13.4	NS	14.7	1	1–0	1	O
Modesto, Calif.	16	3.3	23	1,560–2,040	3,480	C	45.4	3.9	59.2	3	0–3	3‡	T
Monessen, Pa.	20	2.0	18	1,908–1,908	2,300	M‡	34.9	NS	38.1	2	2–0	1	T
Monroe, Mich.	18	5.2	23	1,620–1,860	2,520	C	35.9	NS	42.3	2	0–2	2§	T
Monrovia, Calif.	13	8.1	20	1,560–1,800	2,520	C	25.5	NS	32.4	2	0–2	2‡	T
Monterey, Calif.	10	3.1	16	1,800–2,100	3,300	A	38.3	NS	47.8	4	0–4	4	R
Morgantown, W. Va.	17	2.8	12	1,320–1,800	2,520	A	14.2	1.6	19.8	2	0–0	0	N
Morristown, N. J.	15	2.8	25	1,500–2,500	4,000	C	59.3	2.3	67.4	4	0–2	1	T
Moultrie, Ga.	10	2.8	12	1,200–1,500	1,890	A	10.7†	NS	12.9†	2	0–0	1	N
Moundsville, W. Va.	14	2.6	8	1,500–1,500	1,860	E	11.6	NS	12.2	1	0–0	1	N
Mount Carmel, Pa.	18	0.7	8	1,740–2,100	2,460	C	12.4	NS	12.7	0	0–0	0	N
Mount Clemens, Mich.	14	3.6	16	1,500–1,824	2,350	C‡	29.3	U	63.6	4	0–2	0	O
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.	20	5.9	22	1,800–2,160	2,820	C	43.0	NP	51.9	2	2–0	4	O
Mount Vernon, Ill.	15	3.1	9	1,320–1,320	1,500	B	9.4	NS	....	1	0–0	0	N
Mount Vernon, Ohio	10	1.7	10	1,260–1,380	1,680	M	12.2	NP	16.3	1	1–0	1‡	O
Munhall, Pa.	14	2.3	33†	1,620–1,620†	2,820†	C	....	NS	....	2†	2–0†	2†	O
Muscatine, Iowa	18	6.7	19	1,230–1,320	1,800	M	25.6†	0.6†	27.7†	2	0–0	1	N
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	16	3.0	100	1,600–1,800	2,260	M	25.8	NS	35.8	6	2–4	2‡	O
Nampa, Idaho	12	4.9	12	1,530–1,530	2,280	M	19.8	NS	26.0	2	0–2	2	O
Nanticoke, Pa.	24	2.6	19	1,620–1,620	1,800	C‡	....	1.4	....	2	0–0	0	N
Natchez, Miss.	15	3.1	20	1,380–1,380	2,100	E	26.8	0.1	35.8	2	0–2	0	T
Natick t, Mass.	14	14.9	16	1,800–2,000	2,450	C	....	....	....	2	0–2	1	T
National City, Calif.	10	4.6	13	1,500–1,740	2,340	C	18.2	NS	24.8	3	0–3	2‡	T
Naugatuck, Conn.	15	16.6	28†	1,950–1,950†	2,948†	B	....	U	....	2†	0–0†	0†	N
Needham t, Mass.	12	12.5	125	1,800–2,100	2,800	C	35.9	AU	47.3	5	0–3	1‡	T
Neenah, Wis.	11	3.8	15	1,440–1,650	2,070	B	24.3	2.1	28.6	2	2–0	1‡	O
Neptune tp, N. J.	10	8.0	19	1,800–2,500	3,400	C‡	47.8	1.9	57.6	3	0–3	1	O
New Bern, N. C.	12	1.5	16	1,200–1,500	1,920	E	....	....	....	3	0–0	1	..
Newburyport, Mass.	14	8.3	17	1,820–1,820	2,200	M	30.7	NP	34.9	2	0–0	0	N
New Castle, Ind.	17	3.0	17	1,688–1,740	2,100	M	23.7	1.4	27.0	2	0–2	1	T
New Iberia, La.	14	2.4	13	1,386–1,386	2,112	M	14.2	NS	19.9	2	0–2	2	R
New Kensington, Pa.	24	3.7	25	2,160–2,160	2,970	M‡	56.9	NP	64.0	3	0–0	3	N
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	3.2	9	1,680–1,680	1,920	M	11.7	1.4	15.1	1	0–0	2	N
Newton, Iowa	10	3.5	7	1,500–1,500	1,680	M	....	U	....	1	0–0	0	N
Newton, Kan.	11	3.6	8	1,188–1,782	2,112	A	13.4	NS	16.8	2	0–0	1	N
Niles, Mich.	11	4.1	15	1,770–2,100	2,400	B	25.0	NS	30.3	3	0–3	0	T
Niles, Ohio	16	4.5	9†	1,920–2,040†	2,580†	M	17.7	3.1	22.9	1†	0–1†	1‡†	T
Norfolk, Neb.	10	3.0	13	1,320–1,500	2,000	M	18.9	NS	20.2	3	3–0	0	T
Norman, Okla.	11	2.3	14	1,200–1,500	1,800	A	19.0	NS	20.5	1	0–1	0	O
North Adams, Mass.	22	20.6	26	1,800–1,916	2,600	M	52.5	AU	56.9	2	0–2	0	T
Northampton, Mass.	25	34.6	32	1,825–2,098	2,783	M	57.7	AU	63.7	2	2–0	0	O
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	10	19.1	61	1,825–1,825	2,190	C	18.6	AU	22.6	2	1–0	2	O
North Braddock, Pa.	16	1.4	20	1,500–1,500	2,000	C	....	....	....	1	1–0	0	O
Northbridge t, Mass.	10	17.3	19	1,820–1,820	2,400	C	....	AU	12.9†	2	2–0	0	O
N. Little Rock, Ark.	21	4.3	27†	1,440–1,800	3,000	M	....	....	....	3	0–3	1	T
North Plainfield, N. J.	11	3.0	11	1,950–2,250	2,650	M	26.1	0.9	33.2	2	0–2	0	T
North Platte, Neb.	12	2.6	15	1,080–1,560	2,010	M	17.9	NS	21.7	2	0–2	0	R
N. Providence t, R. I.	12	5.9	7†	1,400–1,500†	2,200†	C	6.5†	NS	7.0†	4†	4–0†	0†	O
N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	20	10.0	25	1,760–1,860	2,400	C	49.4	AU	52.4	4	0–0	3	N
Norwich, Conn.	24	5.6	77	1,956–1,956	2,875	B	76.2	5.0	131.6	3	0–3	0	R
Norwood t, Mass.	15	10.5	21	1,600–2,100	3,300	A	47.9	0.1	56.9	4	0–2	0	R
Nutley, N. J.	22	3.4	39	1,800–2,500	3,500	C‡	82.0	3.0	96.1	3	0–3	2	T
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	16	4.6	16	1,500–1,500	2,250	M	25.6	AU	29.0	2	0–0	0	N

Table XIV-B.—Police Data for All Cities of 10,000 to 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	Fixed Radio Transmitter
Oil City, Pa.	20	4.1	15	$1,800–1,800	$2,200	M‡	$26.7	$0.9	$35.3	2	2–0	1	T
Okmulgee, Okla.	16	3.1	10	1,380–1,380	1,800	M‡	17.0	NS	20.2	2	2–0	2§	T
Old Forge, Pa.	12	4.0	4	1,440–1,510	1,510	C	3.8	NS	4.3	1	0–0	0	N
Olean, N. Y.	22	6.0	28	1,650–1,800	2,600	M	42.4	AU	46.3	4	0–2	2	T
Olympia, Wash.	13	6.5	15	1,560–1,860	2,700	M‡	26.0	NS	35.8	4	0–4	2‡	T
Oneida, N. Y.	10	22.4	16	1,500–1,800	2,500	S	27.4	AU	31.5	3	0–0	2	N
Oneonta, N. Y.	12	3.7	14	1,701–1,827	2,400	B	23.9	AU	28.3	2	0–2	0	T
Ontario, Calif.	14	11.1	18	1,404–1,740	2,280	C	27.8	NS	36.1	3	0–3	1‡	O
Orangeburg, S. C.	11	3.0	24	1,278–1,620	2,100	C‡	31.0	0.8	37.1	2	0–0	2	N
Oskaloosa, Iowa	11	4.0	8	1,200–1,500	1,740	M	11.6†	0.4†	13.8†	1	0–1	0	T
Ossining, N. Y.	16	3.0	20	2,200–2,400	3,500	M	50.8	2.0	60.5	2	0–2	4	T
Oswego, N. Y.	22	7.7	23	1,620–1,800	2,500	S	42.7	AU	45.1	2	0–0	2	N
Ottawa, Ill.	16	3.7	15	1,800–1,800	2,040	M‡	22.0	NS	26.6	4	0–2	1	T
Ottawa, Kan.	10	3.0	7	1,200–1,320	1,740	M‡	10.7	NS	12.9	2	0–0	1	N
Owosso, Mich.	14	4.2	12	1,380–1,500	1,950	C‡	19.0	NS	26.7	3	3–0	1	O
Painesville, Ohio	12	4.8	14	1,740–1,980	2,520	A	22.7	1.5	37.9	2	0–0	1	N
Palestine, Tex.	12	3.8	13	1,380–1,380	1,980	B	17.3	NS	21.5	2	0–0	1	N
Palo Alto, Calif.	17	3.9	23	1,800–2,280	3,720	B	51.8	NS	64.2	5	0–4	4‡	T
Pampa, Tex.	13	3.1	9	1,500–1,680	2,700	A	14.3	NS	16.9	1	0–0	2	N
Panama City, Fla.	12	13.4	6	1,620–1,620	2,100	A	5.8	NS	13.0	1	0–0	1	O
Paris, Tex.	19	5.0	15	960–1,200	1,800	E	17.9	NS	22.6	2	2–0	0	T
Park Ridge, Ill.	12	5.5	14	1,920–1,920	3,840	M	27.5	5.4	36.7	2	0–2	2	T
Parma, Ohio	16	19.8	12	1,692–2,100	2,750	M	27.3	1.2	33.2	4	2–0	2	O
Parsons, Kan.	14	4.0	16	1,278–1,380	1,800	M‡	17.3	NS	18.7	2	0–0	0	N
Peabody, Mass.	22	16.4	45	2,002–2,002	2,813	M	70.0	AU	72.0	4	0–0	1	N
Peekskill, N. Y.	17	4.4	25	2,100–2,400	3,500	C	62.2	6.5	82.5	2	0–0	2	N
Pekin, Ill.	19	6.5	11	1,800–1,800	2,100	C‡	19.1	NS	22.9	2	0–2	1	T
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	18	9.8	15	1,400–1,800	2,200	C	26.8	1.0	36.3	2	0–2	1	T
Peru, Ind.	12	2.1	15	1,800–1,800	2,160	M	25.0	1.3	31.6	4	0–2	0	T
Phenix City, Ala.	15	7.0	14	1,320–1,500	1,980	C‡	13.4†	NS	23.1†	3	3–0	1‡	O
Phillipsburg, N. J.	18	2.9	15	1,740–1,860	2,080	C‡	28.0	8.0	37.9	2	0–1	0	..
Phoenixville, Pa.	12	2.3	10	1,500–....	....	C	16.0	NS	18.3	1	0–1	0	T
Pine Bluff, Ark.	21	4.8	12	1,392–1,392	1,932	B	19.8	U	28.0	2	1–1	1‡	O
Piqua, Ohio	16	3.5	13	1,620–1,800	2,400	A	20.9	1.1	25.6	2	0–2	0	T
Pittsburg, Kan.	18	4.9	11	1,440–1,620	2,040	M‡	18.6	NP	26.6	2	0–2	0	R
Pittston, Pa.	18	1.7	24†	1,800–1,800†	2,100†	M‡	41.9†	NS	44.8†	1†	0–0†	0†	N
Plains tp, Pa.	16	14.8	7	....–1,440	1,920	B	8.7	....	....	1	1–0	1	O
Plattsburg, N. Y.	16	4.9	12	1,500–1,600	2,100	M	18.1	0.9	24.4	1	2–1	1	R
Pleasantville, N. J.	11	7.6	14	1,600–1,800	2,100	M	....	U	....	5	0–4	0	T
Plymouth t, Mass.	13	97.6	20	1,638–1,950	3,000	C	32.0	NP	38.6	6	0–4	1	T
Plymouth, Pa.	16	1.1	11	1,620–1,620	2,100	C	17.3	NS	19.4	2	1–0	1‡	O
Pocatello, Idaho	18	3.1	26	1,620–1,800	2,400	M	41.4	NS	51.0	4	2–2	2§	R
Pomona, Calif.	24	13.0	22	1,620–1,740	2,400	C	35.0	NS	45.4	6	1–5	2‡	T
Ponca City, Okla.	17	3.3	18	1,440–1,800	3,300	M‡	35.2	AU	40.6	4	3–0	1	T
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	11	5.6	8	1,200–1,200	1,500	E	4.5	NS	5.5	2	2–0	0	O
Port Chester, N. Y.	23	2.3	44	1,900–2,280	3,675	B	94.0	2.5	107.8	4	0–4	2	T
Portsmouth, N. H.	15	15.1	23	2,000–2,000†	2,400†	B	....	U	....	3	0–0	1	N
Pottstown, Pa.	20	4.9	18	1,680–1,680	2,100	B	24.9	NS	29.7	2	0–0	0	N
Pottsville, Pa.	25	3.6	35	1,680–1,680	2,400	M‡	44.3	1.1	48.6	2	0–0	2	N
Provo, Utah	18	12.0	12	1,200–1,740	2,220	M‡	16.6†	NS	21.9†	3	0–0	2	N
Rahway, N. J.	17	4.1	22	2,000–2,300	3,500	M	59.3	3.1	71.7	4	0–3	2	T
Rapid City, S. D.	14	6.0	12	1,440–1,680	2,100	A	21.3	NS	26.5	2	2–0	1‡	T
Reading t, Mass.	11	9.8	18	1,800–2,200	2,800	C	37.1†	U	44.0†	4	0–2	0	T
Red Bank, N. J.	11	1.8	23	1,800–2,200	3,600	M	44.2	1.7	53.2	4	4–0	0	O
Redlands, Calif.	14	16.5	15	1,440–1,800	2,220	C	24.1	NS	27.8	3	0–3	2§	O
Redondo Beach, Calif.	13	5.8	20	1,650–1,710	2,460	C	31.8	NS	36.9	4	3–0	4	O
Redwood City, Calif.	12	4.6	16	1,800–2,160	3,120	A	30.0	NP	38.8	5	0–5	3‡	O
Reidsville, N. C.	10	4.5	16	1,200–1,620	2,100	C	21.0	NP	26.4	2	0–2	1‡	T
Reno, Nev.	21	3.8	38	1,800–1,920	3,000	M	78.9	AU	94.9	8	0–8	4‡	T

TABLE XIV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Rensselaer, N. Y.	11	1.7	15	$1,800–1,800	$2,350	B	$26.5	AU	$27.4	2	1–0	2	O
Richmond, Calif.	24	13.2	37	2,040–2,220	4,320	C	76.2	$2.7	96.4	13	4–9	1	O
Richmond Hgts., Mo.	13	2.4	16	1,500–1,920	2,640	C‡	25.0	NS	31.6	2	2–0	1	O
Ridgefield Park, N.J.	11	1.8	13	1,800–2,500	3,285	M‡	32.2	1.3	43.2	4	0–3	1	T
Ridgewood, N. J.	15	6.2	35	1,900–2,500	3,500	C‡	72.0	4.6	82.1	5	1–4	2	T
River Rouge, Mich.	17	3.0	26	1,800–1,980	2,700	B	50.1	1.4	61.2	3	0–3	1	T
Rochester, N. H.	12	34.4	8	1,540–1,540	1,800	C	14.4	NP	17.3	1	0–0	0	N
Rock Hill, S. C.	15	5.0	25	1,260–1,500	2,400	C	36.5	AU	47.3	3	0–3	1	T
Rockville Centre, N.Y.	19	3.0	38	1,900–2,600	4,100	C	98.5	5.5	124.1	8	8–0	0	O
Roselle, N. J.	14	2.6	16	1,740–2,500	4,000	M	41.5	1.7	46.7	3	0–2	2	T
Roswell, N. M.	13	6.2	14	1,200–1,680	2,580	M	14.6	NS	18.9	2	0–2	2‡	T
Rutherford, N. J.	15	2.8	20	2,000–2,500	3,600	M	60.6	6.5	77.0	3	0–2	0	O
Rutland, Vt.	17	7.8	14	1,782–1,782	2,281	M	30.1	U	32.9	1	0–0	1	N
St. Augustine, Fla.	12	5.1	15	1,344–1,650	2,200	A	23.5	NS	27.6	2	0–2	2‡	T
St. Charles, Mo.	11	2.9	9	1,290–1,410	1,620	E	13.3	NS	14.8	1	0–1	1	T
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	10	10.7	12†	1,485–2,075†	2,400†	M‡	26.2	NS	35.8	2†	0–2†	1†	O
St. Cloud, Minn.	24	8.8	24	1,500–1,680	2,220	M‡	41.4	3.0	63.2	2	0–2	0	T
Salem, Ohio	12	3.5	6	1,616–1,782	2,178	M	11.1	3.3	18.2	1	0–1	1	O
Salina, Kan.	21	4.5	18	960–1,440	2,400	A	27.5	NS	32.1	2	2–0	1‡	T
Salinas, Calif.	12	3.2	26	1,920–2,280	3,600	C	44.1	NS	53.5	3	1–2	6§	O
Salisbury, Md.	13	3.6	19	1,092–1,430	2,080	M	20.0	NS	24.0	2	0–2	1‡	R
Salisbury, N. C.	19	5.2	22	1,320–1,656	3,000	C	34.3	NS	39.8	3	0–3	0	T
San Buenaventura, Cal.	13	3.9	16	1,560–1,800	2,820	A	37.1	NS	48.5	4	0–4	4‡	T
Sandusky, Ohio	25	7.3	19	1,560–1,860	2,700	A	34.3	13.5	56.2	3	0–3	0	T
Sanford, Fla.	10	4.4	10	1,080–1,620	2,220	C	12.2	NS	17.7	2	0–2	1	T
San Gabriel, Calif.	12	3.3	16	1,620–1,980	2,700	C	26.2	NS	31.8	3	0–3	3§	T
San Leandro, Calif.	15	2.6	16	1,740–2,136	2,940	C	32.0	NS	37.1	4	0–2	2	O
San Mateo, Calif.	19	7.1	43	1,860–2,100	3,420	A	46.5	U	54.2	3	0–3	4§	T
Santa Cruz, Calif.	17	8.3	22	1,800–1,800	3,600	C‡	40.2	NS	45.4	13	3–9	2‡	T
Santa Fe, N. M.	20	27.1	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	...	..	T
Santa Rosa, Calif.	13	2.3	15	1,800–2,200	2,850	A	31.3	NS	35.5	2	0–2	2	T
Sapulpa, Okla.	12	3.0	9	1,320–1,584	1,980	A	13.2	U	15.2	2	2–0	0	O
Sarasota, Fla.	11	10.0	12†	960–1,620†	3,000†	M	....	U	24.5	3†	0–3†	2†	T
Saratoga Spgs., N.Y.	14	27.9	21	1,500–1,680	2,400	S‡	....	U	....	3	2–0	4	O
Saugus t, Mass.	15	10.5	20	2,080–2,080	2,700	C	32.0	1.9	42.0	4	0–2	1	O
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	16	17.4	18	1,440–1,800	2,400	A	25.9	NS	32.0	2	0–2	2‡	R
Scarsdale, N. Y.	13	6.4	29	2,000–2,500	4,000	C	64.0	AU	88.5	4	0–4	2	T
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12	1.7	14	1,200–1,500	1,980	M	16.5	NS	21.3	2	0–2	1	R
Sedalia, Mo.	20	7.1	14	1,200–1,200	1,800	E	19.0	NS	24.0	2	0–2	1	R
Selma, Ala.	20	3.9	22	1,380–1,740	2,760	C	36.0	NS	44.9	4	4–0	0	T
Seminole, Okla.	12	1.6	14	1,200–1,200	2,100	E	11.2	NS	14.2	3	3–0	0	T
Shaker Heights, Ohio	23	6.5	39	1,800–2,400	3,600	M	79.6	4.8	96.8	5	0–5	0	O
Shaler tp, Pa.	11	...	3	1,500–1,500	1,680	C	....	NS	....	2	2–0	0	..
Shamokin, Pa.	19	0.8	..	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	...	..	..
Shawnee, Okla.	22	3.9	22	1,200–1,320	1,800	A	29.1	AU	32.1	4	2–2	2‡	T
Shelby, N. C.	14	7.1	14	1,140–1,620	2,100	C	16.3†	NS†	19.6†	2	0–2	1‡	T
Shelbyville, Ind.	11	1.7	10	1,380–1,500	1,750	M	14.2	0.3	16.1	2	0–2	0	T
Shelton, Conn.	11	29.6	40	1,600–2,000	2,500	B	....	NS	....	2	0–0	1	N
Shenandoah, Pa.	20	1.6	13	1,620–1,620	1,920	C	24.5	NS	25.6	0	0–0	0	N
Sheridan, Wyo.	11	2.8	7	1,440–1,560	1,800	M‡	14.4	NS	16.2	1	0–0	2	N
Sherman, Tex.	17	5.3	13	1,080–1,440	1,920	A	19.2	NS	23.6	3	0–3	0	T
Shorewood, Wis.	15	1.6	15	1,800–2,160	3,000	B	36.6	2.9	44.6	3	3–0	1‡	O
Southbridge t, Mass.	17	20.4	16	1,877–1,877	2,400	C	34.3	NP	42.2	2	0–2	2	R
S. Charleston t, W.Va.	10	3.3	13	1,620–1,760	2,400	C	11.3	NS	14.1	2	2–0	0	O
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	11	4.8	11	1,800–2,100	3,000	B	25.3	0.5	27.7	3	3–0	2‡	O
South Orange, N. J.	14	2.9	38	2,000–2,500	4,500	B	88.6	3.6	102.2	4	0–0	3	O
S. Pasadena, Calif.	14	3.4	13	1,560–1,860	2,520	C	24.9	NS	29.0	2	2–0	3‡	O
South Portland, Me.	16	11.6	18	1,560–1,716	2,100	A	21.3†	NS	25.0†	3	0–3	0	O
South River, N. J.	11	3.0	13	1,700–2,000	2,500	M	29.4	0.1	30.0	3	0–0	0	N

TABLE XIV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrol men, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycle No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
South St. Paul, Minn.	12	5.4	21	$1,710–1,800	$2,400	B	$25.2	NP	$32.9	4	1–2	0	O
Statesville, N. C.	11	6.0	12	1,200–1,500	1,860	C	18.8	$0.3	24.2	2	0–2	1	R
Staunton, Va.	13	3.0	18	1,260–1,440	2,520	A	25.2	NS	31.3	2	0–2	1	T
Steelton, Pa.	13	1.8	7	1,680–1,680	2,160	C	17.5	NS	20.0	1	0–0	2	N
Sterling, Ill.	11	2.0	8	1,800–1,800	1,800	C‡	12.3	1.6	16.1	2	0–0	2	N
Stevens Point, Wis.	16	6.0	16	1,320–1,560	2,040	B	25.6	0.4	30.1	2	0–1	1	T
Stillwater, Okla.	10	2.3	11	1,380–1,620	1,740	M	16.6	NS	19.5	2	0–2	0	T
Stoneham t, Mass.	11	6.0	11	1,825–2,190	2,800	C	26.4†	U	30.0†	3	1–2	1‡	T
Stowe tp, Pa.	13	2.0	14	1,450–1,800	2,200	C	22.0	NS	....	1	1–0	2§	O
Stratford t, Conn.	23	16.7	23	1,725–2,300	3,795	A	42.0	0.3	51.6	7	3–0	0	O
Streator, Ill.	15	3.2	10	1,800–1,800	2,220	B	19.2	3.6	26.8	1	0–1	0	T
Struthers, Ohio	12	3.7	12	1,980–1,980	2,400	M	21.0	2.5	25.8	2	2–0	0	O
Suffolk, Va.	11	1.8	20	1,278–1,620	2,460	A	30.4	NS	39.0	3	1–2	1	T
Summit, N. J.	16	6.0	26	1,800–2,400	3,600	M	69.3	9.7	91.6	3	0–3	2	T
Sumter, S. C.	16	3.1	18	1,546–1,701	2,520	C	28.3	2.3	35.9	3	0–0	1	N
Sunbury, Pa.	15	3.0	12	1,200–1,560	1,680	C‡	10.6	0.5	12.1	1†	0–0†	0†	N
Swampscott t, Mass.	11	3.1	17	1,800–2,190	3,000	C	37.3	AU	42.2	5	0–0	1	O
Sweetwater, Tex.	10	6.1	10	1,140–1,680	2,170	A	14.3	NS	17.6	1	1–0	1‡	T
Swissvale, Pa.	16	1.3	22	1,872–1,872	2,250	C	32.6	NS	41.7	1	1–0	1	O
Tallahassee, Fla.	16	4.7	21	1,500–1,860	2,700	A	31.6	NP	42.1	3	0–3	3‡	T
Tamaqua, Pa.	12	1.5	20†	1,800–1,800†	2,280†	C	9.5	NS	10.8	1†	0–0†	0†	N
Temple, Tex.	15	4.3	13	1,200–1,200	2,100	C	14.6	NS	18.5	2	0–2	1	R
Terrell, Tex.	10	3.6	4	1,020–1,140	1,500	E	9.7	NS	10.7	3	0–0	0	O
Texarkana, Ark.	12	3.6	10	1,200–1,500	1,900	B	13.9	NP	19.2	3	1–2	0	T
Texarkana, Tex.	17	3.4	16	1,560–1,560	2,400	E	....	NS	28.0	5	1–1	0	O
Thomasville, Ga.	13	4.3	..	....	....	..	17.8	NS	24.2	..	...	..	T
Thomasville, N. C.	11	3.9	11	1,200–1,425	2,400	A	14.4	0.2	19.0	1	0–1	1	R
Tiffin, Ohio	16	4.9	14	1,500–1,680	2,100	S	23.2	3.0	29.1	2	0–2	0	T
Tonawanda, N. Y.	13	3.6	20	1,570–1,870	2,250	C	37.6	NP	41.6	2	2–0	2	O
Traverse City, Mich.	14	5.5	11	1,200–1,380	1,920	A	16.0	NS	17.5	2	0–2	1‡	T
Trinidad, Colo.	13	3.2	9	1,500–1,500	2,100	C	15.0	NP	17.2	0	0–0	0	..
Twin Falls, Idaho	12	2.3	14	1,620–1,800	2,100	C‡	18.5	NS	22.2	3	1–1	0	R
Two Rivers, Wis.	10	1.6	9	1,200–1,580	2,220	B	14.9	NP	17.5	2	0–2	1	R
Union tp, N. J.	25	8.3	51	2,021–2,310	3,349	C	82.8	3.3	103.1	7	2–3	2	T
Uniontown, Pa.	22	1.9	28	1,680–1,680	2,160	M‡	38.0	1.9	51.1	1	0–0	1	N
University Park, Tex.	14	3.5	19	1,440–1,728	3,300	C	37.2	NS	....	5	0–5	0	O
Urbana, Ill.	14	2.5	12	1,800–1,800	1,980	M	21.8	AU	24.0	2	0–2	0	T
Valdosta, Ga.	16	4.5	15	900–1,500	2,400	C	17.4†	NP	22.2†	2	0–2	2	R
Vallejo, Calif.	20	4.8	28	1,800–2,100	3,300	C‡	51.6	AU	62.5	4	0–4	5‡	T
Valley Stream, N. Y.	17	3.6		(Police service provided by contract by Nassau County police)									
Vancouver, Wash.	19	6.6	17	1,560–1,800	2,100	M	28.7	NS	38.5	5	2–3	0	O
Vandergrift, Pa.	11	1.0	4	1,800–1,920	2,400	C	7.6	NS	8.5	1	0–0	0	N
Vicksburg, Miss.	24	7.0	30	1,080–1,524	1,920	C	47.7	2.3	58.2	4	4–0	1‡	T
Victoria, Tex.	12	2.7	9	1,560–1,560	2,130	E	12.0	NS	15.4	1	0–0	2	N
Vincennes, Ind.	18	3.2	16	1,620–1,620	2,700	M	27.7	2.5	36.4	3	0–3	1	T
Virginia, Minn.	12	8.9	34	1,500–1,740	2,700	B	65.0	10.0	80.0	4	0–0	2	N
Wakefield t, Mass.	16	7.4	18	2,008–2,190	3,000	C	....	U	....	3	1–1	1	O
Walla Walla, Wash.	18	5.3	19	1,380–1,560	2,160	B	30.5	NS	39.3	3	0–3	2‡	T
Wallingford, Conn.	11	4.1	11	1,794–2,093	2,600	C	28.6	2.0	34.2	2	0–0	2	N
Warren, Pa.	15	2.5	10	1,518–1,782	2,508	C	16.4	NP	25.0	1	0–1	1	R
Watertown, S. D.	11	6.1	11	1,350–1,620	2,100	M	16.9	NS	19.9	1	0–1	1	T
Watertown, Wis.	11	8.5	14	1,480–1,680	2,560	B	22.2	1.1	26.3	2	0–1	2‡	T
Waterville, Me.	17	12.2	14	1,600–1,600	2,100	B	23.4	NP	27.1	2	0–0	0	N
Watervliet, N. Y.	16	1.1	23	1,400–1,750	2,150	A	37.5	AU	41.5	1	0–0	2	N
Waukesha, Wis.	19	4.0	22	1,500–1,800	2,400	B	39.1	3.4	47.9	3	0–3	1‡	O
Waycross, Ga.	17	8.5	14†	1,380–1,500	2,400	A	21.5†	NS	29.0†	3	3–0	2	T
Waynesboro, Pa.	10	2.6	10	1,440–1,560	1,740	C	10.6	NS	13.5	1	0–1	0	R
Webster t, Mass.	13	12.5	36	1,820–1,820	2,600	C	25.0	AU	28.0	1	1–0	2	O
Webster Groves, Mo.	18	5.4	26	1,500–1,890	3,780	C‡	38.9	NS	45.6	8	8–0	3§	O

TABLE XIV-B.—POLICE DATA FOR ALL CITIES OF 10,000 TO 25,000—Continued

City	Pop. 1940 (000 omitted)	Land Area in Square Miles	Number of Police Employees	Salary of Patrolmen, Entrance—Maximum	Police Chief Salary, How Appointed		Police Department Expenditures, 1941 (in thousands)			Motor Vehicles			Fixed Radio Transmitter
							Salaries and Wages	Retirement	Total	Total, Less Motorcycles; No. 1-way—No. 2-way Radio		No. Motorcycles, Radio Equip.	
Weehawken tp, N. J.	14	0.6	55	$2,100–2,500	$4,000	M	$141.5	$5.7	$151.2	4	0–0	1	N
Wellesley t, Mass....	15	10.0	30†	1,900–2,100†	3,000†	C	48.9†	U	55.7†	5†	0–3†	0†	T
Wenatchee, Wash....	12	1.7	17	1,680–1,890	2,400	M‡	27.6	NS	33.7	3	3–0	2	O
Westbrook, Me......	11	17.4	9	1,916–2,281	300	M	12.9	2.5	19.4	2	0–2	0	O
West Chester, Pa....	13	1.7	11	1,620–1,620	2,000	C	23.1	NS	26.5	2	0–2	0	T
Westerly t, R. I.....	11	30.9	12	1,800–2,200	2,735	C	25.5	1.2	33.2	3	2–0	3	T
Westfield, Mass......	19	46.9	31	1,014–2,200	3,000	B	52.0	AU	58.9	3	0–2	2	T
Westfield, N. J......	18	6.3	29	2,300–2,500	4,000	C	72.2	2.3	83.7	4	1–3	1	T
West Frankfort, Ill...	12	5.5	6	1,800–1,800	1,800	M‡	7.2	NS	7.2	1	1–0	0	R
W.Springfield t,Mass.	17	16.8	24	1,911–2,093	3,200	B	50.0†	NP	58.0†	4	3–0	2	O
West Warwick t, R.I.	18	6.5	11	1,250–1,820	2,100	C	18.2	NS	23.5	3	3–0	0	O
Wewoka, Okla.......	10	1.3	7	1,200–1,200	1,800	M‡	10.3	NS	11.7	1	0–0	1	N
Weymouth t, Mass...	24	16.7	41	1,825–2,050	3,150	C	73.6	U	83.7	4	0–3*	2	R
Whiting, Ind........	10	1.5	22	1,712–2,100	2,640	M	47.5	5.0	57.3	2	0–2	2	T
Whittier, Calif.......	16	3.8	20	1,680–2,100	2,820	C	34.8	NS	39.5	7	3–4	1‡	T
Willimantic, Conn...	12	4.5	31	1,718–1,859	2,860	M	24.5	NP	29.2	1	0–0	1	T
Wilmette, Ill........	17	5.2	27	2,040–2,160	3,600	M	49.9	5.8	62.3	3	3–0	2‡	O
Wilson, N. C........	19	4.2	26	1,500–1,800	2,520	A	47.4	0.2	59.5	3	0–2	1	T
Winchester t, Mass..	15	5.9	24	1,890–2,190	3,000	C	56.0	NP	63.0	4	0–3	1‡	O
Winchester, Va......	12	4.3	14	1,080–1,380	2,220	B	15.2	NS	19.6	2	0–2	1	T
Winnetka, Ill........	12	3.8	19	1,980–2,280	4,200	A	46.6	9.0	63.0	3	0–3	0	T
Winona, Minn.......	22	7.2	23	1,500–1,620	2,700	B	32.2†	AU	38.0†	3	0–3	1	R
Winthrop t, Mass....	17	1.6	21	1,860–2,008	2,800	B	44.6	AU	49.4	3	0–0	2	N
Wisconsin Rapids,Wis.	11	9.0	14	1,440–1,620	1,920	B	22.8	0.8	28.0	1	0–0	2	N
Woburn, Mass.......	20	12.9	17	2,190–2,190	3,065	M	38.8	NP	45.8	3	3–0	1	O
Wooster, Ohio......	12	3.5	8	1,400–1,680	2,250	M	13.7	1.5	18.1	3	1–0	1	R
Xenia, Ohio.........	11	3.6	10	1,320–1,500	1,920	A	16.0	NP	18.6	1	1–0	1	R
Ypsilanti, Mich......	12	3.1	21	1,525–1,800	2,500	B	28.6	NS	34.1	4	0–3	2	T

Professional Organization: Police

International Association of Chiefs of Police

THE International Association of Chiefs of Police, organized in 1893, is the professional organization of executive law enforcement officials, comprising municipal, county, state and provincial, and federal law enforcement agencies. The Association membership numbered 1,375 at the close of 1941, representing the 48 states, Canada, and 16 foreign countries. Its objectives are the promotion of cooperation and the interchange of information among police agencies, advancement of standards in police administration, and professionalization of the police service.

In 1941 the Association continued its activities in established fields and enlarged its program to include dissemination of information on law enforcement procedures during the national emergency. In general its activities are threefold: (1) research and services to all law enforcement agencies; (2) special program for state and provincial police and highway patrol officials through its State and Provincial Section; and (3) traffic law enforcement and accident prevention program through its Safety Division.

During the year the Association continued leadership in matters under the jurisdiction of the State and Municipal Facilities Committee of the Defense Communications Board. Association officers continued to serve as members of the National Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department and assisted in setting up the 48 state subcommittees for assisting in military traffic movements and arranging for police convoys within and through the various states. The Association served in an advisory capacity to the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management and acted jointly with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in arranging for the supplying of revolvers and other protective equipment, not obtainable through the regular channels, by the Defense Supplies Corporation, subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. In December the Association undertook, at request of the Office of Production Management, the survey of purchases of police equipment and supplies for 1942 and 1943 in order that the over-all needs of law enforcement might be provided for during the war. In November the Association was requested to lend its support to the nation-wide program undertaken by the Federal Security Agency to control spread of venereal diseases, particularly in cantonment areas. The Agency's program was indorsed by the Association and a special committee named to serve in an advisory capacity to the Agency.

The Association held its annual conference in Buffalo, New York, attended by 639 law enforcement officials and an additional 350 guests. The program gave exclusive attention to law enforcement problems of national defense. The Association's State and Provincial Section redistricted its five regions to create a sixth region, known as West North Central States, and conducted four regional meetings during the year, at which primary emphasis was on state enforcement procedures and problems arising from the national emergency and the increased activities of state police in convoying military columns and controlling congested traffic in industrial defense areas. The Section released the publication, *State and Provincial Police,* containing data on organization, administration, personnel, equipment, and procedures of the 48 state enforcement units and 3 Canadian provinces. It continued its committee on uniform standards to study formulas for strength of departments, required equipment, etc.

In 1942 the Association will continue to cooperate closely with federal departments in matters concerning law enforcement and internal defense, to carry on the emergency traffic law enforcement program for reduction of the national toll of traffic deaths and injuries; and its program of general services to police officials. Research projects to be undertaken during the year include compilation of comprehensive police salary statistics, preparation of monographs for use in police training courses, and the publication of a revised edition of the *Police Blue Book,* a directory of all law enforcement agencies, preparation and release of procedural recommendations jointly made with the Federal Security Agency on control of vice; and a nationwide inventory of police resources from the standpoint of personnel and equipment.—Edward J. Kelly, executive secretary, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Sources of Information: Police

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(See also Traffic Safety section this Year Book)

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Traffic Safety

Developments in 1941

By Lieut. F. M. Kreml

*Director, Northwestern University Traffic Institute,
and Safety Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police*

Motor vehicle fatalities in the United States reached an all-time high of 40,000 in 1941. This was 5,500 more than in 1940—a 16 per cent increase. The mileage death rate increased 4 per cent in 1941. During the year, 12.6 persons were killed for every 100,000,000 motor vehicle miles traveled. The year 1941 was the second since 1934 in which the mileage death rate failed to show a decrease. The downward trend of previous years was broken in 1940.

Approximately 10,300 fatalities resulted from accidents occurring in cities of 10,000 or more population. This was 5 per cent more than in 1940 but compares favorably with the 21 per cent increase in rural deaths. Rural accident fatalities totaled 25,500, and towns of less than 10,000 population accounted for 4,200 deaths—14 per cent more than in 1940.

Although city death totals averaged 5 per cent more in 1941, 168 cities of more than 10,000 population, of a total of 427 reporting to the National Safety Council, reduced traffic deaths during the year. Forty others showed no increase. Fourteen of 37 cities of more than 250,000 population reported reductions in 1941. Five of these were from the group of 14 cities with more than 500,000 population. Three additional cities in this group reported the same number of deaths as in 1940. Memphis, Tennessee, with 37 deaths in 1940 and only 16 in 1941, led the list of cities of 250,000 or more population with a decrease of 57 per cent. St. Paul, Minnesota, was second with a 21 per cent decrease. Forty-one cities of 10,000 or more population completed 1941 without a fatal motor vehicle traffic accident. The largest was Chelsea, Massachusetts, with a population of 41,260.

Milwaukee, with a traffic death rate of 10.4 per 100,000 population, led the list of cities with more than 500,000 population. Memphis, with a rate of 5.5 had the lowest rate of cities of 250,000 to 500,000. Omaha outranked cities of 100,000 to 250,000 with a rate of 7.6, and Union City, New Jersey, with only one traffic death, had the lowest rate of any city of 50,000 to 100,000 population. Eight cities in the 25,000 to 50,000 population range completed the year without a traffic fatality.

The pronounced increase in traffic deaths is attributed in part to an 11 per cent rise in travel and a 5 per cent increase in the total number of motor vehicles in use. Contributing factors include the increased tempo resulting from the present emergency, the loss of trained enforcement personnel to selective service, and the drafting of many experienced professional drivers to military service.

That a sound, continuous traffic law enforcement program is the surest means of reducing accidents is demonstrated by the records of 26 cities in which the Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police has installed accident prevention bureaus and aided in the reorganization of the cities' traffic law enforcement activities. These 26 cities had an average rate of 24.7 deaths per 100,000 population for the year prior to such assistance. During 1941 the same cities had a rate of 17.3 deaths per 100,000 population—a reduction of 30 per cent. In all, the Safety Division had assisted 28 cities. However, the reorganization of two departments was not completed until the close of 1941.

National Traffic Safety Contest. A record-breaking number of cities participated in the 1940 National Traffic Safety Contest, results of which were announced in April, 1941, by the National Safety Council. Final results showed that 1,293 cities competed in the 1940 contest as compared to 1,236 in 1939 and 1,163 in 1938. Included in the 1940 total are 809 cities of 5,000 to 10,000 population. Cities in this population group were enrolled in a special contest. Dallas, Texas, and Kansas City, Missouri, tied for the contest's national grand award. For the cities over 10,000 population the winners in each population group were: Washington, D. C., cities over 500,000; Dallas and Kansas City, tied, 250,000–500,000; Chattanooga, Tennessee, 100,000–250,000; Lakewood, Ohio, 50,000–100,000; Watertown, New York, 25,000–50,000; and La Grange, Illinois, 10,000–25,000. A special honor roll listed 141 cities with populations between 5,000 and 10,000 which went through 1940 without a traffic death. Scoring in the contest is based on a maximum score of 100 possible points, 50 points being allowed for low death rate and for reduction of the death rate below the average of the preceding three years, and the 50 remaining points divided among accident reporting systems, traffic engineering and enforcement, child safety programs, and public education.

A total of 435 cities participated in the National Pedestrian Protection Contest, held for the first time in 1939 under the sponsorship of the American Automobile Association. First place winners in the 1940 contest in their respective population groups were: Cleveland, Ohio, over 500,000; Kansas City, Missouri, 100,000–500,000; Oak Park, Illinois, 50,000–100,000; Aberdeen, South Dakota, 10,000–50,000; and Grand Haven, Michigan, 10,000 and under. Awards are based on the excellence of the pedestrian program, which has a maximum value of 50 points; the pedestrian accident record, 30 points; and the assembly and analysis of facts, 20 points.

Training in Traffic Control. Colleges and universities throughout the nation continued to offer specialized training in the fields of traffic engineering, enforcement, and education. Academic year courses were conducted at three universities, focal points of training in traffic safety activities.

The engineering profession is served by the Yale University Bureau for

Street Traffic Research, which graduated 36 men from its academic year course in 1940–41. Nineteen fellowships of $1,400 each were made possible in 1941 through grants from Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., and the Automotive Safety Foundation. The formal education program was abandoned for the 1941-42 academic year because of the difficulty in obtaining suitable graduate students from in-service engineering positions. The Bureau is devoting its attention to research activities and advisory activities related to traffic and transport problems in wartime conditions.

The police profession is served by the Northwestern University Traffic Institute. Twenty-nine men were graduated in 1941 from the nine-months' course conducted by the Institute with the cooperation of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, Safety Division. Seventeen police officers are enrolled in the 1941–42 course. Five men from state police agencies are attending on fellowships of $1,200 each provided by the Automotive Safety Foundation, and eight municipal policemen received similar awards from the Kemper Foundation for Traffic Police Training, Chicago. Four officers received $300 tuition scholarships. The four Traffic Officers' Training Schools conducted by the Institute in 1941 were attended by 130 police officers.

Several hundred teachers, engineers, supervisors, vehicle examiners, and industrial nurses attended the 13 courses conducted during 1941 by the New York University Center for Safety Education. Twenty fellowships and scholarships, totaling $7,500, were awarded by the Center in 1941 for advanced study in safety education. The field work program included conferences and lectures at summer sessions of approximately 50 colleges and universities. These were attended by 15,000 teachers and others interested in the safety field.

During 1941 the American Automobile Association continued a nationwide program of stimulating driver education in high schools and for adults, assisting 23 colleges in conducting summer sessions and providing instruction at six special college institutes. Three intensive teacher training courses of one week's duration were conducted upon invitation. AAA certificates, indicating completion of courses in driver education and training, have been presented to 3,266 teachers during the past five years. A total of 146 college professors have been instructed in training high school teachers.

Courses in driver training were offered in approximately 8,000 high schools during the past year. Of these, 400 offered the complete course, including classroom work and road training in a dual-control car. An estimated 300,000 children in 3,500 communities took active part in school safety patrol work during the past year.

Drunken Driving. The use of chemical tests for intoxication continued to increase during 1941; a total of 32 states employed such tests during the year. Fifty-seven of the 303 cities over 10,000 population reported use of tests. A survey made by the National Safety Council's Committee on Tests for Intoxication showed that 39 cities of more than 50,000 population reported the use of chemical tests in 1940. These cities averaged 31 per cent more convictions for drunken driving (on a population basis) than 103 cities in the same population groups which did not use the tests.

Pedestrian Control. Approximately 13,900 pedestrians were killed in motor vehicle accidents in 1941. This was 11 per cent more than in 1940, but nonpedestrian deaths increased 19 per cent to 26,100. In the last 10 years pedestrian deaths have increased only 4 per cent, while fatalities from nonpedestrian accidents have shot up 29 per cent. The relatively favorable record of urban areas, as contrasted with rural, is partially correlated with pedestrian death trends, since city deaths are predominantly pedestrian fatalities.

A scientific attack on the pedestrian problem gained strength during the year. Public officials gave more attention to "before and after" accident studies at all locations where changes and improvements were contemplated, whether such changes involved engineering, education, or enforcement techniques. Physical equipment, such as safety islands, barriers, street lighting, and walk signals, helped reduce accidents in many urban areas. Educational activities were directed at those population groups having high accident records.

Emergency Developments. Study and development of measures for the emergency control of traffic during possible wartime disasters drew the attention of traffic engineers and enforcement officials during the past year. Specialized short courses and institutes were conducted in colleges, universities, and police departments. An Emergency Traffic Law Enforcement Program was inaugurated in 1941 by the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 10 other national organizations and the Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department. The emergency program, activated on a nationwide basis and adopted by state and municipal police departments throughout the country, asked for stepped-up traffic law enforcement commensurate with the day-to-day traffic problem. Following the declaration of war, the emergency program was supplemented by a War Traffic Control Program, designed for use during blackouts, air raids, civilian evacuations, and disasters. The latter program was developed by the IACP in collaboration with the Office of Civilian Defense.

Conclusion. A widespread attitude of indifference toward an ever increasing national traffic death rate was overcome to a great extent in 1941, when street and highway fatalities reached an all-time high. The constant threat of war served to focus attention on the national defense problems arising from traffic accidents. Recognizing the need for concerted action, President Roosevelt called upon the National Safety Council in August to take the leadership in an intensified campaign against accidents of all kinds. In direct response to this appeal, engineers, enforcement officials, and educators began to study and develop emergency traffic control programs. These programs, correlated by proper authorities, will do much to conserve essential manpower and to eliminate congestion and delay in the defense effort. Final results will be figured in terms of increased national security and stepped-up production.

The impact of war upon the traffic situation became considerably more pronounced during the latter weeks of 1941. Earlier in the year, several states enacted legislation increasing speed limits. Others were contemplating such action. The declaration of war began a trend in the opposite direction. Speed reduction programs were inaugurated throughout the country as a conservation measure. Police officials and traffic engineers studied other proposals designed to expedite street and highway transportation and to prevent accidents. The effects of such aggressive action will do much to solve a problem which has become increasingly serious.

Municipal Off-Street Parking Lots

A TOTAL of 211 cities, or one out of every five cities of more than 10,000 population, operate one or more off-street parking lots in central business districts for use by the public. The 188 cities reporting[1] information for Table XV operate a total of 400 parking lots, of which 98 are on land which the city rents from private interests. (The letters CR in the first column of Table XV indicate that part of the lots are on city-owned land and one or more of the lots are rented.) Twenty-two of the cities which operate parking lots plan to establish additional lots during 1942. Among these cities are Benton Harbor, Port Huron, Royal Oak, and Saginaw, Michigan; Freeport and Massena, New York; Burlingame and San Mateo, California; Boone, Iowa; Pittsburg, Kansas; Beloit, Wisconsin; High Point, North Carolina; Nashua, New Hampshire; Taunton, Massachusetts; and South St. Paul, Minnesota. It should be mentioned that many cities not listed in Table XV operate off-street parking areas in connection with other public facilities. A typical example is Fort Worth, Texas, where a 6,000-car parking area adjoins the municipal auditorium. Finally, 51 other cities over 10,000, nearly one-half of which are over 100,000 population, report that they lease some city-owned land to private interests for use as off-street parking areas.

The land used for city-operated parking lots in 60 per cent of the reporting cities was acquired specifically for that purpose. Cities buying land for parking lot use have spent as much as $230,000, which is the initial investment of Kansas City, Kansas. Other cities which report paying $50,000 or more for parking lots are Kalamazoo and Benton Harbor, Michigan; Lafayette, Indiana; Ithaca, New York; Lynbrook, Garden City, and Glen Cove, New York; Montclair, New Jersey; Ottumwa, Iowa; Quincy, Massachusetts; and Woonsocket, Rhode Island. Most cities pay for the land and improvements out of current budgets. Only six cities issued bonds for this purpose; four used special assessments for part of the cost (Kansas City, Kansas; Kalamazoo, Michigan; Garden City, New York; and Long Branch, New Jersey); four used parking meter revenues (Chambersburg and Waynesboro, Pennsylvania; Lewiston, Idaho; and Monroe, Michigan); and two used surplus utility revenues (Ottumwa, Iowa, and Winnetka, Illinois).

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[1] The 23 cities over 10,000 population that have city-operated parking lots but failed to supply information for Table XV are: Jonesboro, Arkansas; New Britain, Connecticut; Fort Myers, Florida; Goshen, Indiana; Braintree, Lawrence, Melrose, and Newburyport, Massachusetts; Pontiac, Michigan; Greenwood and Laurel, Mississippi; Berlin, New Hampshire; New Brunswick, Weehawken, and West New York, New Jersey; Rockville Centre and White Plains, New York; Aliquippa, Meadville, Oil City, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Charleston, West Virginia; and Marinette, Wisconsin.

Land used for parking lots in other cities was left over from street-widening or grade-crossing projects, old market areas, sites adjacent to public buildings, and tax-reverted property. Tax-reverted land is used in Norwalk, Connecticut; Taunton, Massachusetts; Perth Amboy and Teaneck, New Jersey. Saginaw, Michigan, and High Point, North Carolina, utilize land originally acquired for park or school purposes. Council Bluffs, Iowa; Valley Stream, New York; West Palm Beach, Florida; Attleboro, Massachusetts; and Chillicothe, Ohio, took for parking purposes land acquired originally for city halls, markets, and other public buildings. Peoria, Illinois, and Burlington, Iowa, use part of the levee along the river front. Nashua, New Hampshire; Bend, Oregon; Grand Forks, North Dakota; and Okmulgee, Oklahoma, have "borrowed" land without cost, in a few instances in return for abatement of taxes.

Maintenance costs are low, mainly for upkeep of surface and for night lighting (see Table XV). Lots in 70 per cent of the cities have an all-weather surface. Nearly two-thirds of the 188 cities provide special night lighting for their lots; most of the remaining cities report that lots are lighted by street lights or by electric signs. Only 37 cities have full- or part-time attendants, but a few other cities report that lots are attended Saturday night or are supervised by police officers.

The lots of most cities are open 24 hours a day for free parking, and only a few cities limit the number of hours of parking. The 16 cities which report "No" under "Open 24 Hours Daily" do not permit dead storage, and parking is not allowed during certain early morning hours. Among the cities that limit the number of hours a car may be parked free of charge are Des Moines, 1 hour; Flint, Michigan, New Bedford and Salem, Massachusetts, and Winnetka, Illinois, 2 hours; Hempstead, New York, and Montclair, New Jersey, 4 hours; Summit, New Jersey, Stamford, Connecticut, and Tyler, Texas, 3 hours; and Alpena, Michigan, 6 hours.

Eight of the 188 cities charge a parking fee. Chicago charges 25 cents for 24 hours, and the gross revenue in 1940 was $215,000. Detroit's parking areas are located a short distance from the business center and are operated in connection with the city-owned bus transportation system; 15 cents pays for 12 hours' parking and also transportation of the car driver downtown. Kalamazoo, Michigan, allows free parking for the first two hours, charges 10 cents for the third hour, and five cents for each additional hour. The revenue for 1941 was estimated at $5,200, while maintenance cost $7,330. Ann Arbor, Michigan, allows three hours of free parking between 8:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M. and charges a fee of 10 cents an hour for each hour in excess of three hours, with a maximum charge of 25 cents. Ithaca, New York, charges 15 cents a day, 75 cents a week, and $3.00 a month; the revenue in 1941 was $7,685 while maintenance costs were $2,999. Akron and Sandusky, Ohio, charge 10 cents a day. Akron reported revenues of $6,646 against a maintenance cost of $1,300. Dubuque, Iowa, charges $3.00 a month.

Among the 51 cities which lease land to private interests for use as public parking lots are Louisville, Kentucky, which receives $1,300 a year rent for a 150-car lot. Long Beach, California, rents to private operators for $3,645 a year seven off-street parking areas which the city improved at a cost of $7,500. Maintenance costs the city $500 a year. Rochester, New York, has made available to private interests 10 off-street parking lot areas acquired by the city as excess land from improvements and from tax foreclosures. Among other cities which lease city-owned land to private interests for use as parking lots are Syracuse and New Rochelle, New York; Bristol and New Haven, Connecticut; Los Angeles, California; Lynn and Newton, Massachusetts; Dayton and Toledo, Ohio; Erie, Pennsylvania; Newport News, Virginia; Paducah, Kentucky; Hackensack and Plainfield, New Jersey; and Benton Harbor and Flint, Michigan.

TABLE XV

MUNICIPAL OFF-STREET PARKING LOTS IN CITIES OVER 10,000

The information in this table was furnished to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials in February, 1942. The first column indicates the total number of off-street automobile parking lots operated by the city on city-owned land (indicated by "C") and also lots operated by the city on land leased from private interests (indicated by "R"); the total vehicular capacity of these lots is given in figure following the dash. The second column, "Land Acquired for Lots," indicates whether or not the land was acquired by the city specifically for parking use. Under "Facilities" is indicated whether lots have full- or part-time attendants, all-weather surface (concrete, macadam, gravel, or cinders), and lighting for night use. A figure in the column, "Open 24 Hours Daily?" is number of hours lots are open. The column "No. Hours Parking Limit" gives the number of hours' parking limit, if any. The letters following the figure in the column, "Cost of Land and Improvements—Financing," indicate the following: "I" for improvements only; "T" financed from current taxes; "B" financed from bonds; and "S" special assessments. The column, "Maintenance Costs, 1941," does not include debt service. An asterisk (*) refers to notes at the end of the table. Leaders (....) indicate information was not reported.

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Lots, Capacity, and Land Owner	Land Acquired for Lots	Facilities			Open 24 Hours Daily?	No. Hrs. Parking Limit	Cost of Land and Improvements—Financing	Rates Charged	Maintenance Costs, 1941
				Attendants	All-Weather Surface	Lighting					
Over 100,000											
kron, Ohio	245	1–300 C	No	Yes	No	No	No	No	.....	$0.10	$1,300
hicago, Ill.	3,397	1–5045 C*	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	24	.....	.25	52,146
es Moines, Iowa	160	2–150 C	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	1	.....	None	500
etroit, Mich.	1,623	3–325 R	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	12	12	None	.15*	.....
lint, Mich.	152	3–455 C*	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	.....	None	300
ansas City, Kan.	121	6–* C	Yes	*	*	*	*	*	$349,516*	*	8,000*
ew Bedford, Mass.	110	1–134 C	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	2	......	None	.....
eoria, Ill.	105	1–600 C	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	......	None	2,700
renton, N.J.	125	1–100 C	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	534 B	None	1,144
50,000 to 100,000											
sheville, N. C.	51	1–100 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	150 IB	None	.....
olumbus, Ga.	53	1–100 C	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	200 I	None	None
avenport, Iowa	66	1–850 C	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	...	50 I	None	.....
alamazoo, Mich.	54	1–390 C	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	60,000 S	.10*	7,330
ewton, Mass.	70	1–50 R	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	......	None	None
uincy, Mass.	76	1–500 C	Yes	No	Yes	...	...	...	275,000*	None	700
acine, Wis.	67	4–365 CR	*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	500 IT	None	220
ginaw, Mich.	83	3–600 C	No*	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	*	None	.....

TABLE XV.—MUNICIPAL OFF-STREET PARKING LOTS—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Lots, Capacity, and Land Owner	Land Acquired for Lots	Facilities			Open 24 Hours Daily?	No. Hrs. Parking Limit	Cost of Land and Improvements—Financing	Rates Charged	Maintenance Costs, 1941
				Attendants	All-Weather Surface	Lighting					
25,000 to 50,000											
Alhambra, Calif.	39	2–.... C	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Ann Arbor, Mich.	30	1–128 C	Yes	Yes	No	No	No*	No	$25,002 T	$ .10*	*
Aurora, Ill.	47	2–300 R	Yes	No	...	...	...	...	1,000 T	.....	.....
Bangor, Me.	30	4–520 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	$1,000
Beloit, Wis.	25	3–500 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	24	......	None	.....
Burlington, Iowa	26	1–300 C	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Burlington, Vt.	28	2–150 CR	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	2	200 T	None	50
Council Bluffs, Iowa	41	1–50 C	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	......	None	None
Dubuque, Iowa	44	1–40 R	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	...	1,000 T	3.00*	1,500
Eau Claire, Wis.	31	1–460 C	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	10,000	None	.....
Fitchburg, Mass.	42	1–150 R	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	......	None	700
Fond du Lac, Wis.	27	3–300 C	No	No	Yes	1	Yes	No	None	None	None
Galesburg, Ill.	29	1–200 C	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	16,000	None	175
Hackensack, N. J.	26	4–615 CR	No	Yes	...	...	Yes	No	......	None	200
Hagerstown, Md.	32	1–200 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	21	......	None	.....
Haverhill, Mass.	47	5–600 CR	Yes	No	2	No	Yes	No	......	None	.....
High Point, N. C.	38	3–450 CR	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	500 IT	None	100
Inglewood, Calif.	30	1–40 C	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	......	None	None
Lafayette, Ind.	29	2–400 C	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	52,000 B	None	1,500
Lima, Ohio	45	1–200 R	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	50 IT	None	50
Marion, Ind.	27	1–125 C	No	No	...	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	None
Meriden, Conn.	39	1–100 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3,000 T	None	200
Montclair, N. J.	40	3–265 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	4*	30,000*	None	*
Nashua, N. H.	33	1–90	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	......	None	None
New Castle, Pa.	48	1–... C	No	No	No	No	No	No	......	None	None
Norwalk, Conn.	40	5–900*	Yes	No	1	3	Yes	No	*	None	300
Ottumwa, Iowa	32	2–1000 C	Yes	Yes	1	1	Yes	No	55,000*	None	2,000
Pensacola, Fla.	37	5–250 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Perth Amboy, N. J.	41	2–100 C	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	......	None	None
Petersburg, Va.	31	3–400 CR	*	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	5,850*	None	None
Port Huron, Mich.	33	2–475 R*	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	17,000*	None	.....
Royal Oak, Mich.	25	2–362 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	600*	None	300
Salem, Mass.	41	3–600 CR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	2	5,000 T	None	None
Stamford, Conn.	48	1–30 C	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	3	......	None	23
Taunton, Mass.	37	3–325 C	No	No	No	No	...	No	None	None	None
Teaneck tp, N. J.	25	1–250 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2,000 IT	None	350
Torrington, Conn.	27	3–300 CR	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Tyler, Tex.	28	1–120 C	No	No	Yes	...	Yes	3	3,500	None	None
Waltham, Mass.	40	1–1000 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	8,000 T	None	.....
Warren, Ohio	43	1–200 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	None	None	.....
West Palm Beach, Fla.	34	3–374 CR	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Woonsocket, R. I.	49	1–200 C	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	70,000 T	None	1,600
Wyandotte, Mich.	31	2–75	...	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	450 IT	None	.....
10,000 to 25,000											
Adrian, Mich.	14	2–195 CR	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	7,000 T	None	200
Alpena, Mich.	13	2–140 C	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	6	925 IT	None	100
Amesbury t, Mass.	11	1–400 R	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	500 T	None	.....
Ansonia, Conn.	19	2–300 R	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	150 T	None	50
Atchison, Kan.	13	1–250 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	9,050 B	None	350
Attleboro, Mass.	22	3–800 C	No	No	1	1	Yes	No	25,000	None	500
Augusta, Me.	19	2–120 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	8,000 T	None	700
Barre, Vt.	11	3–450 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	...	No	......	None	None
Bath, Me.	10	1–75 R	Yes	No	...	...	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Beaver Dam, Wis.	10	1–180 C	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	25,000 T*	None	500*
Bend, Ore.	10	2–125*	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	*	None	40
Benton Harbor, Mich.	17	3–500 C	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	60,000 T	None	2,000
Bismarck, N. D.	15	2–300 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1,000 T	None	100

TABLE XV.—MUNICIPAL OFF-STREET PARKING LOTS—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Lots, Capacity, and Land Owner	Land Acquired for Lots	Facilities			Open 24 Hours Daily?	No. Hrs. Parking Limit	Cost of Land and Improvements—Financing	Rates Charged	Maintenance Costs, 1941
				Attendants	All-Weather Surface	Lighting					
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
oone, Iowa	12	3–500 R	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	$ 375 T	None	$ 115
urlingame, Calif	16	5–300 R	Yes	No	2	2	Yes	No	1,700 T	None	500
urlington, N. J	11	1–... R	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	None
anonsburg, Pa	13	8–500 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	450 T	None	850
arlisle, Pa	14	1–100 C	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	None	None	None
hambersburg, Pa	15	1–50 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3,500*	None	.....
hillicothe, Ohio	20	1–800 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	150 T	None	.....
hippewa Falls, Wis	10	2–150 C	Yes*	No	Yes	1	Yes	No	2,304*	None	150
oatesville, Pa	14	1–150 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	500 T	None	175
oeur d'Alene, Idaho	10	1–300 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	None
onnellsville, Pa	14	1–35 C	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	......	.....	None
uyahoga Falls, Ohio	21	1–100 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1,000	None	200
ixon, Ill	11	2–500 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	49,500	None	300
lizabeth City, N. C	12	2–200	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	None	None	None
ergus Falls, Minn	11	2–125 R	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	540	None*	.....
erndale, Mich	23	4–352 CR	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	2,660 T	None	250
loral Park, N. Y	13	2–125 C	No	No	1	1	No	No	1,500 T	None	350
ort Dodge, Iowa	23	2–150 C	Yes	1	No	Yes	Yes	No	4,000 T	None	1,000
ostoria, Ohio	13	1–50 C	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	None	None	None
rederick, Md	16	2–300 R	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	2,500 T	None	700
reeport, N. Y	20	20–1000 R	Yes	Yes*	Yes	Yes	Yes	20	12,500 T	None	600*
arden City, N. Y	11	7–800 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	181,165*	None	500
ardner, Mass	20	1–100 C	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	1,000 T	None	60
len Cove, N. Y	12	2–400 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	100,000 B	None	500
loversville, N. Y	23	1–150 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	24	24,000 T	None	200
rand Forks, N. D	20	1–100 C	Yes	No	...	Yes	Yes	No	900 IT	None	100
rand Island, Neb	19	1–350 R	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	None	None	None
reeley, Colo	16	1–50 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	4,500	None	.....
reenfield t, Mass	16	3–350 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	4,000 IT	None	300
reenville, Miss	21	2–100 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	200	None	10
astings, Neb	15	4–... C	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	......	None	500
empstead, N. Y	21	4*–2200 CR	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	Yes	No	*	None	13,280
ibbing, Minn	16	1–100 R	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	2,000 T	None	38
ickory, N. C	13	2– * R	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	None	None	None
on Mountain, Mich	11	3–170 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	None	None	150
onwood, Mich	13	1–285 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	1,400 T	None	750
haca, N. Y	20	1–68 C	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	73,983	$ .15*	2,991
cksonville, Ill	20	1–180 C	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	200 T	None	25
nesville, Wis	23	3–320 R	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	300 T	None	100
annette, Pa	16	3–500 R	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	1,000 T	None	1,200
eokuk, Iowa	15	2–125 CR	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	.....
ewanee, Ill	17	1–75 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	12,500	None	None
aconia, N. H	13	3–200 CR	Yes	No	2	Yes	No	No	......	None	.....
eominster, Mass	22	2–100 R	Yes	No	Yes	...	Yes	No	800 T	None	50
ewiston, Idaho	11	1–130 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2,500*	None	.....
nden, N. J	24	1–150 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	3,000 T	None	.....
ogan, Utah	12	3–500 CR	2	Yes	2	Yes	...	No	1,500 T	None	300
ogansport, Ind	20	2–300 CR	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	120
ong Branch, N. J	17	3–200 C	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	20,000*	None	500
nbrook, N. Y	15	7–1500 CR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	64,500 B	None	.....
cAllen, Tex	12	3–...*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	*	None	.....
cKees Rocks, Pa	17	1–300 R	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	300
arshall, Tex	18	1–220 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	None
artinsville, Va	10	1–200 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	60
assena, N. Y	11	1–130 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	40,000*	None	200
edford, Ore	11	2–200 R	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	2,000 T	None	500
dland, Mich	10	1–400 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10,000 T	None	500
llburn tp, N. J	12	1–100 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	2,804 T	None	100

Table XV.—Municipal Off-Street Parking Lots—Continued

City	Population 1940 (000 omitted)	No. of Lots, Capacity, and Land Owner	Land Acquired for Lots	Facilities			Open 24 Hours Daily?	No. Hrs. Parking Limit	Cost of Land and Improvements—Financing	Rates Charged	Maintenance Costs, 194
				Attendants	All-Weather Surface	Lighting					
10,000 to 25,000—continued											
Millville, N. J.	15	1–100 R	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Missoula, Mont	18	1–250 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	$400 IT	None	None
Mitchell, S. D	11	2–60 C	No	No	No	...	Yes	24	......	.....	.....
Monessen, Pa	20	2–125 R	Yes	Yes	1	Yes	Yes	No	1,200 T	None	$ 500
Monroe, Mich	18	4–500 CR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10,000*	None	1,000
Mount Clemens, Mich	14	2–400 R	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	50*	None	None
Nampa, Idaho	12	2–... C	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Neenah, Wis	11	2–80 C	Yes	1	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	350
New Castle, Ind	17	1–100 C	No	No	No	No	Yes	No	......	None	None
New Philadelphia, Ohio	12	1–60 C	No	No	...	...	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Niles, Ohio	16	1–100 C	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	200 T	None	None
Norfolk, Neb	10	2–110 CR	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	2,000 B	None	360
Northampton, Mass	25	1–200 R	Yes	...	...	Yes	Yes	No	500 IT	None	900
N. Attleboro t, Mass	10	1–500 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	None
Norwood t, Mass	15	1–130 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	200 T	None	50
Okmulgee, Okla	16	2–100	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	None	None	None
Ottawa, Ill	16	1–240 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	200
Owosso, Mich	14	2–120 C	Yes	No	1	Yes	Yes	No	10,000 T	None	200
Peekskill, N. Y	17	1–50 R	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	......	None	None
Phoenixville, Pa	12	2–215 CR	Yes	Yes	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	6,000 T	None	550
Piqua, Ohio	16	1–72 R	Yes	No	...	...	...	...	......	None	.....
Pittsburg, Kan	18	1–75 C	No	...	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Plymouth t, Mass	13	3–1000 C	No	No	2	No	Yes	Yes	......	None	.....
Port Chester, N. Y	23	2–300 CR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10,000 T	None	300
Portsmouth, N. H	15	2–... CR	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	1,162
Red Bank, N. J	11	3–375 CR	Yes	Yes	2	Yes	Yes	No	30,000	None	2,500
Redwood City, Calif	12	6–400*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	3,000 T	None	150
Reidsville, N. C	10	1–20 R	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	......	None	50
Rochester, N. H	12	3–100 C	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	.....
St. Cloud, Minn	24	4–500 C	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	500 IT	None	150
Salinas, Calif	12	1–150 C	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	16,250*	None	250
Sandusky, Ohio	25	1–89 R	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	1,200 T	$ .10*	*
San Mateo, Calif	19	3–174 R	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	No	900 T	None	200
Scottsbluff, Neb	12	1–150 C	No	...	No	Yes	Yes	No	15,000*	None	.....
Seminole, Okla	12	2–400 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	100 T	None	100
Southbridge t, Mass	17	1–30 C	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	300 T	None	25
South River, N. J	11	3–400 R	Yes	No	2	2	...	No	100 T	None	.....
South St. Paul, Minn	12	2–500 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10,000 T	None	500
Staunton, Va	13	3–160 R	Yes	No	Yes	2	Yes	24	500 T	None	25
Stevens Point, Wis	16	2–175 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	135 IT	None	100
Stratford t, Conn	23	1–200 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	500 IT	None	50
Summit, N. J	16	2–325 CR	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes*	2,500 T	None	1,700
Traverse City, Mich	14	2–500 C	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Trinidad, Colo	13	2–100 R	No	No	No	1	Yes	No	None	None	20
Union tp, N. J	25	1–300 C	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Valley Stream, N. Y	17	7–505*	Yes	Yes	Yes	4	Yes	No	*	None	.....
Watertown, Wis	11	1–100 C	Yes	No	...	...	...	...	500 T	None	.....
Waterville, Me	17	4–275 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	800 T	None	.....
Waukesha, Wis	19	1–150 C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	10,000 T	None	500
Waynesboro, Pa	10	3–500 CR	Yes	No	2	3	Yes	No	13,000*	None	900
Webster Groves, Mo	18	2–100 R	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	300 IT	None	.....
Winchester t, Mass	15	2–70 C	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	3,000 IT	None	None
Winchester, Va	12	1–... C	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	......	None	100
Winnetka, Ill	12	4–260*	*	No	Yes	1	Yes	*	40,066*	None	100
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis	11	2–75 C	No	No	...	...	Yes	No	......	None	.....
Xenia, Ohio	11	1–250 R	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	100 IT	None	100
Ypsilanti, Mich	12	1–50 C	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	......	None	.....

Notes on Parking Lots, Table XV

(An asterisk in table refers to these notes.)

nn Arbor, Michigan: The parking lot is open from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Parking is free for three hours, and 10 cents is charged for each hour in excess of three hours, with a maximum charge of 25 cents. Lot was opened in January, 1942.

eaver Dam, Wisconsin: Police officer attends lot on certain evenings. The $25,000 cost will be paid from budget over three-year period. Maintenance cost does not include police.

end, Oregon: Part of land is tax reverted and part is "loaned" to city.

hambersburg, Pennsylvania: Cost of lot paid for from parking meter receipts.

hicago, Illinois: This parking lot near the Loop is operated by the Chicago Park District.

hippewa Falls, Wisconsin: One lot for 30 cars was acquired at cost of $2,304; the other lot was formerly a market area.

etroit, Michigan: The lots are located on fringe of business district, and the 15-cent charge for 12 hours includes transportation to the loop business section by bus.

ubuque, Iowa: The city began operating a parking lot in December, 1941, and charges $3.00 a month for each car.

ergus Falls, Minnesota: City charges $1.00 a month for private stall.

lint, Michigan: One of the three lots is leased to the downtown merchants' association for use as a public parking lot.

reeport, New York: One attendant at $1,450 also takes care of bus terminal. Maintenance of $600 does not include this salary.

arden City, New York: The land cost $143,165, which was assessed against adjacent areas benefited; improvements cost $38,000 financed by bond issue.

empstead, New York: Two fields are owned by city and two rented. Condemnation proceedings not concluded, and cost of land unknown. Part of cost will be paid from budget, part from bonds, and part by special assessment.

ickory, North Carolina: One lot has 10 acres and the other one-half acre; both are near business section.

haca, New York: Rates are 15 cents a day, 75 cents a week, and $3.00 a month.

alamazoo, Michigan: Parking is free the first two hours, 10 cents for the third hour, and 5 cents for each additional hour.

ansas City, Kansas: Early in 1942, a board of appraisers approved a price of $229,516 as the value of land condemned by the city for parking lot use. Improvements, including 6-inch concrete, markers, and lighting will cost $120,000 additional. Eighty per cent will be assessed against a benefit district and 20 per cent will be paid by the city at large. Maintenance costs are estimated at $8,000 a year. First three hours of parking will be free.

ewiston, Idaho: Land was given to city by merchants; improvements were paid for from parking meter revenues.

Long Branch, New Jersey: Cost financed in part from budget, in part from bonds, and part from special assessment.

McAllen, Texas: Land donated temporarily by private interests for tax exemption.

Massena, New York: Bonds of this amount issued 20 years ago for this area.

Monroe, Michigan: Cost financed from budget is offset by parking meter revenue.

Montclair, New Jersey: The parking limit of four hours is in effect for only one of the lots. Two lots developed in 1941 cost $30,000, financed in part from operating budget and in part from bonds.

Mt. Clemens, Michigan: City also abates taxes to owner of property.

Norwalk, Connecticut: One lot owned and operated by city on tax-reverted land, and four operated by city on leased land.

Ottumwa, Iowa: Lots were paid for from waterworks profits and improved with WPA aid.

Petersburg, Virginia: One lot is on land left over from street widening project, and two are on leased land; rent on one of the latter is $158 a year. Capital cost was included in budget, and WPA aid was received.

Port Huron, Michigan: One lot is leased from private interests with option of purchase at $14,000; a total of $3,000 has been appropriated for improvements. City is considering special assessments to pay for the lot.

Quincy, Massachusetts: About two years ago the city acquired by eminent domain the land for the 500-car lot at $275,000, with court action pending.

Racine, Wisconsin: Land used includes a portion of police station site, former city hall site, portion of the lakefront park development, and vacant railroad land that is leased.

Redwood City, California: Four of six lots are on land leased to city without cost.

Royal Oak, Michigan: Merchants through chamber of commerce contributed funds to city to buy and improve lot.

Saginaw, Michigan: Land was originally for park use and cost of improvement was very small.

Solinos, California: One-half of an area of 10 lots secured at a cost of $32,500 for a proposed civic center is used as a parking lot.

Sandusky, Ohio: Half of the fee of 10 cents a day pays the attendant.

Scottsbluff, Nebraska: Lot was purchased for city hall which will be built later.

Summit, New Jersey: Parking limit in one lot is 20 hours, and in the other lot three hours a day.

Valley Stream, New York: Six of the lots are loaned to city under a tax-exemption agreement.

Waynesboro, Pennsylvania: Cost of lot paid from parking meter revenues.

Winnetka, Illinois: One lot is owned by school board, but village has agreed eventually to purchase it at price of $63,235. One of the other lots was paid for from surplus funds of electric plant. Limit on parking in one lot is two hours, in two lots 12 hours, and in one unlimited.

Parking Meters

Table XVI contains data on the 347 cities in the United States that have installed time meters to regulate parking in congested districts. This table is believed to include all cities that had meters in operation on February 1, 1942.[1] Table XVI reveals that parking meters have enjoyed a remarkable acceptance by American cities since the first installation in 1935. A tabulation of the installation dates shows that three cities installed meters for the first time in 1935, 19 in 1936, 26 in 1937, 36 in 1938, 53 in 1939, 81 in 1940, 110 in 1941, and 15 in the first month of 1942 (not counting the 12 cities that have made all arrangements for early installations).[2] More than one-third of the cities over 25,000 population are now using parking meters (see Table 1). Meters have been abandoned by 29 cities, four of which later reinstalled them.[3]

TABLE 1

NUMBER OF CITIES WITH PARKING METERS AND AVERAGE MONTHLY REVENUE PER METER, BY POPULATION GROUPS: FEBRUARY 1, 1942

Population Group	Total Cities in Group	Cities Having Meters		Number of Cities With Each Type of Meter				No. Cities With Some Penny Meters	Monthly Revenue October, 1941	
		No.	Per Cent	Automatic Only	Manual Only	Both	Type Not Reported		No. of Cities Reporting	Average Revenue Per Meter
Over 500,000	14	4	28.6	2	1	1	0	1	4	$8.29
250,000 to 500,000	23	12	52.2	9	3	0	0	1	11	8.44
100,000 to 250,000	55	35	63.6	16	12	7	0	7	33	6.45
50,000 to 100,000	107	41	38.3	22	13	5	1	7	39	6.10
25,000 to 50,000	213	64	30.0	28	34	2	0	8	54	6.20
10,000 to 25,000	665	103	15.5	61	39	2	1	14	91	4.88
5,000 to 10,000	965	61	6.3	28	32	1	0	41	38	4.77
Under 5,000	*	27	*	8	19	0	0	9	12	3.02
All cities	*	347	*	174	151	18	2	88	282	

*The Bureau of the Census classifies as urban places only those with more than 2,500 population, but there are several places with parking meter installations that fall outside of this classification. Therefore no "per cent of total" calculations have been made in this table for the smallest cities.

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[1] In addition to these 347 cities, 12 other cities reported that all arrangements have been made for installations in the very near future: Elgin and Sterling, Illinois; Haverhill, Massachusetts; Rolla, Missouri; Elizabeth, New Jersey; Lockport and Rensselaer, New York; Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Lorain, Ohio; McAllen, Texas; Rutland, Vermont; and Danville, Virginia.

[2] Four cities did not report the dates of their first installations.

[3] Cities in which parking meters have been removed are: Birmingham, Alabama (court decision); Tucson, Arizona; Bakersfield and Taft, California; Orlando and Starke, Florida; Danville and Freeport, Illinois; Shelbyville, Indiana; Sioux City, Iowa; Hutchinson, Kansas; Paducah, Kentucky; Shreveport, Louisiana (court decision); Highland Park and River Rouge, Michigan; Raleigh, North Carolina (court decision); Providence and Westerly, Rhode Island (court decision); Brownwood, Denton, Goose Creek, Odessa, and Port Arthur, Texas; Luray, Virginia; and Bremerton, Washington. Meters were removed but later reinstalled in Topeka, Kansas; Lubbock and Tyler, Texas; and Bristol, Virginia.

Two types of meters are in use. The automatic meter is activated by the falling coin alone; the manual meter requires the motorist to turn a handle or lever after depositing the coin. Half of the cities (174) have automatic meters only, 151 cities have manual meters only, and 18 cities have some of each. The majority of meters in use require a nickel coin, but an increasing number of cities are installing penny meters.

The last column in Table 1 summarizes the operating revenues per meter in 282 cities for the month of October, 1941. City officials were requested to report the total revenue before deducting any payment to meter companies, because many parking meter sales contracts provide for the payment to the manufacturer of a certain percentage of the gross revenue until the purchase price is paid. It will be noted that the average revenue per meter varies directly with the size of the city (except for cities from 25,000 to 50,000 population). There are probably several factors which contribute to this correlation between the size of the city and the average revenue per meter. Although the proportion of cities having some penny meters is not appreciably higher among the smaller cities, a larger proportion of the meters in the smaller cities are this type. It is probably true also (although no data on this point were collected) that the parking period permitted is longer and the average fee lower in the smaller cities than in the larger cities. Another contributing factor may be that in the smaller cities the motorist often has the alternative choice of parking on unrestricted streets within reasonable walking distance of the main business district.

There are eight companies still in the field of manufacturing or selling parking meters.[4] Several concerns were liquidated or consolidated during 1941, and one of the eight still operating reports that the manufacture of meters has been discontinued for the duration of the war.

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[4] The names and addresses of eight known manufacturers are: Apex Meters, Inc., University Building, Syracuse, New York; Dual Parking Meter Company, Commerce Exchange Building, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Duncan Meter Corporation (Miller meters), 1500 South Western Avenue, Chicago; O. D. Jennings and Company, 4309 West Lake Street, Chicago; Karpark Corporation, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City; Michaels Art Bronze Company (Mi-Co meters) 231 Court Avenue, Covington, Kentucky; M. H. Rhodes, Inc. (Mark-Time meters), 30 Bartholomew Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut; and Standard Meter Corporation, 125 Trumbull Street, Hartford, Connecticut. Three companies which did not respond to requests for information are: American Traffic Regulating Company, 240 South Williams, Dayton, Ohio; Trafico Parking Meter Company, Box 1899, Miami, Florida; and Jones Parking Meter Company, 501 First National Bank Building, Baltimore, Maryland. A new concern is International Meters, Inc., 41 East 42 Street, New York.

TABLE XVI

PARKING METER DATA FOR 347 CITIES: FEBRUARY, 1942

Information in this table was supplied to the YEAR BOOK by municipal officials in February, 1942, except for a few cities which failed to respond and for which information supplied by parking meter manufacturers is given; information so supplied is indicated by a section mark (§). This table therefore contains the name of every municipality which was known to have parking meters in operation on February 1, 1942. Under "Number of Meters," "Automatic" are meters activated by the falling coin alone, "Manual" are meters activated by the manual movement of a handle or lever; the sum of these two columns gives the total number of meters. The number of the total taking pennies is shown under "Number of Total Taking Pennies;" all reported in this latter column take pennies and nickels, except those followed by a double dagger (‡) which take only pennies. Most meters which do not take pennies take only nickels, but there are types which take dimes and/or quarters and types which permit free time. The amount of time allowed by meters varies even within one city with type and location of meters and with the value of the coin deposited (see preceding discussion). Under "Revenue for October, 1941" is shown the total number of meters then operating and the corresponding revenue before deducting any payment to meter companies, as reported by city officials. "New" in this column indicates that the meters were not operating during all or part of October. A dagger (†) indicates 1941 information. Leaders (....) indicate information unknown. An asterisk (*) refers to footnotes at the end of the table.

CODE FOR "MAKE OF METER INSTALLED:"

A—American Traffic Regulating Company
C—Michaels Art Bronze Company (Mi-Co)
D—Dual Parking Meter Company
K—Karpark Corporation
M—Duncan Meter Corporation (Miller)
N—National Park-O-Graf Corporation
O—Trafico Parking Meter Company
P—Parkrite Corporation
S—Standard Meter Corporation
T—M. H. Rhodes, Inc. (Mark-Time)
X—Apex Meters, Inc.

City and 1940 Population	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		Number of Total Taking Pennies	Make of Meters Installed	Revenue for October, 1941	
		Automatic	Manual			No. of Meters Operating	Amount
Over 500,000							
Buffalo, N. Y. 576	39	300	600	None	TKD	1,019	$11,375
Cleveland, Ohio 878	40	3,679	None	204‡	D	3,150	25,939
Pittsburgh, Pa. 672	39	None	1,420	1,420	C	1,375	8,308
Washington, D. C. 663	38	300	None	None	K	280	2,633
250,000 to 500,000							
Cincinnati, Ohio 456	41	1,083	None	None	K	1,083	8,904
Columbus, Ohio 306	41	None	1,006	None	T	1,007	8,808
Dallas, Tex. 295	35	1,525	None	None	D	1,393	13,931
Denver, Colo. 322	41	None	3,092	3,092	T	2,188	23,188
Houston, Tex. 385	36	None	3,439	None	P	3,649	22,494
Kansas City, Mo. 399	36	1,000	None	None	D	1,000	5,893
Memphis, Tenn. 293	41	[illegible]	None	65‡	D	[illegible]	[illegible]

City and 1940 Population	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		Number of Total Taking Pennies	Make of Meters Installed	Revenue for October, 1941	
		Automatic	Manual			No. of Meters Operating	Amount
50,000 to 100,000—continued							
Chester, Pa. 59	39	None	580	505	M	593	$3,912
Columbia, S. C. 62	40	386	None	197	K	386	3,373
Columbus, Ga. 53	41	None	920	920	MC	334	3,062
Corpus Christi, Tex. 57	36	...	...	None	KDPT	701	4,898
Decatur, Ill. 59	39	503	None	503*	D	503	3,641
El Paso, Tex. 97	36	625	None	None	D	619	4,206
Galveston, Tex. 61	39	1,282	None	None	KD	1,283	4,635
Harrisburg, Pa. 84	38	840	10	80‡	CKD	800	6,000
Highland Park, Mich. 51	40	390	None	390	K	390	2,579
Huntington, W. Va. 79	39	None	1,200	1,200	M	1,150	7,327
Irvington, N. J. 55	40	None	325	None	T	325	1,432
Jackson, Miss. 62	41	571	None	15‡	D	571	4,880

Minneapolis, Minn. 492	40	1,500	None	None	D	1,100	12,046
Portland, Ore. 305	38	2,090	None	None	KD	1,817	17,369
San Antonio, Tex. 254	36	1,500	None	None	D	1,361	11,028
Seattle, Wash. 368	42	900	None	None	D	New	New
Toledo, Ohio 282	36	1,282	None	None	D	1,250	11,430

100,000 to 250,000

Akron, Ohio 245	40	1,100	None	None	D	1,100	9,595
Albany, N. Y. 131	41	918	None	None	S	918	5,743
Bridgeport, Conn. 147	41	100	100	150	KC	200	2,260
Canton, Ohio 108	41	612	None	612	D	600	5,294
Chattanooga, Tenn. 128	39	765	None	...	D	765	6,891
Dayton, Ohio 211	39	137	None	None	A	137	1,298
Duluth, Minn. 101	38	90	409	None	DN	499	2,198
Flint, Mich. 152	39	690	None	None	K	684	5,083
Fort Worth, Tex. 178	36	1,876	None	None	D	1,876	11,992
Grand Rapids, Mich. 164	38	None	960	None	N	960	6,188
Hartford, Conn. 166	41	None	1,321	1,137‡	ST	1,321	5,447
Jacksonville, Fla. 173	41	840§	500§	...	T	New	New
Knoxville, Tenn. 112	37	899	None	49‡	D	733	3,125
Long Beach, Calif. 164	36	880	None	None	D	880	5,826
Miami, Fla. 172	36	None	1,050	None	O	926	5,749
Nashville, Tenn. 167	37	899	None	49‡	D	733	3,124
New Haven, Conn. 161	39	None	1,621	1,207‡	TC	1,621	6,839
Norfolk, Va. 144	37	542	None	None	D	543	4,985
OklahomaCity, Okla. 204	35	1,010	None	None	D	623	5,842
Omaha, Neb. 224	37	None	1,126	12‡	N	1,126	6,822
Paterson, N. J. 140	38	650	750	None	KT	1,400	6,623
Peoria, Ill. 105	41	None	684	684*	T	684	5,641
Richmond, Va. 193	39	800	None	None	D*	800	5,712
Salt Lake City, Utah 150	39	None	1,906	1,906	M	1,906	13,773
San Diego, Calif. 203	40	576	512	1,008	KMDT	1,083	8,897*
Scranton, Pa. 140	38	None	1,200	300	MNS	1,200	4,124
Spokane, Wash. 122	42	None	1,200§	...	C	...	...
Syracuse, N. Y. 206	40	None	1,200	1,200‡	T	1,195	3,545
Tacoma, Wash. 109	41	None	1,200	None	T	1,200	8,332*
Tampa, Fla. 108	41	289	306	289	DN	595	5,499
Tulsa, Okla. 142	41	None	485	451	D	200	2,524
Utica, N. Y. 101	40	1,400	None	1,400	K	1,350	8,662
Wilmington, Del. 113	37	443	None	None	D	319	3,238
Yonkers, N. Y. 143	41	700	430	1,130	K	459	3,055
Youngstown, Ohio 168	38	800	None	None	D	800	5,999

50,000 to 100,000

Amarillo, Tex. 52	42	722	None	722	K	New	New
Atlantic City, N. J. 64	37	545	736	376	DM	1,281	3,168
Austin, Tex. 88	37	None	745	None	P	744	5,310
Charleston, W. Va. 68	39	650	None	650	K	650	5,000
Lansing, Mich. 79	41	616	None	616	D	616	6,043
Lincoln, Neb. 82	40	None	630	630*	M	630	4,558
McKeesport, Pa. 55	39	587†	None†	None†	D	587†	3,000†
Madison, Wis. 67	41	988	None	641	D	988	4,681
Mobile, Ala. 79	36	60	None	None	P	60	642
Mount Vernon, N. Y. 67	40	None	605	605	T	605	3,989
New Rochelle, N. Y. 58	41	218	586	553	CSD	804	3,907
Passaic, N. J. 61	37	None	1,140	None	T	1,140	4,007
Phoenix, Ariz. 65	37	985	None	68	TK	985	6,569
Pontiac, Mich. 67	39	471	None	None	D	471	4,846
Portsmouth, Va. 51	40	200	None	None	D	200	2,037
Roanoke, Va. 69	38	280	100	None	TK	380	2,852
Saginaw, Mich. 83	40	None	495	495	C	495	4,540
St. Petersburg, Fla. 61	36	200	470	470	MD	670	4,264*
Schenectady, N. Y. 88	41	910	None	910	K	690	5,944
Springfield, Ill. 76	41	550	None	550	D	New	New
Springfield, Mo. 61	40	1,005	None	1,005	D	1,010	4,111
Topeka, Kan. 68	36	384	None	43‡	D	384	2,108
Troy, N. Y. 70	40	1,398	None	898	K	1,398	2 632
Upper Darby tp, Pa. 57	39	None	400	400	M	400	3,500
Waco, Tex. 56	36	None	474	None	P	462	2,668
Waterbury, Conn. 99	40	None	1,033	899‡	T	1,033	3,736
Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 86	37	None	714	None	T	714	4,522
York, Pa. 57	40	207	None	None	D	207	4,000

25,000 to 50,000

Abilene, Tex. 27	37	440†	None†	None†	D	440†	1,800†
Alexandria, Va. 34	40	290	None	290	DK	290	2,472
Aliquippa, Pa. 27	41	243	None	243	M	243	...
Alton, Ill. 31	41	None	400	...	T	...	...
Amsterdam, N. Y. 33	41	None	257	257*	...	257	2,000
Anderson, Ind. 42	38	371	None	14‡	D	371	1,687
Auburn, N. Y. 36	38	None§	456§	...	T	456	2,145
Bloomington, Ill. 33	40	None	300	200	M	300	2,360
Boise, Idaho 26	40	574	None	574	D	574	3,550
Clarksburg, W. Va. 31	37	None	200	None	N	200	1,083
Cumberland, Md. 39	36	None	270	None	TN	245	1,668
Easton, Pa. 34	41	None	374	374	T	374	3,200*
Eau Claire, Wis. 31	41	None	340	340	M	340	2,484
Elmira, N. Y. 45	40	None	305	305	PD	305	2,563
Enid, Okla. 28	41	202	None	None	D	75	175*
Fargo, N. D. 33	41	407	None	407	N	New	New
Galesburg, Ill. 29	41	380§	None§	...	D	...	...
Hackensack, N. J. 26	38	None	379	None	KT	379	3,190
Hagerstown, Md. 32	37	None	170	170	M	170	1,537
Hamtramck, Mich. 50	39	None	461	461	T	431	2,699
Hazleton, Pa. 38	40	None	300	None	C	300	1,325
Jamestown, N. Y. 43	40	450	None	450	DK	450	2,510

TABLE XVI.—PARKING METER DATA FOR ALL CITIES—Continued

City and 1940 Population	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		Number of Total Taking Pennies	Make of Meters Installed	Revenue for October, 1941	
		Automatic	Manual			No. of Meters Operating	Amount
25,000 to 50,000—continued							
Joplin, Mo. 37	41	645	None	645	K	645	$3,331*
Kokomo, Ind. 34	39	None	289	289	C	289	2,944
Lafayette, Ind. 29	41	31	None	31	D	31	309
Lubbock, Tex. 32	37	610	None	None	D	610	2,491
Lynchburg, Va. 45	39	197	None	None	D	197	2,116
Mansfield, Ohio 37	40	None	414	414	C	414	4,200
Marion, Ind. 27	40	206	None	206	D	206	1,657
Marion, Ohio 31	40	103	None	None	D	103	1,023
Miami Beach, Fla. 28	39	None	138	None	T	138	1,072*
Middletown, Conn. 26	40	232†	227†	459‡†	K	459†	1,141†
Middletown, Ohio 31	41	297	None	105*	K	297	1,577
Montclair, N. J. 40	37	None	295	None	TN	295	1,088
Muncie, Ind. 50	38	None	372	152	M	366	2,595
Muskegon, Mich. 48	42	None	350§	...	C	New	New
Muskogee, Okla. 32	42	None	506	506*	T	New	New
New Albany, Ind. 25	41	None	350	350	C	350	2,051*
New Brunswick, N. J. 33	40	None	885	None	T	885	5,258
New Castle, Pa. 48	37	None	380	None	T	380	2,000
New London, Conn. 30	41	None	530	361‡	T	517*	1,789
Newport News, Va. 37	40	157	None	None	D	157	1,634
Norristown, Pa. 38	40	664	None	522	D	664	4,183
Ogden, Utah 44	40	None	610	610	M	610	3,716
Perth Amboy, N. J. 41	41	1,000	None	1,000	K	1,000	3,066*
Petersburg, Va. 31	38	None	147	100	TM	147	1,354
Poughkeepsie, N. Y. 40	39	None	412	67	T	412	2,773
Raleigh, N. C. 47	41	None	388	388	T	388	2,964
San Angelo, Tex. 26	41	594	None	None	K	594	3,153
Santa Ana, Calif. 32	42	None	1,050	1,050	M	New	New
Sharon, Pa. 26	37	237	None	None	D	237	1,619
Spartanburg, S. C. 32	42	200§	None	...	D	New	New
Stamford, Conn. 48	40	None	590	590*	M	65	602
Tyler, Tex. 28	36	359	None	None	D	359	2,242
Warren, Ohio 43	41	None	407	407	M	407	4,039
Watertown, N. Y. 33	37	None	430	200	CP	430	4,295
Waukegan, Ill. 34	42	None	319	319	M	New	New
West Palm Beach, Fla. 34	39	451*	None	None	D	320	2,059
White Plains, N. Y. 40	38	None	953	None	T	524	5,166
Wichita Falls, Tex. 45	36	675	450	None	DP	1,125	4,467
Wilkinsburg, Pa. 30	40	365	None	365	D	365	1,866
Williamsport, Pa. 44	41	366	None	366	D	366	

City and 1940 Population	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		Number of Total Taking Pennies	Make of Meters Installed	Revenue for October, 1941	
		Automatic	Manual			No. of Meters Operating	Amount
10,000 to 25,000—continued							
Independence, Mo. 16	41	None	100	None	T	100	...
Indiana, Pa. 10	40	217	None	217	D	217	$1,647
Ithaca, N. Y. 20	40	350	None	320	D	330	2,817
Janesville, Wis. 23	41	396	None	396*	D	New	New
Jeannette, Pa. 16	39	None	265	265	M	265	940
Jefferson City, Mo. 24	40	152	None	20‡	D	158	800
Lancaster, Ohio 22	41	240	None	240	D	New	New
Laramie, Wyo. 11	41	285	None	285	M	285	748
Latrobe, Pa. 11	40	None†	240†	240†	M	240†	1,300†
Lawton, Okla. 18	40	583	None	583	D	583	1,994
Leavenworth, Kan. 19	39	144	None	20‡	D	144	469
Lewiston, Idaho 11	40	None	165	165	M	165	1,200
Lewistown, Pa. 13	38	225†	None†	None†	D	225†	917†
Lock Haven, Pa. 11	40	116	None	116	D	116	720
Manhattan, Kan. 12	42	106§	None	...	D	...	...
Martinsburg, W. Va. 15	40	None	298	298	M	298	1,162
Martinsville, Va. 10	41	None	100	100	M	100	851
Meadville, Pa. 19	36	142	None	None	D	142	1,110
Middletown, N. Y. 22	41	300	None	250	K	300	1,685
Monroe, Mich. 18	37	None	334	334*	M	334	2,043
Morgantown, W. Va. 17	40	None	261	261	C	261	2,195
Mount Vernon, Ill. 15	39	287	None	None	D	187	1,121
New Castle, Ind. 17	38	None	225	225	T	225	1,014
New Kensington, Pa. 24	39	None	500	500	M	500	2,800
Norwich, Conn. 24	40	None	350	250‡	T	350	1,098
Oil City, Pa. 20	37	None	295	None	S	295	1,136
Olean, N. Y. 22	40	347	None	347	K	347	1,849
Olympia, Wash. 13	41	437	None	429	D	434	2,783
Oneida, N. Y. 10	40	300	None	300‡	T	300	447
Oneonta, N. Y. 12	38	125	100	125	PD	225	1,019
Oswego, N. Y. 22	41	None	401	401‡	X	401	452
Painesville, Ohio 12	40	93	None	None	D	94	805
Paris, Tex. 19	41	60	None	60	D	60	436*
Parsons, Kan. 14	42	174§	None	...	D	...	...
Peekskill, N. Y. 17	39	338	None	None	S	338	1,204
Pittston, Pa. 18	37	200	None	None	S	200	329
Plymouth, Pa. 16	40	300	None	300	M	300	357
Pocatello, Idaho 18	37	None	175	175	M	175	959
Ponca City, Okla. 17	36	32	None	None	D	32	122
Pottstown, Pa. 20	41	None	249	249	T	249	1,656

Wilmington, N. C. 33	41	400	None	400*	D	400	3,000*
Zanesville, Ohio 38	39	466	None	None	D	437	3,410
10,000 to 25,000							
Alliance, Ohio 22	40	210†	None†	210†	D	...	...
Annapolis, Md. 13	39	7	None	7	C	7	14
Asbury Park, N. J. 15	40	None	315	250	M	1,350	2,644
Ashland, Ohio 12	41	140	None	140	K	139	3,088
Astoria, Ore. 10	40	360	None	360	D	355	1,900
Atchison, Kan. 13	41	34	None	28‡	D	34	44
Bartlesville, Okla. 16	40	50	None	None	D	50	146
Batavia, N. Y. 17	41	360	None	360	D	...	...
Beckley, W. Va. 13	38	None	254	None	M	...	...
Bluefield, W. Va. 21	37	None	275	None	N	275	1,795
Braddock, Pa. 18	38	None	240	240	M	240	1,168
Brownwood, Tex. 13	41	400§	None	...	K	...	...
Butler, Pa. 24	38	331	None	None	D	331	1,757
Cambridge, Md. 10	39	None	230	230	M	230	865
Cambridge, Ohio 15	40	345	None	300	D	345	2,069
Carbondale, Pa. 19	40	298	None	None	N	298	...
Carlisle, Pa. 14	40	None	262	262	M	262	1,785
Carnegie, Pa. 13	37	None	150	None	N	150	165
Carthage, Mo. 11	41	45	None	45	D	45	189
Chambersburg, Pa. 15	39	200	None	200	D	200	1,477
Charlottesville, Va. 19	38	103	None	None	D	103	810
Clearwater, Fla. 10	36	25	None	None	D	25	134
Cohoes, N. Y. 22	41	411	None	411	K	411	1,483
Columbia, Mo. 18	41	231	None	231	D	231	1,233*
Coraopolis, Pa. 11	41	None	150	150	M	102	574
Corsicana, Tex. 15	41	348	None	348	D	240	756
Danbury, Conn. 22	40	None	475	475	M	475	3,352
Darby, Pa. 10	40	None	200	200	M	200	788
Denison, Tex. 16	41	343	None	343	D	187	699
Dunkirk, N. Y. 18	41	None	230	230	T	230	892
Elwood, Ind. 11	39	178†	None†	178†	D	176†	537†
Endicott, N. Y. 18	41	None	260	260	M	260	1,535
Eugene, Ore. 21	39	116	144	260	DM	260	1,909
Fairmont, W. Va. 23	37	None	255	2‡	T	255	1,033
Fort Myers, Fla. 11	40	200	None	200	D	197	650
Frederick, Md. 16	40	None	358	358	C	318	2,339
Fredericksburg, Va. 10	39	151	None	151	D	151	883
Freeport, Ill. 22	41	None	250	250	M	250	1,653
Fulton, N. Y. 13	41	None	293	293‡	X	New	New
Geneva, N. Y. 16	39	None	328	328	M	328	2,232
Glens Falls, N. Y. 19	38	None	340	None	MT	340	1,271
Greensburg, Pa. 17	38	325	None	325	M	325	2,325
Hanover, Pa. 13	41	223	None	223	D	223	1,633
Hot Springs, Ark. 21	37	None	241	None	C	200	891
Hudson, N. Y. 12	41	166	None	166	K	166	853
Salisbury, Md. 13	38	142	None	None	D	142	2,816
Sarasota, Fla. 11	42	155	None	155	N	New	New
Sault Ste Marie, Mich. 16	41	None	192	192	M	192	918
Sedalia, Mo. 20	41	275	None	275*	D	275	750
Shawnee, Okla. 22	40	72	None	72	D	72	308
Shenandoah, Pa. 20	38	329	None	None	D	329	600
Sherman, Tex. 17	41	164	None	164	D	164	436
South Orange, N. J. 14	41	None	270	270	M	270	817*
South St. Paul, Minn. 12	40	None	225	225	M	225	615
Staunton, Va. 13	39	106	None	None	K	106	620
Suffolk, Va. 11	42	149	None	149	D	New	New
Swissvale, Pa. 16	41	None	150	150	M	150	637
Texarkana, Tex. 17	41	426	None	426	D	426	1,832*
Uniontown, Pa. 22	37	489	None	None	D	489	2,210
Warren, Pa. 15	39	167	None	167	D	167	1,030
Waynesboro, Pa. 10	38	None	226	226*	M	226	1,213
Winona, Minn. 22	41	None	318	318	M	318	1,200
Wooster, Ohio 12	41	100	None	100	D	100	592
Under 10,000							
Barnesboro, Pa. 4	40	102	None	102	D	102	471
Bellefonte, Pa. 5	41	None	250	250	C	160	531
Benton, Ill. 7	40	95	None	None	D	95	...
Bradenton, Fla. 7	38	22	None	22	N	22	76
Bristol, Va. 9	38	118	None	118	D	118	516
Bronxville, N. Y. 7	40	269	None	269	K	269	1,241
Brookville, Pa. 4	40	None	210	210	M	210	833
Brownsville, Pa. 8	41	236	None	217*	D	New	New
Buckhannon, W. Va. 4	38	None	160	160	T	160	400
Canandaigua, N. Y. 8	40	None	218	218	M	218	1,098
Charlestown, W. Va. 3	41	None	100§	...	M	...	...
Clendenin, W. Va. 1	41	None	50§	...	M	...	...
Clifton Forge, Va. 6	41	None	128	128	C	128	526
Corry, Pa. 7	40	None	110	110	M	110	652
Crisfield, Md. 4	41	None	86§	...	T	...	...
Culpeper, Va. 2	39	17	None	None	D	17	79
Easton, Md. 5	41	16	None	None	D	16	88
East Pittsburgh, Pa. 6	39	None	219	219	M	200	400
Ebensburg, Pa. 4	38	None	160	None	T	160	500
Elizabethton, Tenn. 8	41	280	None	...	D	280	1,290
Elkins, W. Va. 8	38	None	160	None	T	160	500
Etna, Pa. 7	41	None	250	250*	T	175	510
Everett, Pa. 2	40	None	112§	...	C	...	...
Frostburg, Md. 8	39	None	170†	...	...	...	...
Grafton, W. Va. 7	38	None	115†	...	...	...	...
Greeneville, Tenn. 7	41	None	175	175	M	175	...
Greenville, Pa. 8	38	100	None	None	D	100	518
Grove City, Pa. 6	41	None	143	143	M	143	955
Hampton, Va. 6	42	175	None	None	D	New	New

Table XVI.—Parking Meter Data for All Cities—Continued

City and 1940 Population	Year First Installed	Number of Meters		Number of Total Taking Pennies	Make of Meters Installed	Revenue for October, 1941	
		Automatic	Manual			No. of Meters Operating	Amount
Under 10,000—continued							
Harrisonburg, Va. 9	39	133	None	133	K	133	$767
Hinton, W. Va. 6	40	175	None	...	...	...	...
Honesdale, Pa. 6	41	None	188§	...	M	...	...
Irwin, Pa. 3	39	None	120	120	M	120	560
Kane, Pa. 6	42	100	None	100	D	New	New
Kittanning, Pa. 8	40	None	292	292	M	292	1,800
Lehighton, Pa. 7	41	37	None	37	T	37	56
Lexington, Va. 4	41	None	116	116	C	116	737
Logan, W. Va. 5	39	None	150†	...	...	...	...
Lonaconing, Md. 2	41	None	75§	...	C	...	...
McConnellsburg, Pa. 1	40	None	75†	...	...	...	...
McKinney, Tex. 9	41	140§	None	...	D	...	...
Macomb, Ill. 9	41	None	130	130	M	130	1,417*
Malone, N. Y. 9	40	None	235	235‡	T	235	370
Mannington, W. Va. 3	40	None	30†	...	...	...	...
Marcus Hook, Pa. 4	38	153	None	None	D	153	243
Marion, Ill. 9	39	121	None	8‡	D	121	752
Miami, Okla. 8	42	38	None	38	D	New	New
Mineral Wells, Tex. 6	41	71	None	None	D	71	143
Montgomery, W. Va. 3	40	None	220†	...	...	...	...
Morristown, Tenn. 8	41	None	250	250	M	250	859
Mount Hope, W. Va. 2	40	None	67	67	M	67	127
Mullens, W. Va. 3	38	None	126§	...	M	...	...
Nevada, Mo. 8	..	175	...	...	D	...	...
Nyack, N. Y. 5	39	142	None	142	D	142	751
Oak Hill, W. Va. 9	41	162	None	162	M	162	...
Penn Yan, N. Y. 5	39	None	140	140	M	140	740
Piedmont, W. Va. 3	41	None	118	118	C	118	425
Pitcairn, Pa. 6	41	None	57	57	M	57	275
Point Pleasant, W. Va. 4	..	150§	...	...	D	...	...
Portage, Pa. 4	40	None	130†	...	...	...	...
Punxsutawney, Pa. 9	41	None	77	77	M	77	602
Radford, Va. 7	41	155†	None	...	...	...	...
Ravenna, Ohio 9	41	None	228	228	C	228	2,184
Renton, Wash. 4	..	290§	...	...	D	...	...
Ridgway, Pa. 6	40	None	155	155	M	155	359
Rochester, Pa. 7	40	147†	None	...	...	...	...
Salem, W. Va. 3	41	45	None	45	C	New	New
Scottdale, Pa. 6	40	125	None	125	D	125	$ 355
Seaford, Del. 3	..	75†	None	...	...	...	...
Seneca Falls, N. Y. 6	41	210	None	210	D	210	1,000
Sewickley, Pa. 6	41	None	135	135	M	135	414
Shippensburg, Pa. 5	41	158	None	158	N	158	...
Somerset, Pa. 5	40	None	178	178	M	178	1,018
Spring Valley, N. Y. 4	41	None	129	None	S	129	222
State College, Pa. 6	39	71	96	167	TD	167	801
Stroudsburg, Pa. 6	39	None	310	310	M	310	1,209
Titusville, Pa. 8	41	None	163	163	M	163	1,024
Troy, Ohio 9	41	25	None	25	K	New	New
Turtle Creek, Pa. 9	39	None	264§	...	M	...	...
Tyrone, Pa. 9	39	114	None	114	D	114	169
Welch, W. Va. 6	39	None	171	171	M	144	1,357
Wellsburg, W. Va. 6	39	...	125†	...	...	...	...
Wellsville, N. Y. 6	41	None	219	219	C	New	New
Westernport, Md. 4	41	None	61	61	C	61	173
Weston, W. Va. 8	39	126	None	None	D	126	534
Williamson, W. Va. 8	40	None	350§	...	M	...	...
Willoughby, Ohio 4	40	73§	None	...	D	...	...
Woodbury, N. J. 8	42	None	131§	131	C	New	New

The number of meters followed by asterisk in column "Number of Total Taking Pennies" includes some meters that take pennies only, as follows: Amsterdam, 6; Brownsville, 3; Decatur, 35; Janesville, 9; Johnstown, 13; Lincoln, 30; Middletown, 48; Monroe, 9; Muskogee, 6; Peoria, 20; Sedalia, 11; Stamford, 16; Waynesboro, 10; Wilmington, 25. ¶ Cities reporting revenue for a recent month other than October are: Columbia; Easton; Enid (one-half month); Joplin; Macomb (three months); New Albany; Paris; Perth Amboy (one-half month); St. Petersburg; San Diego; South Orange; Tacoma; Texarkana (one-half month); Wilmington. ¶ MIAMI BEACH: Meters are operated only during winter season. NEW LONDON: 204 meters in operation on October 1, 517 at end. WEST PALM BEACH: 300 meters in operation in summer, 451 in winter. RICHMOND: Some meters were secured from Jones Parking Meter Company.

Professional Organization: Traffic Safety

International Association of Chiefs of Police—Safety Division

During the past six years the Safety Division has reorganized traffic control activities and installed accident prevention bureaus in 28 municipal police departments and two state police agencies. This work includes the selection and training of personnel for the various traffic division units, including accident investigation, accident record maintenance and analysis, selective enforcement, and allied functions. In addition, preliminary surveys of police procedures and techniques have been made in 12 municipal and four state police departments.

Three regional and state traffic officers' training schools, attended by 135 men, were conducted with Safety Division assistance in 1941. They were held at the University of California at Berkeley, the University of Tennessee, and Pennsylvania State College. The Safety Division also cooperates each year with the Northwestern University Traffic Institute in conducting its traffic police training program. This program includes four short courses and a course lasting the full academic year.

During 1941 the Safety Division cooperated with the War Department in conducting an intensive study of military traffic control, doctrine, and technique. The study culminated in a 144-page report analyzing military traffic problems and setting forth recommendations dealing with control procedures. An Emergency Traffic Law Enforcement Program, designed for use in handling day-to-day traffic, was inaugurated by the IACP, 10 other national organizations, and the Office of the Provost Marshal General, War Department. Following the declaration of war, the emergency program was supplemented by a War Traffic Control Program, designed for use during blackouts, air raids, civilian evacuations, and disasters. The latter program was developed by the IACP in collaboration with the Office of Civilian Defense.

In 1941 the Safety Division cooperated with the National Highway Traffic Advisory Committee to the War Department, the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement, the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Statistics, the Institute of Traffic Engineers, and pertinent committees of the National Safety Council.—Lieut. F. M. Kreml, director, Safety Division, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Sources of Information: Traffic Safety

Sources of Statistics: Traffic

Accident Facts. An annual statistical summary issued by National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 50 cents.

National Safety Council. Public Safety Magazine. Monthly. Contains list of reporting cities showing number of fatalities in each for current year to date and for past year.

United States Bureau of the Census. Weekly Accident Bulletin. (Also annual summary.) Washington, D. C. Deaths from motor vehicle accidents in 131 large cities.

Selected Standard References: Traffic

Accident Investigation Manual. Northwestern University Traffic Institute, Evanston, Illinois. 1940. 231pp. $1.50.

Educating the Public for Traffic Safety. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1939. 24pp. Free.

Enforcement for Traffic Safety. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1938. 47pp. Free.

Engineering for Traffic Safety. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. Free.

Manual of Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways. National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, Public Roads Administration, Washington, D. C. 1937. 166pp.

Model Traffic Ordinance. National Conference on Street and Highway Safety, United States Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C. 1934. 31pp.

Parking Problem in Central Business Districts: With Special Reference to Off-Street Parking. By Orin F. Nolting and Paul Oppermann. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1938. 28pp. $1.

Traffic Engineering and the Police. By Franklin M. Kreml and Harold Hammond. National Conservation Bureau, New York, and Safety Division of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1938. 92pp. Free to public officials; 50 cents to others.

New Books and Pamphlets: Traffic

Accident Facts. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1941. 112pp. 50 cents.

(1) Bicycle Control in Metropolitan Cities. 14pp. (2) Parking Meters; With Special Reference to Their Operation in Three Oregon Cities. 16pp. (3) Regulation of Taxicab Parking in Twenty-Two Cities. 6pp. Bureau of Municipal Research and Service and the League of Oregon Cities, University of Oregon, Eugene. 1941.

Collision-Accident Diagrams. American Transit Association, 292 Madison Avenue, New York. 1940. 37pp.

(1) Emergency Traffic Law Enforcement Program. 10pp. (2) Proceedings of Emergency Traffic Law Enforcement Conference. 15pp. International Association of Chiefs of Police, 918 F Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1941.

Financial Responsibility in Motor Accidents. Research Department, Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield. 1941. 37pp.

Motor Vehicle Inspection Manual. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators and National Conservation Bureau. National Conservation Bureau, 60 John Street, New York. 1940. 123pp. 50 cents.

National Safety Council Publications (20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago): (1) Commercial Vehicle Safety in the Traffic Accident Emergency. 1942. 11pp. 3 cents. (2) Engineering in the Traffic Accident Emergency. 1942. 11pp. 3 cents. (3) Enlist for Safety: A Program of Practical Measures for Meeting the National Accident Emergency. 1941. 26pp. 10 cents. (4) Intoxication and the Traffic Accident Emergency. 1942. 11pp. 3 cents. (5) Protecting the Pedestrian in the Traffic Accident Emergency. 1942. 11pp. 3 cents. (6) Public Safety Education for the Traffic Accident Emergency. 1941. 11pp. 3 cents. (7) Report of Committee on Tests for Intoxication. 1941. 11pp. 25 cents. (8) Safe on Foot. 1942. 63pp. 25 cents. (9) Selective Education. 1942. 15pp. 3 cents. (10) Tests for Intoxication. 1942. 9pp. 3 cents. (11) The Traffic Court in the Traffic Accident Emergency. 1942. 10pp. 3 cents. (12) Transactions of the 30th National Safety Congress. Vol. II. 1941. 231pp. 75 cents to members; $1.50 to nonmembers. (13) Trying Traffic Cases. 1942. 15pp. 3 cents. (14) Winter Driving in the Traffic Accident Emergency. 1942. 11pp. 3 cents. (15) Winter Traffic Safety. 1941. 22pp. 25 cents.

1940 Proceedings of the Institute of Traffic Engineers. Eleventh Annual Meeting, October 5-8, 1940. Office of the Secretary, 60 John Street, New York. 1940. 170pp. $1.

Parking and Garaging. By C. T. McGavin. American Institute of Steel Construction, 101 Park Avenue, New York. 1941. 11pp.

Parking Facilities and Legal Aspects of City-Operated Parking Lots. Two articles in *Public Roads* for July, 1941. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 10 cents.

Parking Meters in Tennessee. By Kenneth O.

Warner. Governmental Reference Service, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. 1942. 22pp.

PERIODIC INSPECTION OF MOTOR VEHICLES. Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield. 1942. 24pp.

PRIORITY FOR TRAFFIC SAFETY. Automotive Safety Foundation, Tower Building, Washington, D.C. 1941. 56pp.

PUBLIC SAFETY. Franklin M. Kreml and others. Bobbs-Merrill Company, 724 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis. 1940. 332pp. 84 cents.

(1) REPORT OF PARKING METER INQUIRY IN 100 CITIES. 4pp. (2) TRAFFIC SAFETY SURVEY, NEWBURGH, NEW YORK. 32pp. National Conservation Bureau, 60 John Street, New York. 1941.

REPORT OF TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION SURVEY. Citizens Transportation Survey Committee and Haynes Foundation, 324 Hellman Building, Los Angeles. 1940. 100pp.

SPEED REGULATION. National Safety Council, 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago. 1941. 63pp. 25 cents.

SPEED REGULATION AND CONTROL ON RURAL HIGHWAYS. By Raymond G. Paustian. Highway Research Board, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 1940. 87pp.

STATE AND PROVINCIAL POLICE. By David G. Monroe. State and Provincial Section, International Association of Chiefs of Police and Traffic Institute of Northwestern University, 1827 Orrington Avenue, Evanston, Illinois. 1941. 251pp. $2.50.

SURVEY OF PARKING PRACTICES IN WICHITA, KANSAS. Wichita Police Department, Wichita, Kansas. 1940. Unpaged.

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS AND CONGESTION. By Maxwell Halsey. John Wiley & Sons, 440 Fourth Avenue, New York. 1941. 408pp. $4.

TRAFFIC COURTS. By the National Committee on Traffic Law Enforcement, American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1940. 65pp.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING HANDBOOK. By Harold F. Hammond and Leslie J. Sorenson. National Conservation Bureau and Institute of Traffic Engineers, 60 John Street, New York. 1941. 319pp. $3.25.

TRAFFIC SURVEY IN MORGANTOWN, WEST VIRGINIA. By W. S. Downs. City Manager, Morgantown, West Virginia. 1941. 40pp.

WRECKORD. The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut. 1942. 36pp.

Selected Periodicals: Traffic

NEWS BULLETIN. American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators, 840 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

PUBLIC ROADS. Public Roads Administration, Federal Works Agency. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $1.

PUBLIC SAFETY. National Safety Council, Inc., 20 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois. $3.

TRAFFIC ENGINEERING. Institute of Traffic Engineers, 60 John Street, New York.

Parks and Recreation

Developments in 1941

By Weaver W. Pangburn

Field Representative, National Recreation Association, New York

In general, recreation and park departments enjoyed a moderate, healthy expansion during the year in spite of the restrictions imposed by a drastic decrease of assistance from the Work Projects Administration and the loss of some of their best workers. Many departments gave special service to men in uniform and to civilian employees in defense industries.

Defense Recreation. It is apparent now that defense recreation includes service to men in uniform, to civilians engaged in defense industries, and to the general civilian population. The lesson of English experience in this war is that all three groups require recreation in order that they may adequately play their part in an all-out national effort for victory. To reduce greatly or to abandon recreation service would be folly, although important adjustments and adaptations must be made. Recreation for soldiers and sailors within the camps is very wisely being handled directly by military and naval authorities, who have expanded their facilities for the purpose. The Navy has commissioned a number of the abler city recreation executives and supervisors to take charge of activities.

Recreational services related to defense outside camps are coordinated by representatives of the Federal Security Agency, which has drawn heavily from among city recreation executives for its personnel. These coordinators are expected to bring unity among the numerous public and private agencies which seek to organize hospitality and social and recreational activities for men in uniform and workers in defense industries.

Recreation and park departments located in communities visited by large numbers of service men or having defense industries were most active during the year in the following types of service: lending athletic equipment and athletic personnel to morale officers or other officials in camps; providing new club centers or making available existing community centers; arranging for free admissions to their own and other activities; arranging dances, organizing home hospitality, conducting gymnastic or swimming classes for young men, and in general absorbing both newcomers engaged in defense industries and service men in their regular programs. So far only a few cities, which include Kansas City and St. Louis, Missouri; Birmingham, Alabama; and Scranton, Pennsylvania, have turned parks or playfields over to the Army for non-recreational use by soldiers. The policy of the government has been that large cities should take care of providing club centers and entertainment programs from their own resources. Where USO campaigns produced surpluses, however, many city authorities have naturally refrained from appropriating tax funds for soldier and sailor activities.

Legislation. The most important state legislation was in Arkansas, where the General Assembly authorized any city, town, county, school district, or any board thereof, to operate a program of public recreation and playgrounds. The measure closely resembled the acts for a similar purpose in Minnesota and Montana, an important feature being that to conduct community recreation, school districts are required to secure authorization by a majority vote at an annual school election and that where school funds or property are to be utilized, the state board of education must establish minimum qualifications of local recreation personnel and prepare manuals for the program. The experience of Minnesota is that the referendum required on school participation has not delayed the development of recreation programs. The Illinois legislature amended an act of 1895 to permit park boards to levy and collect annually a tax of one mill for recreation programs, including playgrounds and community and recreational centers, on approval by a majority vote in a referendum. The effect of this may be to encourage park districts to conduct programs of organized recreation, although the state already has a home rule law providing for such programs under existing tax-supported agencies or recreation boards. Related to defense was county legislation near the army center at Junction City enabling political units to provide better recreation facilities for soldiers. Roane County, Tennessee, received legislative authorization to establish a park and recreation commission and to levy taxes for the use of recreation facilities which will be created when the Tennessee Valley Authority Watts Bar Dam is closed. Tax levies for recreation were passed in Moline, St. Francisville, and La Grange, Illinois.

Administration. The general trend in administration was to unify available resources of both property and personnel in one community program. Thus more municipalities and school districts joined in the sponsorship and financing of recreation programs in Minnesota under the authority of a 1937 enabling act. Eight recreation boards were set up in this state in 1940 and 1941. The same practice was employed in several additional Michigan cities. The Kansas City, Missouri, schools and the city shared equally in the salary of the superintendent of recreation, while the board of education, park commissioners, and other tax-supported agencies made available their properties for a unified program. Elsewhere recreation boards were created in small cities. Fayetteville, North Carolina, set up a board of recreation and park commissioners.

Personnel. Private employment and the naval and military services made heavy inroads among the higher ranks of recreation and park personnel. The rolls of WPA workers were reduced because of better economic conditions. Many of those remaining in recreation work have been assigned to defense recreation in certain cities and camps, Congress having appropriated five million dollars to WPA for such work. For the first time in ten years the reserves of able recreation personnel available for municipal programs are being depleted. Favorable trends during the year were increases in salaries and improvement of personnel procedures. Encouraging also was the increase of volunteers to 35,000, the largest number ever recorded. Most of them were men. Defense councils are now mobilizing volunteers for recreation leadership. Apart from defense considerations, the great increase in volunteers is a healthy sign because municipal recreation can never depend on having a paid personnel sufficient to administer all the activities it organizes and inspires. A basic problem as to personnel is that in general it has not kept pace either as to quality or compensation with the great property expansion in recreation, the chief weaknesses being among the workers assigned to playgrounds and community centers. In some park departments, custodians are still paid more than recreation directors.

Areas and Facilities. There were some additions to park and recreation areas and there was much construction, but the amount of both fell off greatly compared with previous years. This decrease was due to lack of labor and skilled workmen and to the operation of priorities. Exemplifying recent expansion among many cities, the Pittsburgh Bureau of Parks recorded a comprehensive construction program extending over a period of seven years at a cost of some $6,439,000, most of which was from federal sources. The principal improvements included bowling alleys, an archery course, bridle trails, nature trails, nature museums, and outdoor dancing area, and alterations to the conservatory and zoo. The bureau of recreation in this city completed a building program from a two million dollar bond issue which embraced community centers, swimming pools, and playgrounds. New facilities in Indianapolis included picnic centers, night lighting of playgrounds and tennis courts, and the extension of hard-surfaced areas for a variety of games.

The extension of parks to small cities continues. As a study by the state planning board revealed in Wisconsin, a surprising number of small cities report 10 or more acres of parks per 1,000 population.

Vandalism and carelessness continue to bedevil park executives. Trash alone has been costing the Chicago Park District $150,000 a year. Chicago has met this challenge with an extensive cleanup campaign using 12,000 containers; polite card reminders to careless patrons; posters; and an educational program among school children. The last method has met with great success in dealing with vandalism in Pittsburgh, where the Bureau of Parks has arranged systematic visits of school children to parks under the care of their own teachers and has carried on an extensive nature education program through a staff of five naturalists. In Glencoe, Illinois, where it formerly cost from $7,000 to $10,000 a year, the expense of vandalism has been reduced to less than $500 annually through a cooperative park and school plan under which the children serve as helpers in park work. They have planted and cared for thousands of trees, shrubs, and flowers.

The National Resources Planning Board invited park and recreation departments to compile lists of construction projects to be put into effect after the war as a means of employment. Since many cities are now struggling to maintain and adequately operate the property created during the depression, it is difficult to understand how they can plan to take on added obligations. In general, recreation is suffering from lack of funds for leadership personnel and for maintenance, and, unless conditions drastically change after this war, it will be unwise to invite additional trouble by adding much to its property.

Long-range plans for the acquisition and development of recreational property were prepared for municipal agencies in Baltimore, Maryland; Roanoke, Virginia; Royal Oak, Michigan; Watertown, New York; and other cities. Elsewhere studies were made for the construction of recreation buildings, playfields, and playgrounds. Continuing is the definite trend toward the design or redesign of city park areas for diversified facilities for active recreation uses. The neighborhood park tends to become the neighborhood recreation park or playfield. However, the public insists also upon the beautification of playgrounds. Local housing authorities have very generally tried to create neighborhoods with ample community facilities including those for recreation. In some cases, however, the recreation features have been reduced to a minimum. Where county park and recreation systems have been developed, the tendency is to consider neighborhood playgrounds and community centers the responsibility of town or village governments, the county assuming the construction and management of parks, swimming pools, athletic areas, golf courses, camps, and other facilities serving entire communities and drawing from the county as a whole.

Expenditures and Receipts. Budgets for organized recreation increased or held their own during the year. There was less cutting than at any time since the onset of the depression. The most recent record for recreation departments showed that income from fees and charges was equivalent to 20 per cent of the total cost for current operations in 1940. This is exclusive of general park operations. Increased interest was displayed, particularly among park executives, in the yield from charges and fees. Provided they are modest, such charges do not seem to have reduced participation. Park executives have sent a resolution to Congress urging exemption of park facilities from the admissions tax law. However, there is little likelihood that such exemption will be made. The New York City Park Department has lowered its admissions for roller skating and ice skating from 10 cents to 9 cents in order to escape the tax.

In cooperation with the National Park Service and the American Institute of Park Executives, the National Recreation Association has undertaken its fourth nationwide study of municipal and county parks. The report will include detailed analyses of the acreage of park properties classified by types, the number of personnel by their functions, receipts, expenditures, number of facilities by types, attendance at facilities, improvements, and activities.

Activities. Apart from the emphasis given to the interests of men in uniform and industrial workers, activities reflected increased adult participation, continued diversification, and more individual and informal recreations versus team or mass activities. There have been marked increases in badminton, folk dancing, drama clubs, swimming, ice hockey, arts and crafts, and social recreation. Swimming and ice skating rank high in popularity. County, metropolitan, and state facilities had a definite effect on participation in municipal recreation, particularly on week-ends. In many cities, Saturday and Sunday witnessed decreases in attendance at parks and recreation centers. Of course the war may now change this trend. It may not add to the daytime use of park and recreation facilities, but it will probably check much of the flow out of the cities to more distant parks.

A forecast of the probable trends in activities in the years to come is seen in St. Paul, Los Angeles, Detroit, and Minneapolis, where physical fitness programs for civilians have been promoted; in Paterson, New Jersey, a great defense industry center, where morning activities have been initiated for people going to work on shifts starting at noon and at 4:00 P.M.; in Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where children last summer knitted sweaters for the Red Cross; and in Chicago, where boys and girls made leather billfolds and Christmas cards for soldiers and sailors while their mothers sewed on Red Cross garments in the park field houses. Furthermore, as rising costs of living and increased income taxes hit the American pocketbook, a more Spartan way of living may turn the public to the inexpensive leisure activities available in parks and recreation centers.

Professional Organizations: Recreation

National Recreation Association

THE National Recreation Association is the clearinghouse and national headquarters of community recreation in the United States. It is devoted to the extension and improvement of community recreation leadership, activities, and facilities. This work is done through district field representatives, workers in specialized fields (areas and facilities, girls and women, colored groups, rural work, institutions, music, drama, arts and crafts), training institutes, correspondence and consultation service, a personnel service, and the National Physical Education Service. The field efforts of the Association are directed chiefly toward municipal and school recreation, working with officials and civic groups to secure more efficiently conducted year-round tax-supported recreation systems.

Ninety training institutes, ranging in length from three days to a month, were offered in 1941 by the Association. These institutes, 29 of which were conducted in rural communities, included training for recreation leaders in music, drama, arts and crafts, nature, and social recreation. Five members of the Association's staff gave service during the year to local civil service commissions in five cities in connection with the selection of recreation personnel. Most of the district field workers of the Association on one or more occasions during the year gave consultation service to municipal recreation authorities and civil service commissions regarding the importance of the selection of public recreation personnel on a merit basis. . . . The Twenty-Sixth National Recreation Congress, sponsored by the Association was held in Baltimore and was attended by 1,500 persons from 41 states.

Long-range plans for the development of recreation properties were prepared by the Association for Baltimore; Roanoke, Virginia; Royal Oak, Michigan; and Watertown, New York. Studies for construction of recreation buildings, playfields, playgrounds, and other facilities were made in a score of other communities for municipalities, schools, the United States Navy, and other organizations.

During the year the Association released several of its most effective workers on leave of absence to serve in the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services of the Federal Security Agency.

Recreation magazine is published monthly by the Association; a bulletin service appears semimonthly; and books and pamphlets on all phases of recreation are issued from time to time. Publications in 1941 were the *Year Book* of the national recreation movement; the *Proceedings* of the Twenty-Sixth National Recreation Congress at Baltimore; *Music and Men,* prepared by Augustus D. Zanzig as a manual on music activities for service men on leave; and *He Will Go To Town,* a guide to general community recreation programs for soldiers and sailors on leave.

During the year requests for help and information were received from 5,794 cities. The Association is maintained by contributions and memberships. In 1941 there were 9,198 members of the Association.—HOWARD S. BRAUCHER, secretary, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York.

American Institute of Park Executives

THE American Institute of Park Executives is an organization of park and recreation executives formed for the purpose of gathering and disseminating facts and information with reference to public parks, zoological and botanical gardens, and recreation activities. It is the outgrowth of the old New England Association of Park Superintendents which was organized in 1898. In 1904 it became known as the American Association of Park Superintendents. In 1921 a reorganization was effected changing the name to the American Institute of Park Executives and creating a subsidiary nontechnical or lay organization under the name of the American Park Society. Total individual membership of the Institute is 395, and public park boards 50, and of the Society 233 active and 66 sustaining.

The Institute publishes a monthly magazine known as *Parks & Recreation.* Standing committees of the Institute conduct investigations, assemble information, and make recommendations on all phases of park and recreation activities. The committees are: park activities; planning in relation to parks and recreation; education; national, state, and metropolitan parks; zoological parks; horticulture; park maintenance; and legislation and affiliation. Activities in 1940 included the expansion of the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboretums in affiliation with the Institute; closer working relationships and collaboration between park boards and commissions and their executives; convention displays and symposiums conducted by the Institute's educational and planning committees on special problems relating to in-service training; park planning and design; tree diseases and treatments and fertilizing of turfs; steps initiated to promote the efficiency of park and recreation departments in establishing a higher public morale and better physical training as an aid in national defense; administering a service bureau giving information and advice to park executives.—WILL O. DOOLITTLE, executive secretary, Box 422, Rockford, Illinois.

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Schools and Education

Developments in 1941

By J. B. Edmonson

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Defense problems continued to receive much attention from the schools during 1941. Short-term vocational courses for defense workers, refresher courses, and similar instructional programs have occupied the attention of many schools. Problems of finance have also perplexed many school officials.

Following the declaration of war in December, schools and colleges, both public and private, were faced with perplexing problems created by the selective draft and the new emphasis on war activities. Leaders in education were debating questions involving the speeding up of programs of education, the introduction of new programs relating to war needs, and the readjustment of the total machinery of education to the needs of a nation at war.

On the national scene, committees and commissions have been unusually active during the past year. The American Youth Commission has completed its work and has drafted its final report relating to the youth problem.

The Educational Policies Commission has continued to make pronouncements on basic issues in education. The report of the Commission entitled, *The Education of Free Men in American Democracy,* has aroused much interest. The Commission has also issued a series of statements entitled, *The Education and Morale of Free People.* This report emphasizes the importance of health in the element of morale and stresses the relationship of mental security to civilian morale. The report contains a series of specific recommendations relating to possible contributions of the schools to the development of a desirable quality of civilian morale.

Personnel. Among the statutory changes relating to personnel[1] only a few may be mentioned here.

Iowa increased the minimum salaries for teachers from $50 to $65 a month. Arkansas revised its legislation forbidding nepotism in the selection of employees by the local board of education. Illinois amended the State Teachers' Retirement Act to include public health nurses and to include certain employees of staffs of higher institutions. All public school teachers in Illinois hired after July 1, 1943, will be required to have four years of college training. In Wisconsin the state teachers' tenure law was repealed.

[1] M. M. Chambers, "New Laws on Personnel," *Nation's Schools,* XXVIII (November, 1941), pp. 57–60.

School Services. The state of New York made mandatory the extension to children in nonpublic schools health and welfare services that were formerly available to public schools only. Nebraska provided for the extension of educational services to persons of five to 21 years of age who were so physically handicapped that they could not progress in regular school classes. Vermont, New York, and several other states legalized the establishment of safety patrols to be made up of pupils. Vermont provided a small appropriation for testing the sight and hearing of school children. Florida authorized athletic associations to insure pupils against injuries sustained in school athletic activities. The vocational rehabilitation of "homebound" physically handicapped persons was provided for, with the state making for this purpose an appropriation which must be matched by local funds.

Organization. Iowa enacted a law calling for a study of the strength of the present Iowa common school system. It is anticipated that this study may lead to proposals for changes in the Iowa system, which now has numerous small school districts in rural sections. The state of Washington also enacted legislation for the improvement of school district organization. Under this law committees are working in the various counties on the problem of simplifying and improving school districts. It establishes a state committee which provides assistance and direction to the county committees. Already, significant improvements in the school district boundaries have been effected in three counties where the number of school administrative units has been reduced from 168 to 66. These changes will result in greater economy and improved educational opportunity for the children of Washington. The legislature of the state of Washington also made an appropriation of three million dollars to assist school districts in meeting their school housing needs. This money is being allotted to school districts and in many instances is being matched by federal money, particularly in the overcrowded schools of the defense areas. This program will result in the elimination of many obsolete schoolhouses now in use in this state.

Kansas authorized school boards of grade and high schools to permit the use of school busses and other means of transportation owned by the school district to take pupils under the supervision of school authorities to school debates, to musical and athletic contests, and to places of historical interest. School busses in Maine hereafter will be required to carry standard descriptive signs to be supplied by the state department of education. Wisconsin prohibited closed school board meetings except when the board was meeting as a whole or when meetings were held for the hearing of charges against any employee at the request of such employee. Cities, villages, and towns are required to mark all thoroughfares adjoining public and parochial schools for a distance of 100 yards with red, white, and blue markings to warn motorists of the traffic hazard.

Instruction. There was some interesting legislation relating to instructional matters.[2] The State Textbook Commission in Arkansas was abolished, and its powers were transferred to the State Board of Education. Montana abolished the State Textbook Commission. Utah created a State Committee on Courses of Study, with the responsibility for recommending textbooks and changes in courses of study. A review of new legislation in selected states and a study of the recommendations in national and state reports relating to schools give a basis for some predictions relating to school support and control. These predictions may be summarized as follows:

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[2] M. M. Chambers, "More 1941 School Legislation," *Nation's Schools,* XXVIII (September, 1941), p. 58.

1. Long-term planning for education will become the accepted practice of states.
2. School districts will be so reorganized as to provide units with sufficient wealth and enrollments to warrant comprehensive programs of education for children and young people from four to 20 years of age.
3. The state will assume a larger measure of the expense of school support and will develop plans for the distribution of state aid so as to equalize the local financial burdens and to insure a larger degree of equality of educational opportunity.
4. The federal government will continue to finance work in such fields as health, recreation, vocational education, and adult education under plans of cooperation with state systems and local school districts.
5. School tax units will be required to exert a reasonable financial effort toward the support of local programs of public education.
6. The state will exert a larger measure of control over the curriculum, the erection of buildings, the employment of teachers, and school finances.
7. School districts will continue to be relatively independent of the municipal and quasimunicipal units of government.
8. The board of education of a district will be expected to give increased attention to the planning and the coordinating of the educational activities of many agencies—public and private, state, and federal.
9. The responsibility for the planning and the general administration of the state program of public education, including the certification of teachers, will be assigned to a state board of education that will also have the authority to select the state superintendent of public instruction and to define his major duties.
10. All educational officials with local or state responsibilities will be selected by appropriate boards of education rather than elected by the people, and the duties and responsibilities of such officials will be determined by the boards to which they are responsible.

If and when these predictions become realities in the several states, we will have a much more highly centralized system of education than now exists. With this centralization will come decreased local control as well as decreased local responsibility for the financing of education. Certain economies will result, and improved practice in education will result. It is true however, that the development will make heavy inroads on America's traditional local autonomy in matters of education.

Professional Organization: Education

American Association of School Administrators

The American Association of School Administrators is the professional organization for school executives. It had its beginning in 1865 as an association of school superintendents, but since 1870 has been affiliated with the National Education Association. Until March, 1937, it was known as the Department of Superintendence. The change of name did not affect either the plan of organization or the relationship with the National Education Association.

The purpose of the organization is to strengthen and improve the quality of service rendered to the schools in the field of educational administration and supervision. Active membership in the Association is open to superintendents of schools and to other school and college executives who are members of the National Education Association. There were 4,470 members in 1941.

The Association has an annual budget over $60,000 and a full-time staff of 12. Its activities are carried on through its research service, field work, annual convention, and publications. In cooperation with the research division of the National Education Association, the Association conducts an educational research service to which 483 school systems and colleges subscribe; over 300 of this number are city boards of education.

The 1941 Yearbook, *Education for Family Life,* discusses the forces destructive to home life, the contributions the schools may make to the welfare of the individual, and specific school activities designed to help solve some of the problems of family life. The 1942 Yearbook, *Health in Schools,* considers the organization and administration of the school health program, individual pupil health guidance, control measures for communicable disease, school health personnel, legal aspects, and coordination of health agencies. The 1943 Yearbook will deal with the problems of youth between the ages of 16 and 24 years, including such topics as vocational guidance, occupational adjustment, and the coordination of school with community agencies, while the 1944 Yearbook will be concerned with education for citizenship, character, and national morale.—SHERWOOD D. SHANKLAND, executive secretary, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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ADULT EDUCATION JOURNAL. (Quarterly.) American Association for Adult Education, 525 West 120 Street, New York. $1.

AMERICAN SCHOOL BOARD JOURNAL. The Bruce Publishing Company, 540 North Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. $3.

EDUCATION FOR VICTORY. (24 issues a year.) Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. $1.

EDUCATIONAL RECORD. (Quarterly.) American Council on Education, 744 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. $2.

JOURNAL OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Monthly except July, August, and September.) National Education Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C. $2.

NATION'S SCHOOLS. 919 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $2.

RESEARCH BULLETIN OF THE NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION. (Five times a year.) The Association, 1201 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, D. C. $1.

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SCHOOL EXECUTIVE. American School Publishing Company, 470 Fourth Avenue, New York. $2.

Public Libraries

Developments in 1941

By Julia Wright Merrill

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With the declaration of war, public libraries intensified activities already developed during the preliminary emergency period. Six specific activities were recognized as necessary to a program of library service in wartime, in a policy statement adopted in December, 1941, by the Council of the American Library Association. The library must become a war information center; supply technical information to industrial defense workers and students; disseminate authentic information and sound teachings in the fields of economics, government, history and international relations; make available valid interpretations of current facts and events; help to relieve the strain of war by maintaining its supply of recreational reading; and support postwar planning.

Service as war information centers is accepted as a major responsibility, following the precedent set by libraries in Great Britain. Main libraries and branches are collecting and dispensing information on civilian defense, including nutrition, health and consumer information, and air raid precautions. They are maintaining directories of civilian and military agencies, defense industries, and defense courses. They are collecting and displaying government and other pamphlets. They are serving as branch offices for volunteer registration in cooperation with official defense councils or directing people to the nearest center.

Aid to industrial defense ranges from assistance to the skilled chemist or engineer, to providing the simplest of technical books and periodicals for the trainee after he has finished vocational defense courses, and, even more, for the many industrial workers who cannot take those courses. The demand in this field is overwhelming. Many workers in industry are turning to the library for the first time.

Libraries are stimulating interest in what democracy means and why it is worth defending, in study and understanding of world affairs, and in other social problems, through exhibits of timely pamphlets as well as books, and through distribution of lists. They are organizing, or offering use of their meeting rooms for discussion groups, radio listening groups, and film forums.

In rapidly growing defense areas, military or industrial, well-organized libraries are doing their best to meet the needs of the new population (in some cases through branches or stations in new housing projects), to give service to men in uniform and their families who come to the library, and to supplement the official camp libraries provided by the Army itself. Much more could be done, however, given mobile equipment, portable branches, and additional book supplies. At the other extreme, some defense areas have little or no library service.

Organized, cooperative effort is essential. A national Victory Book Campaign, under the joint sponsorship of the American Library Association, the American Red Cross, and the United Service Organizations, began January 12, 1942, to help in supplementing army and navy service, to supply library shelves in USO buildings, and to meet some of the defense area needs. Librarians are being kept informed through a special circular, *Libraries and National Defense,* issued by the American Library Association, as well as through its *Bulletin.* State library associations and state library agencies are working with state councils of defense. Some regional cooperative schemes have been worked out, as in the Norfolk and Los Angeles defense areas and in Essex County, New Jersey.

Financial problems are still pressing if libraries are to contribute fully to the country's defense effort. Shifting of funds within the library budget from less essential activities and streamlining routines were early steps. Needs of libraries in defense areas were compiled in the Library Service Division of the United States Office of Education, resulting in a request from that office, through the Federal Security Agency, for a federal appropriation. The Bureau of the Budget did not approve this request. Efforts of the same government agencies and the ALA to have library service included among facilities "necessary for carrying on community life substantially expanded by the national defense program" in the Lanham Act have as yet produced no results.

Some cities, fortunately, have realized the part that the library can play and have provided additional funds—Tulsa through a bond issue of $40,000; Schenectady through an increase of 20 per cent in the appropriation; Phoenix by doubling the appropriation; Little Rock and several Arkansas cities by voting a mill levy under a recent constitutional amendment; Jacksonville and Tampa, Florida, by voting increased levies following permissive legislation; and Chicago, through a pegged levy. State legislatures also approved higher levies (in some instances for libraries in certain classes of municipalities) in Arizona, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, and North Dakota, and in Kansas (for Wichita specifically). But in Los Angeles a referendum vote for an increase from 7 cents to 10 cents, to offset shrinking valuations, failed to carry; and in Kansas City the library and schools, both under the same board, face a critical financial situation.

The same priority rating has been given public libraries as other municipal agencies and educational institutions, according to a statement from Maury Maverick, chief of the State and Local Government Branch, Office of Production Management. The discounts long allowed libraries as quantity buyers of books were specifically exempted from application of general state fair trade laws by acts passed in Illinois, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. The reduced book postage was renewed for a year, pending congressional action.

In state aid of the newer type, for demonstrations, for large unit service to new areas, and for statewide library development, more progress was made than in any previous year. A first appropriation of $200,000 for the biennium was made in North Carolina. The fund was reestablished in Michigan ($500,000 for the biennium) after an interim of two years. Appropriations were increased in Arkansas, Pennsylvania, and Vermont and were renewed in New Hampshire and Ohio. Bills failed to pass, but foundations were laid for future effort, in Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin.

County, joint-county, and regional libraries continued to spread, the total number of counties now served being over five hundred. Demonstrations with state funds or under joint auspices of the state library agency and Work Projects Administration have in an appreciable number of cases resulted in legal establishment. The Tennessee Valley Authority continues to cooperate with state, county, and local authorities in regional demonstrations in a number of dam areas. There is also increasing use in large city library systems of book busses or trailers or mobile units of some kind. In St. Louis, for example, a bookmobile branch began service to outlying parts of the city in January, 1941, through a memorial gift of $5,000. Seven state legislatures enacted amendments to county library laws to permit units larger than a county to make establishment easier, or to give more specific authorization for tax support—Florida, Illinois, Nebraska, Ohio, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

A marked turnover in personnel, both professional and clerical, was an immediate result of the national defense effort. Provision has been made in libraries as elsewhere for the reinstatement in positions and the protection of various rights, benefits, and privileges of men who were drafted, and adjustments have been arranged to release other staff members for participation in defense activities. Needed increases in salaries to meet mounting costs of living are only beginning to be reported, as compared to rapid adjustments in business and industry. For example, in Pittsfield (Massachusetts) and in Pomona (California) a flat increase of $5.00 a month for all salaries under $100 has been made. In St. Paul, as a regular procedure under civil service provisions, salaries are automatically reviewed, in relation to the cost of living, every six months.

The certification of librarians in state and municipal libraries was enacted by the Indiana legislature, the only state to take this action in 1941. The American Library Association collected data on personnel procedures and worked on a model form of service rating. It published a survey of the library personnel and training agencies of the state of Tennessee.

Several important studies in library administration and finance were carried on or completed in 1941, including *Public Administration and the Library* by Arnold Miles and Lowell Martin (University of Chicago Press, 1941); a study of the administration and management of public libraries, being made by E. W. McDiarmid, University of Illinois Library School, and John McDiarmid, University of California, under a foundation grant; a study of library finance, by E. A. Wight, on a fellowship at the University of California, with the cooperation of the School of Librarianship and the Bureau of Public

Administration, under the direction of the chairman of the American Library Association's Committee on Library Revenues; and a several year study of standards of library support and ability of any given district to meet the standard. Publication of *The American Public Library Building,* by Joseph L. Wheeler and Alfred M. Githens (Scribner, 1941) is a landmark in functional library planning. The chapter on "Libraries and Museums" in *Municipal Management* by Thomas H. Reed (McGraw-Hill, 1941) will be of value to municipal officials as well as to library trustees and librarians.

Several local libraries have been studied by outside agencies: Los Angeles, by Ronald M. Ketcham, Bureau of Governmental Research, University of California at Los Angeles; Butler, Pennsylvania, by the County Committee of the Pennsylvania Economy League (recommending increased support as well as reorganization under a publicly appointed library board); Knoxville, Tennessee, as part of a Griffenhagen study of the city government; and Kansas City, Missouri, in connection with a Griffenhagen study of the school system.

Professional Organization: Libraries

American Library Association

THE American Library Association, now in its sixty-fifth year, is the national organization of libraries, librarians, library trustees, and friends of libraries. Its purpose is to promote library service and librarianship. Its latest membership count showed 16,062 members.

In 1941 the Association gave major emphasis to library participation in defense, and later, in war. It established cooperation with new federal agencies, such as OCD and OFF (Office of Facts and Figures). It continued close relations with the Office of Education, especially in its School and College Civilian Morale Service, and in a study of public library services and needs in defense areas. It cooperated with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, as in publication and wide distribution of a list on nutrition. It continued to cooperate with the War and Navy Departments in plans for library service to the armed forces, and with their approval worked out plans for a national Victory Book Campaign (sponsored by the ALA, the ARC, and the USO) to supplement the official book supply, and to stock USO service club library shelves.

It stimulated and aided librarians in defense service through its annual and midwinter conferences, through emphasis in the *ALA Bulletin,* through studies (as of resources for national defense of the major libraries), and through booklists on technical subjects, on democracy, civil liberties, and on "a new world order."

The ALA cooperated with the Department of State's Division of Cultural Relations, the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the foundations, in developing understanding of Latin American neighbors and a respect for the cultural achievements of all nations, and in fostering development of library service in Latin America. It welcomed library visitors from England and from Latin America. It planned and sponsored a library in Mexico City, to open early in 1942, as a center for cultural materials from the United States. It is purchasing or microfilming for storage current United States periodicals in order to enable major libraries in Europe and Asia, which suffered war losses, to fill important gaps in their collections when the war is over.

It continued publication of the *ALA Bulletin* (monthly, including Handbook and Proceedings); the *Booklist* (twice a month); *College and Research Libraries* (quarterly); the *Journal of Documentary Reproduction* (quarterly); and *Subscription Books Bulletin* (quarterly); and started a circular for leaders, issued irregularly, entitled, "Libraries and National Defense." Important books published are noted in a later section.

It completed internal reorganization, begun the previous year, by a second favorable vote in June, 1941, on a greatly revised constitution, providing for autonomy to divisions and a more democratic organization. It looked to the future and set up a Committee on Postwar Library Planning, which is working in cooperation with the NRPB, the Public Work Reserve, and other government agencies.—CARL H. MILAM, executive secretary, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

Sources of Information: Libraries

Sources of Statistics: Libraries

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LIBRARY TRENDS. Edited by Louis R. Wilson. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1937. 388pp. $2.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES, A MANUAL OF PRACTICE. By a Committee of the . . . Special Libraries Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 77pp. $1.50.

PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Lloyd V. Ballard. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1937. 32pp. 35 cents.

PUBLIC LIBRARY ADMINISTRATION. By John A. Lowe. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1928. 185pp. $2.

STATE LIBRARY AGENCY, ITS FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION; STATEMENT BY THE LIBRARY EXTENSION BOARD OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. (Third edition.) American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1939. 50 cents.

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GUIDE TO LIBRARY FACILITIES FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE. Rev. ed. Edited by Carl L. Cannon. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1941. 448pp. $2.50.

HOW LIBRARIES MAY SERVE. United States Office of Education, Washington, D.C. 1941. 20pp. 15 cents.

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LIBRARY SERVICE IN ILLINOIS. Illinois Legislative Council, Springfield. 1942. 43pp.

METROPOLITAN LIBRARY IN ACTION; A SURVEY OF THE CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Carleton Bruns Joeckel and Leon Carnovsky. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. 1940. 466pp. $3.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE PUBLIC LIBRARY. By Nell A. Unger, Katherine Shorey, and others. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1942. 48pp. 35 cents.

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PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LIBRARIES; A MANUAL OF PRACTICE. Prepared by a Committee of the Social Science Group of the Special Libraries Association. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 77pp. $1.50.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LIBRARIES. Compiled by Julia Wright Merrill for the A.L.A. Library Extension Board. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1942. Rev. ed. 41pp. 75 cents.

REGIONAL AND DISTRICT LIBRARY LAWS. Compiled by Julia Wright Merrill for the A.L.A. Library Extension Board. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. 1942. 67pp. 75 cents.

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ALA BULLETIN. American Library Association, 520 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago. $3.

LIBRARY JOURNAL. (Semimonthly, except monthly in July and August.) 62 West 45 Street, New York. $5.

LIBRARY QUARTERLY. (Quarterly.) The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago. $5.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES. Special Libraries Association, 31 East Tenth Street, New York. $5.

WILSON LIBRARY BULLETIN. (Monthly, September to June.) H. W. Wilson Company, 950-72 University Avenue, New York. $1.

Election Administration

Developments in 1941

By JOSEPH P. HARRIS

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MANY STATES amended their election laws in 1941 to facilitate voting by electors in the military and naval service. In a number of states the only change made was to authorize commissioned officers to attest to the affidavit of the electors in service applying for an absentee ballot, but a number of states went further and made special provision for the registration of men in camp (New York, Ohio, and other states), while Florida and Nebraska exempted men in service from the requirement of registration. The New York law provided for setting up registration boards in military camps to take registrations and applications for absent voters' ballots. Connecticut extended the privilege of absent voting to municipal elections for men in military service, which formerly was limited to state and national elections. North Carolina provided absent voting for men in military service during the existence of selective service, but specifically provides for its repeal upon termination of the law. Maryland made the greatest concession to men in the service by providing that the election officials should ascertain the addresses of registered voters in the service and supply them with absent ballots and the necessary forms and instructions, without any application on their part.

Numerous detailed changes in absent voting laws were made in a number of states, principally to facilitate greater use of this method of voting. California, Colorado, and Idaho each repealed the requirement that the voter must submit an affidavit in support of his application for an absentee ballot, and authorized the officer in charge of elections to supply the ballot and the necessary forms upon a written application by any registered voter. This change will permit wider use of absent voting, since the elector will not have to write to the election office for the application and affidavit form before he can make application for an absentee ballot. In a number of states the absent voting laws were also modified to change the time limits for applications and the receipt of absentee ballots. The state of Georgia, for example, amended its law to provide that applications for absentee ballots may be received up until 10 days prior to the date of the election, instead of 30 days, as formerly provided.

Another provision concerning elections adopted by many states in 1941 was to prohibit the Communist party by name, or any other party advocating the overthrow of the government by force or violence, from having a place on the ballot, and making any candidate of such party ineligible for public office.

Permanent registration of voters was extended by legislation in Illinois (to all parts of the state not operating under previous registration laws), West Virginia, New Jersey, and Connecticut. In Oregon and Missouri provision was made for a house-to-house canvass of registered voters in parts of the state.

While the appointment of precinct election officers in practically every state continues to be made on the basis of political spoils, the nominations being submitted by the party organizations, several of the larger cities in Wisconsin and Minnesota have adopted the use of qualifying examinations administered by the civil service agency. Milwaukee has used the system with outstanding success since it was first authorized in 1937, and recently West Allis has followed suit. In 1941 a bill passed the legislature of Wisconsin extending the requirement of use of qualifying examinations to all cities and villages of the state, but the law was pocket-vetoed by the governor. The bill provided that "In each city or village qualifying examinations shall be conducted to test the ability of prospective appointees to perform the duties required at the election polling places, including the ability to read and write the English language, to do simple arithmetic, and to have such knowledge of the election laws as is necessary of election officials." The governor in vetoing the bill pointed out that cities had the authority to adopt such provision now, the act merely making it mandatory, and questioned whether more competent election officers would be secured.

The Election Commission of Chicago has also recently used a qualifying examination for applicants for precinct election posts, but the questions were confined to the election law, and were not effective in weeding out incompetents. The percentage failing the tests has been negligible. A Massachusetts act of 1941 provides for the examination of precinct election officers, to be conducted by the registration board prior to appointment by the mayor.

Several states in 1941 enacted unusual election provisions to safeguard against frauds. Arkansas provided for a duplicate ballot and ballot box in all elections (Chap. 36). Ballots are to be supplied to voters in duplicate with interlarded carbon paper, and the carbon copy ballot is to be deposited in a second box, which is sealed and may be opened only on order of a court. Missouri required all ballots to be serially numbered, the number on the ballot to be covered with a black gummed sticker before it is deposited in the ballot box, so that on a recount it will be possible to identify ballots and reject any illegal ones. Georgia enacted a similar provision, to be operative on the order of the grand jury of any county. Georgia also provided that every voter should sign a voter's identification book before being permitted to vote, but no registration record with the signature of the voter is present at the polls to compare with the signature of the voter.

Arkansas and Texas both enacted laws providing for a second, or "run off," primary—applicable in all elections in Arkansas and in cities of over 200,000 in Texas. Nonpartisan elections were provided for cities of the first class in Wyoming, and were extended to villages by an optional law in Michigan.

Cities and towns of Washington, except for three counties, were given control over local election procedures of municipal elections.

Many detailed changes dealing with such matters as hours, pay of election officers, canvassing, etc., were made in the election laws at the legislative sessions of 1941. Florida increased the maximum size of precincts from 1,200 to 2,400. Ohio repealed a provision permitting a central count. Oregon enacted a law designed to establish responsibility for libelous campaign publications. Every letter, bill, placard, poster, or publication of any kind must carry the name of author and of the printer and publisher. The publication of a false statement or charge reflecting on any candidate's character, integrity, or morality is declared to be a political criminal libel, punishable on conviction by not less than one year or more than three years in the penitentiary.

A constitutional amendment was adopted in Kentucky permitting the use of voting machines. Minnesota amended its voting machine laws to expedite their use and particularly to avoid the defect of many voters not casting their ballots on the machines for constitutional amendments. Different colored ballot labels are provided for constitutional amendments. Ohio also adopted several laws to facilitate the use of machines. The use of voting machines in New Orleans is still tied up in litigation, though the supreme court of the state handed down a decision in December, 1941, sustaining their use. McMinn County, Tennessee, abandoned the use of machines, while the special commission on election laws of Connecticut recommended that they be made compulsory for all cities over 5,000 in that state.

Proportional representation was used during the year in New York City; Cambridge, Massachusetts (for the first time); Cincinnati; Yonkers, New York; and a few other cities. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts upheld the constitutionality of proportional representation by a unanimous decision, and a statute passed in Oregon permits its adoption by cities.

An important study of proportional representation in this country and abroad was published in 1941 by Professor F. A. Hermens of Notre Dame University, who has amassed a great amount of data on the actual operation of the system where it has been tried. The author finds that proportional representation is destructive of democratic government because it splits up the electorate into divergent minority groups and makes difficult or impossible the formation of a majority through compromise and reconciliation of interests. He attributes the downfall of democratic governments and the rise of fascist states in Europe to proportional representation. The author also finds that the experience of American cities with P. R. has been generally unsatisfactory, despite notable improvements in the governments of Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Toledo, Ohio. These improvements, the author maintains, could be matched by many other council-manager cities with elections at large. The principal criticism of P. R. is that it tends to promote factional groups and irreconcilable minorities in the city council, which do not work well together. It is unfortunate that this important study is impaired by the very obvious bias of the author. It may be added, however, that it is no more biased than the publication of the advocates of P. R., who can see no evil or defects in the system. The evidence which Professor Hermens presents against P. R. and his challenge of the fundamental assumptions of the system are important, and should bring about a reconsideration of the whole question of the suitability of P. R. for municipal elections.

Two states, Illinois and New Hampshire, created state commissions to revise and codify the election laws, and Washington placed this duty on the attorney general, in consultation with the secretary of state. In Rhode Island a special election commission of six members was created. Its members are to be appointed on the basis of party nominations, for terms of five years, and with a salary of $5,000 each annually. The commission was charged with reporting on the selection and training of election officers and the purging of the registration lists at the 1943 legislative session.

A special commission on election laws of Connecticut made a report to the legislature in 1941, in which it advocated four-year terms of office for state officers, the principle of the short ballot, direct primaries, simplified absent voting, amendment of the constitution to do away with the anachronism of "making" voting, year-around registration, signature at the polls, and the establishment of a state election commission of six members.

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Municipal Law and Courts

City Legal Problems of 1941

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As MIGHT have been expected, the field of municipal law was completely dominated during the year 1941 by the legal problems of the relation of the city to national defense and, later, of the position of the municipality in a country at war. To be sure the number of cases proceeding to actual litigation involving defense or war problems is few. Nevertheless, these topics are foremost in the minds of all city officials and have been for some time demanding the attention of city law departments and those federal agencies with which the cities are placed in direct contact as a result of the emergency.

In spite of the overshadowing of all other topics by the paramount necessities of the war effort, the volume of litigation concerning the more usual problems confronting a municipality has not lessened. Many important decisions have been rendered by courts throughout the United States, from the United States Supreme Court down to local nisi prius courts, on the subjects of civil liberties; labor employee problems; interpretation of local powers; the nature and extent of the police power as invoked for economic, safety, sanitary, and social objectives; taxation and municipal finance; tort liability; administration; and federal-city relations unrelated to national mobilization. As has been indicated in each of these surveys to date, the summary of legal problems during the year made at such close range must necessarily be subjective and illustrative rather than comprehensive and analytical.

Cities and Defense—War Problems. Two recent cases have held that a city employee actually serving in the federal military forces does not lose his city position as a result of his call to federal duty. In *City of Lynchburg* v. *Suttenfield*[1] the plaintiff was a city councilman who received $500 a year compensation from the city. He was ordered into federal military service as an officer of the state national guard. The court held that the officer was on actual duty and therefore was within the exemption clause of a statute forbidding dual employment or compensation by state or local agencies and the United States, but exempting officers or soldiers receiving compensation for actual duty. The Supreme Court of Texas in *Carpenter* v. *Sheppard*[2] reached a similar result in the case of a chairman of an unemployment compensation commission who was appointed as a major in the United States military forces. In this case the

[1] 13 S. E. (2d) 323 (Va. 1941).

[2] 145 S. W. (2d) 562 (Tex. 1940).

individual continued to discharge his duties as director of the commission, and the court held that the constitutional provision against the dual office holding under state and federal governments did not apply, because the individual had been taken into the federal military service primarily as an officer of the state national guard.[3] Similar to this problem is the decision of the New York court in *Hoyt* v. *Broome*.[4] This case upheld the right of an investigator of the department of public welfare of Broome County to payment of his civil salary for 30 days after he was called into federal military service. Such a payment is provided for by New York law, but two earlier New York cases had cast doubt on the legality of such a payment. One case, *Henn* v. *City of Mount Vernon*[5] had upheld a statute providing that a state or municipal officer should receive while engaged upon military or naval duty such part of his salary as equalled the excess, if any, of his regular salary over the compensation he received for his military service. A decision of the Court of Appeals of New York, however, in the same year, involving a different statute, held invalid a grant of state funds for the payment of a bonus for federal military service.[6] Justice Cardozo wrote a strong dissent in this case.[7]

With many cities in the United States practicing blackouts and emergency precautions to be taken in the event of an air-raid alarm, the question of the liability of the city for accidents caused by reason of the blackout itself or the activities of emergency civilian defense volunteers has been discussed. A recent English decision has held that a city was liable to a person injured by contact with a sand bin placed in the street. The plaintiff was injured by running into the sand bin because he failed to see it as a result of the lighting restrictions. While the placing of the sand bin in the street is specifically authorized, the court said the borough was not relieved of its duty to maintain the street in a safe manner even during the blackout and that some white paint on the sand bin would have made it visible.[8]

The problem of the liability of the city for injuries to volunteers participating in national defense activities in cooperation with the Office of Civilian Defense has been discussed but has not as yet been the subject of any actual court decision.[9]

A county court in Tennessee has held that local building codes do not apply to federal defense housing projects.[10] This decision seems to be in line with the general reasoning of *Oklahoma City* v. *Sanders*[11] and is even stronger in any instance involving a project on territory acquired under the constitutional provision by which the federal government acquires exclusive jurisdiction in relation to matters of national defense.

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[3] For a discussion of earlier cases on this subject see *American City Magazine*, August, 1941, at p. 107.

[4] 285 N. Y. 402, 34 N. E. (2d) 481 (1941).

[5] 189 N. Y. Supp. 851 (Sup. Ct. App. Div. 1921).

[6] *People* v. *Westchester County National Bank*, 231 N. Y. 465, 132 N. E. 241 (1921).

[7] See generally, (1920) 7 *A. L. R.* 1636, (1921) 13 *A. L. R.* 587, and (1921) 15 *A. L. R.* 1344.

[8] *Lyns* v. *Stepeny Borough Council*, (1940) 2 K. B. 662. See also *American City Magazine*, December, 1941, at p. 107.

[9] See *American City Magazine*, November, 1941, at p. 109.

[10] *American City Magazine*, September, 1941, at p. 121.

[11] 94 F. (2d) 323 (C. C. A. 10th, 1938).

Emergency rent control during the housing dislocations caused by mobilization is another vital problem. In several cities rent control commissions are already operating, and the wartime experience from World War I is available as a guide to the legal problems to be met.[12]

An interesting case in Massachusetts suggests the problem of the duty of armed convoys to obey local traffic signals. In *Neu* v. *McCarthy*[13] it was decided that an Army truck driver traveling in a convoy obeying the orders of his superior "to proceed and keep up with the convoy regardless" was not guilty of contributory negligence in driving through a red traffic light. The case actually decided the issue of contributory negligence alone, but the court took the occasion to discuss generally the law governing the relation of the state, local, and federal laws regarding military activity within the political jurisdiction of states and subdivisions thereof.[14] A pamphlet entitled, *When a Soldier Breaks the Law,* published in 1941 by the American Municipal Association, presents a very timely and valuable summary of the relation between civil and military authorities in wartime.

Other specific problems include municipal expenditures for federal defense projects, the organization and authority of municipal defense councils, and the compliance by cities with the provisions of the Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940.[15]

Civil Liberties and Local Regulations. Civil liberties and the immunity of individuals from governmental regulation or interference in that regard have continued to receive attention by the Supreme Court of the United States and by lesser tribunals during the past year. Distinguishing such cases as *Schneider* v. *State,*[16] *Lovell* v. *Griffin,*[17] *Hague* v. *C.I.O.,*[18] *Cantwell* v. *Connecticut,*[19] *Thornhill* v. *Alabama,*[20] and *Carlson* v. *People of California,*[21] the United States Supreme Court in March sustained the power of the state of New Hampshire to require a license issued by a local board as a necessary condition to the right of persons to parade on the streets of the city.[22] The parade involved in this case, which was staged without compliance with the license provision, was a demonstration of Jehovah's Witnesses, who contended that the statute, if applied to them, infringed freedom of speech, assembly, and worship. The New Hampshire case was decided by a unanimous court and, although it does not expressly refer to this particular earlier decision, it is clearly in line with *Davis* v. *Massachusetts*.[23]

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[12] *Block* v. *Hirsh,* 256 U. S. 135, 41 Sup. Ct. 458, 65 L. ed. 865 (1920); *Chastelton Corporation* v. *Sinclair,* 264 U. S. 543, 44 Sup. Ct. 405, 68 L. ed. 841 (1923); *Marcus Brown Holding Co.* v. *Feldman,* 256 U. S. 170, 41 Sup. Ct. 465, 65 L. ed. 877 (1920). See generally *American City Magazine,* February, 1941, at p. 109.

[13] 33 N. E. (2d) 570 (Mass. 1941).

[14] On this subject generally see *Commonwealth* v. *Closson,* 229 Mass. 329, 118 N. E. 653 (1918); *Johnson* v. *Maryland,* 254 U. S. 51, 41 Sup. Ct. 16, 65 L. ed. 126 (1920); *Hall* v. *Commonwealth,* 129 Va. 738, 105 S. E. 551 (1921); *Ex parte Wilman,* 277 Fed. 819 (S. D. Ohio 1921); *United States* v. *Hart,* Fed. Cas. No. 15,316 (1817). See also *Ex parte Milligan,* 4 Wall. 2, 124, 125; 18 L. ed. 281 (1866).

[15] See *American City Magazine,* May, 1941, at p. 105. See also *Report of the Committee on Legal Problems Created for Cities by the National Defense Program* (National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 1941).

[16] 308 U. S. 147, 60 Sup. Ct. 146, 84 L. ed. 155 (1939).

[17] 303 U. S. 444, 58 Sup. Ct. 666, 82 L. ed. 949 (1937).

[18] 307 U. S. 496, 59 Sup. Ct. 954, 83 L. ed. 1423 (1938).

[19] 310 U. S. 296, 60 Sup. Ct. 900, 84 L. ed. 1213 (1939).

[20] 310 U. S. 88, 60 Sup. Ct. 736, 84 L. ed. 1093 (1939).

[21] 310 U. S. 106, 60 Sup. Ct. 746, 84 L. ed. 1104 (1939).

[22] *Cox* v. *State of New Hampshire,* 312 U. S. 569, 61 Sup. Ct. 762, 85 L. ed. (adv. op.) 702 (1941).

On April 7, 1941, the Supreme Court of the United States again considered the matter of religious freedom and local regulatory power in New Hampshire by denying a petition for a writ of certiorari to review a decision of the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals for the First Circuit. This court upheld an ordinance of Manchester, New Hampshire, requiring that a badge be obtained and displayed by anyone selling newspapers, books, and magazines on the city streets. Federal jurisdiction was also found as a result of the question of the impact of state law on civil rights as protected by the United States Constitution.[24] In Massachusetts, however, the supreme court of that state, referring to the *Leiby* case, distinguished it to invalidate the conviction of a Jehovah's Witness for violation of a Boston ordinance prohibiting the carrying and displaying of placards without a permit. It was found here that there was no actual obstruction of the streets or threat of danger to travelers thereon so as to justify the exercise of local power.[25] Again in New Hampshire the supreme court of that state sustained the conviction for breach of peace of a person who, in the city streets, called a city marshal "a damned racketeer and a damned fascist." In reviewing the fundamental constitutional right of free speech the court said: "But prohibition by legislative act of abusive speech under circumstances which the legislature may appropriately believe dangerous to public order, and the punishment of speech unnecessary to the full exercise of the right, is believed to be no restraint, or, at most, a permissible restraint." [26] In Vermont a city ordinance requiring a license to carry on the business of a peddler, as applied to a Jehovah's Witness peddling magazines and pamphlets from door to door, was held unconstitutional.[27]

An important decision which will mark the permissible limits of commercial regulation as related to its effect on fundamental liberties of free speech and the press is awaited by the Supreme Court of the United States. The *Chrestensen* v. *Valentine* case, which was reported in last year's survey in the Municipal Year Book, has reached the circuit court of appeals and is now docketed in the Supreme Court of the United States.[28] This is the case which involved the regulation by the city of New York of the handbill, advertising on one side the exhibition of a privately owned submarine and on the other side expressing a public protest against the Commissioner of Docks.

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[23] 167 U. S. 43, 17 Sup. Ct. 731, 42 L. ed. 71 (1807).

[24] *City of Manchester* v. *Leiby*, 117 F. (2d) 661 (C. C. A. 1st, 1941).

[25] *Commonwealth* v. *Anderson*, 32 N. E. (2d) 684 (Mass. 1941). See also *Commonwealth* v. *Pascone*, 33 N. E. (2d) 522 (Mass. 1941) (in accord as to carrying and displaying a showcard without a permit, but sustaining a companion ordinance of the same city requiring permission for the use of the streets for the sale of merchandise.)

[26] *State* v. *Chaplinsky*, 18 A. (2d) 754 (N. H. 1941).

[27] *State* v. *Greaves*, 22 A. (2d) 497 (Vt. 1941). For other Jehovah's Witnesses cases during the year see *Bevins* v. *Prindable*, 39 F. Supp. 708 (E. D. Ill. 1941)—application for interlocutory injunction to restrain state officers from enforcing criminal statute not allowed; *Commonwealth* v. *Johnson*, 35 N. E. (2d) 801 (Mass. 1941)—children of Jehovah's Witnesses excluded from school several times for refusal to salute the American flag, but readmitted, are not habitual offenders so as to invoke the statute authorizing commitment to a training school; *City of Gaffney* v. *Putnam*, 15 S. E. (2d) 130 (S. C. 1941)—one provoking assault by religious utterances is not guilty of assault and battery as an aggressor nor does he violate any laws by such action.

[28] 34 F. Supp. 596 (N. Y. 1940). See also Municipal Year Book, 1941, p. 538.

Peaceful picketing was held to be protected under the Fourteenth Amendment as a manifestation of free speech and assembly in *People* v. *Levener,* a decision of the New York City Magistrates Court.[29]

While not directly relating to local affairs or powers, two other decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States during the past year are of unusual importance and significance on this subject. These are the case of *Edwards* v. *California*[30] and *Bridges* v. *California*.[31] The majority opinion in the Edwards, or "Okie," case invoked the interstate commerce clause, but the effect of the decision and the concurring opinions invoking due process and privileges and immunities are real contributions to the subject of personal liberties.[32]

Labor and Employee Problems. Closely allied with the problem of civil liberties, since it involves a matter of personal freedom, but requiring distinct treatment because of the commercial relations and social consequences, is the problem of labor relations and local authorities.[33] Attracting nationwide attention has been the problem arising from the demand of the workers of the New York City transit system. The power of the city's board of transportation to enter into a collective bargaining agreement with these workers is now in litigation. This general problem of the power of municipalities to bargain collectively with labor unions was referred to in this survey last year,[34] but no new authoritative decisions on this subject have been reported. The subject matter has received extensive publicity and attention, however, as a result of the New York litigation.[35]

In addition to the municipal employee problems arising from the complicating factors of military service, a large number of decisions have been reported during the year dealing with various specific aspects of civil service in operation. These relate to the matter of veterans' preference, pensions, term of office, promotions, demotions, abolition of positions, nature of competitive examinations, etc.[36]

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[29] 30 N. Y. S. (2d) 487 (1941).

[30] 10 *U. S. Law Week* 4037 (1941)—the California "Okie" case.

[31] 10 *U. S. Law Week* 4064 (1941)—dealing with contempt of court as related to free speech.

[32] See also *Stone* v. *Board of Directors of the City of Pasadena,* 118 P. (2d) 866 (Cal. 1941)—mandamus refused to compel city officials to admit negroes to municipal swimming pool at the same time such facilities were open to the general public.

[33] *People* v. *Levener, supra* note 29.

[34] MUNICIPAL YEAR BOOK, 1941, p. 540.

[35] See for example the report of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, No. 76, *Power of Municipalities to Enter into Labor Union Contracts—A Survey of Law and Experience.* See also *Petrucci* v. *Hogan,* 27 N. Y. S. (2d) 718 (Sup. Ct. Bronx County, 1941). In this case the New York court granted an injunction to restrain the Transport Workers' Union from picketing the homes of employees of the transportation system who had resigned from the union upon acquisition of the system by the city. The court indicated as one of the reasons for its decision that the city was not at liberty to act in derogation of the provisions of the federal Constitution or the civil service law and that the ultimate object of the picketing was establishment of a closed shop which would be inconsistent with the provisions of such law and the Constitution.

[36] *DeWoody, Director of Law of the City of Akron* v. *Underwood, Civil Service Commissioner,* 136 Ohio St. 576, 27 N. E. (2d) 240 (1940); *Badgar* v. *Homan,* 113 P. (2d) 925 (Cal. App. 1941); *Smith* v. *Borough of Watawan,* 126 N. J. L. 585, 20 A. (2d) 516 (1941); *Ward* v. *City of Fort Smith,* 148 S. W. (2d) 164 (Ark. 1941); *City of Covington* v. *Trenkamp,* 287 Ky. 324, 152

Business Regulation. In the field of business and economic regulation by local authorities the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Olson* v. *Nebraska*,[37] sustaining the state statute fixing a maximum fee which a private employment agency may collect, is of great importance in showing the extension of the court's recognition of state and local price-fixing powers. As indicated in the earlier decision of *Nebbia* v. *New York*[38] the wisdom, need, or appropriateness of such economic legislation is not to be reviewed by the Supreme Court. This case expressly overruled the earlier decision *Ribnik* v. *McBride*.[39] The problem of local price-fixing or other methods of price control is obviously acute at the present time. With the federal power to fix prices in operation,[40] the additional problem of the relation of local to federal power in this regard becomes important.

Barber shops[41] have again been the subject of litigation on local regulatory measures, as well as food stores.[42]

An ordinance of Mount Sterling, Kentucky, of the Green River type, attempting to prohibit house-to-house peddling where the salesman is uninvited, was invalidated.[43] The court indicated that the ordinance was an attempt to regulate as a public nuisance a matter which was not a nuisance in fact—at least, not a public nuisance. In this case also the court held that a baker delivering from door to door was not a peddler within the meaning of the peddler's license law.[44] In Wyoming an attempt to apply the ordinance of the city of Cheyenne, regulating motor caravans and charging a dollar fee for automobiles and two dollars for parking privileges, to a truck transporting automobiles on the truck and trailer was improper as such method of transportation is not a caravan, and the license fee charged was excessive in any event.[45] Other subjects of business regulation during the year were cabaret workers,[46] junk dealers,[47] and dry cleaners.[48]

S. W. (2d) 999 (1941); *Dooling* v. *Fire Commissioner of Malden*, 309 Mass. 156, 34 N. E. (2d) 635 (1941); *Misbach* v. *Civil Service Commission of Cedar Rapids*, 297 N. W. 284 (Iowa, 1941); *In re Geis*, 19 A. (2d) 368 (Pa. 1941); *Quinn* v. *Streeter*, 22 N. Y. S. (2d) 546 (Buffalo, N. Y. Sup. Ct. 1940); *Tusant* v. *City of Des Moines*, 300 N. W. 690 (Iowa 1941); *Commonwealth ex rel. McCreary, Dist. Att'y* v. *Major*, 22 A. (2d) 686 (Pa. 1941); *Thompson* v. *City Council of Augusta*, 17 S. E. (2d) 161 (Ga. 1941).

[37] 313 U. S. 236, 61 Sup. Ct. 862, 85 L. ed. 1305 (1941).

[38] 291 U. S. 502, 54 Sup. Ct. 505, 78 L. ed. 940 (1933).

[39] 277 U. S. 350, 48 Sup. Ct. 545, 72 L. ed. 913 (1926).

[40] See 10 *U. S. Law Week* 2097 (1941).

[41] *Saccone* v. *City of Scranton*, 20 A. (2d) 236 (Pa. 1941)—regulation of the hours of a barber shop invalidated because of unlawful delegation of power; *Arnold* v. *Board of Barber Examiners*, 109 P. (2d) 779 (N. Mex. 1941)—price-fixing of barber services sustained; *Whitcomb* v. *Emerson*, 115 P. (2d) 892 (Cal. App. 1941)—regulation of cosmetologists invalidated.

[42] *Donahue* v. *City of Portland*, 15 A. (2d) 287 (Me. 1940)—licensing of victualers sustained with distinction between those selling beer and those not selling beer; *State* v. *Houston* 298 N. W. 358 (Minn. 1941)—local regulation of sale of eggs sustained; *Fieldcrest Dairies* v. *City of Chicago*, 122 F. (2d) 132 (C. C. A. 7th, 1941)—requirement that milk be sold in standard milk bottle ("glass") invalidated as in conflict with state law authorizing paper containers.

[43] *City of Mount Sterling* v. *Donaldson Baking Co.*, 155 S. W. (2d) 237 (Ky. 1941).

[44] *Ibid*, at 240.

[45] *Western Auto Transports* v. *City of Cheyenne*, 118 P. (2d) 761 (Wyo. 1941).

[46] *Friedman* v. *Valentine*, 30 N. Y. S. (2d) 891 (Sup. Ct. N. Y. 1941)—fingerprinting required.

[47] *People* v. *American Wool Stock Corporation*, 35 N. E. (2d) 905 (N. Y. 1941) (sustained).

[48] *Cleaners' Guild of Chicago* v. *City of Chicago*, 37 N. E. (2d) 857 (Ill. App. 1941)—location of dry cleaning plant sustained; *Myers* v. *City of Defiance*, 30 N. E. (2d) 162 (Ohio App. 1940)—licensing of extramural dry cleaners invalidated.

Safety and Sanitary Regulations. Parking meters as a means of local control of the streets have been sustained during the past year in Spokane, Washington,[49] and in Boise City, Idaho.[50] In Sioux City, Iowa, the parking meter installation scheme was invalidated not because of any lack of power on the part of the city to install parking meters as a means of traffic control, but because of the financing scheme adopted. This scheme provided for payment for the meters out of revenues only and the pledging of the revenues from the meters for that purpose. The court held that such a pledge was unauthorized.[51]

The Chicago dry cleaning decision mentioned above[52] was predicated on the power of the municipality to protect the health and safety of the inhabitants.

In the field of sanitation two cases deal with the subject matter of garbage collection and disposal. One upheld an exclusive contract of the city of Wenatchee, Washington, with the plaintiff for the collection and disposition of garbage, and sustained the plaintiff's right to an injunction to restrain any other person from collecting the garbage so as to interfere with his franchise.[53] The other case sustained the power of the city of Little Rock, Arkansas, to provide for municipal collection of garbage, waste, and trash; to assess fees for such services; and to fine as for a criminal offense any violation of the regulations of the ordinance.[54]

Social Objectives. Housing and slum clearance continue to be the major fields of general social legislation on the part of municipalities. The past year brought the number of states which have housing legislation to 39. The number of interpretative decisions of such housing legislation has correspondingly grown, so that now such decisions have been rendered in 28 states.[55] In addition to these new decisions, further litigation has resulted in interpretative decisions in states where the housing laws had previously been the subject of court action.[56] The current problems in the housing and slum clearance matters are severely complicated by wartime and defense congestion. Selection of tenants for occupancy in Philadelphia Housing Authority public housing projects by choosing between white and colored families in proportion to the respective white and colored population in the neighborhood served by the projects was held not to discriminate against the colored population in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment.[57]

A very interesting decision by the Supreme Court of Louisiana sustains the power of the city of New Orleans, pursuant to constitutional amendment, to preserve the architectural and historic value of buildings in the Vieux Carré.[58] The defendant was convicted of violating the ordinance requiring the owner of any property within the Vieux Carré section of New Orleans to secure a permit from the Vieux Carré commission before making any alteration in color, texture of materials, or architectural design of the exterior of his building, including the front, sides, rear, and roof. The defendant had constructed a small lavatory attached to the rear of his building and abutting on the patio or courtyard. The court held that this was an alteration of the exterior within the meaning of the ordinance.

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[49] *Kimmel* v. *City of Spokane,* 109 P. (2d) 1069 (Wash. 1941).
[50] *Foster's Inc.* v. *Boise City,* 118 P. (2d) 721 (Idaho 1941).
[51] *Brodkey* v. *Sioux City* 296 N. W. 352 (Iowa 1941).
[52] *Supra* note 48.
[53] *City Sanitary Service Co.* v. *Rausch,* 117 P. (2d) 225 (Wash. 1941).
[54] *Geurin* v. *City of Little Rock,* 155 S. W. (2d) 719 (Ark. 1941).
[55] *Report of the Housing Committee* (National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 1941).
[56] *Ibid.*
[57] *Favors* v. *Randall,* (U. S. D. C. E. D. Pa., July 9, 1941).
[58] *City of New Orleans* v. *Impastato,* 3 S. (2d) 559 (La. 1941).

Administration. The distinction between administrative and legislative powers was considered by a Nebraska court in the case of *Reed* v. *City of Scottsbluff*.[59] The court there held that, regardless of the form which the action took (*i.e.*, ordinance, resolution, or a motion), accepting a bid and directing that a contract be entered into is an act of administration and not legislation and therefore is not subject to initiative and referendum. In California the court held that the city of Oakland Board of Port Commissioners, although an administrative agency, is the proper body acting under the city charter as a legislative agency in charge of development of the Port of Oakland to grant or withhold a public franchise to operate a private wharf.[60] A New York Supreme Court decision recognized that the New York City charter provides for mingled rather than separated powers. In view of this fact the court concluded that the mayor cannot resist a *subpoena duces tecum* from a committee of the council directing the mayor to testify and produce the records in his office.[61] In a later case it was held that an investigation by a subcommittee of the city council stands on the same footing as a council investigation, and that witnesses, including the president of the municipal civil service commission, may be compelled to testify.[62] In the matter of the review of discretionary powers of administrative officials, the New York Supreme Court sustained as justified the fixing of charges by the commissioner of docks of 10 cents to be paid by each taxicab entering the municipal airport in search of a fare.[63] The power of the Rochester commissioner of public safety to grant a pension to the widow of a deceased policeman, while classed as a discretionary power, was held subject to judicial review, in the absence of a clear expression by the legislature to the contrary, to determine whether the circumstances disclosed left no possible scope for the reasonable exercise of discretion.[64] To the same effect is a case reviewing the city license commissioner's refusal to issue a license for a stoop-line fruit and vegetable stand in a street which had been discontinued as a market area.[65] The usual number of cases has been observed dealing with the ever present problem of requirements of fairness, etc., in administrative procedure by local bodies. The *Morgan* decisions, now four in number, and the *Report of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedure* have their effect on problems of administrative procedure, even in local affairs.[66]

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[59] 297 N. W. 669 (Neb. 1941).

[60] *City of Oakland* v. *Hogan*, 106 P. (2d) 987 (Cal. 1940).

[61] *La Guardia* v. *Smith*, 27 N. Y. S. (2d) 321 (Sup. Ct. N. Y. County, 1941).

[62] *In re Smith*, 29 N. Y. S. (2d) 116 (1941).

[63] *Weinstein v. McKenzie, Commissioner of Docks*, 30 N. Y. S. (2d) 733 (Sup. Ct. N. Y. County, 1941).

[64] *Durkin* v. *Woods, Commissioner of Public Safety*, 29 N. Y. S. (2d) 738 (Sup. Ct. Monroe County 1941).

[65] *Markowitz* v. *Moss, Commissioner of Licenses*, 29 N. Y. S. (2d) 709 (Sup. Ct. N. Y. County, 1941).

[66] *Administrative Procedure in Government Agencies*, Sen. Doc. #8, 77th Cong., 1st Sess. (1941). See also Simsarian, *Slum Clearance Administrative Procedure* (1941) 10 *Geo. Wash. L. Rev.* 144.

Powers. It is reported that the League of Iowa Municipalities has launched a fight to secure greater home rule for Iowa City. A resolution to that effect was adopted by the 1941 convention of the League. In Minnesota five new villages have been incorporated, two cities have revised their home-rule charters, and two villages have adopted new home-rule charters. In Illinois a decision to the effect that a utility franchise expires by its terms and that the municipality thereupon has the option of granting a new franchise or requiring the removal of equipment from the streets is hailed as an important step toward greater recognition of rights of local self-government in that state.[67] In Ohio, as in several other states, many decisions have been noted marking the ever changing line between state and local affairs in home-rule as well as non-home-rule cities.[68]

Other aspects of interpretation of municipal powers were to the effect that: a village council in Ohio has no power to contract so as to bind its successors in office;[69] a drainage district, as a quasi-public corporation, cannot contract specially with a private individual with reference to a public duty which it must perform;[70] a city council in Illinois involved in a suit in the courts cannot by resolution control the making up of the issues to be tried by the court and direct what questions are to be decided;[71] where the statute describes the mode of exercising the delegated power, this manner is a limitation on the power itself.[72]

Torts. While the volume of litigation in the field of tort liability is perhaps greater than in any other sphere of municipal law, very little by way of new or unusual principle has been added by the current cases. The studies of the scope and administration of local tort liability have been continuing. The Public Administration Committee of the Social Science Research Council brought together in New York recently a group of interested persons to discuss coordination of those studies following the pattern of the David-Feldmier study of *Administration of Tort Liability in Los Angeles.* Concrete benefits from this kind of investigation should soon be felt in actual municipal administration.

A North Dakota case, *Hamilton* v. *City of Bismarck,*[73] held that a property owner could not recover for damage resulting from an overflow of a sewer system. The court classified the sewer system as operated in a governmental capacity of the city and repudiated the argument that the injury should be

[67] Supreme Court of Ill., November 24, 1941.

[68] *Fieldcrest Dairies* v. *City of Chicago, supra* note 42; *Becker* v. *Council of City of Albany,* 118 P. (2d) 924 (Cal. 1941); *City of Middletown* v. *City Commission of Middletown,* 37 N. E. (2d) 609 (Ohio 1941); *Three G Distillery Corporation* v. *Los Angeles County,* 116 P. (2d) 143 (Cal. 1941).

[69] *Browne* v. *Village of Ripley,* 36 N. E. (2d) 50 (Ohio 1940).

[70] *Davenport* v. *Pitt County Drainage Dist. No. 2,* 17 S. E. (2d) 1 (N. C. 1941).

[71] *Cooney* v. *City of Belleville,* 37 N. E. (2d) 361 (Ill. 1941).

[72] *Mountain States Power Co.* v. *City of Forsyth,* 41 F. Supp. 389 (Mont. 1941).

[73] 300 N. W. 631 (N. Dak. 1941).

compensated for on eminent domain principles. A case in the state of Washington, however, *Snavely* v. *City of Goldendale*,[74] allowed recovery for a taking under eminent domain principles for damage resulting from the pollution of a stream by a city discharging its sewerage into the river. A large number of cases deal with the defective condition of the sidewalks.[75] Several cases have held the city liable for the commission of a nuisance. In Chicago the city was held liable for injuries to a child sustained when the gasoline tank of an abandoned automobile exploded as the result of a lighted match thrown into the tank by another child. The court held that the abandoned car in a public alley constituted an attractive nuisance, that the city had actual notice, and was under a duty to remove the car, acting in a corporate and not a governmental capacity.[76] In another case the court held a city liable for noxious odors emitted by its septic tanks which had negligently been allowed to become clogged.[77] To a similar effect is *City of Lakeland* v. *Douglas*.[78] The erection of floodlights to permit operation of the municipal amusement park at night was held to be a nuisance in *Blake* v. *City of Madison*.[79] Several cases dealt with the interpretation or validity of notice of claim requirements as a condition precedent to tort action against the city.[80]

Taxation and Municipal Finance. The search for new forms of municipal revenue and the problem of exemptions from existing tax laws are the outstanding features of the year's litigation in the field of municipal finance. The New Orleans sales tax, modeled on that of New York City, was sustained in the case of *Moudeloux* v. *Maestri*.[81] The wage tax of the city of Philadelphia was the subject of interpretation in *Marson* v. *City of Philadelphia*.[82] The tax had been upheld last year in the case of *Dole* v. *Philadelphia*.[83] The District of Columbia income tax has been the subject of much controversy, principally because of the unusual questions of domicil arising in the nation's capital, where a large portion of the population earning its income there claims domicil in one of the states for the purpose of voting residence and civil service requirements. The Supreme Court of the United States, on December 15, 1941, considered this domicil problem but did little to clarify the issue, as they held that the question of domicil was not one of law but of fact for determination by the District of Columbia Board of Tax Appeals.[84] In its opinion the Court did say that persons do not acquire a domicil simply by coming to live in the District of Columbia for an indefinite period of time while in the government service. Persons do acquire domicil in the District who live there and have no fixed intent to return and make their home where formerly domiciled.

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[74] 117 P. (2d) 221 (Wash. 1941).

[75] Some of these are: *Carton* v. *City of Philadelphia*, 22 A. (2d) 603 (Pa. 1941); *Morgan* v. *Kroger Grocery & Baking Co.*, 154 S. W. (2d) 44 (Mo. 1941); *Henn* v. *City of Pittsburgh*, 22 A. (2d) 742 (Pa. 1941); *Gerber* v. *City of Pittsburgh*, 22. A. (2d) 721 (Pa. 1941); *Bellmeyer* v. *City of Coffeyville*, 118 P. (2d) 619 (Kan. 1941); *Meiner* v. *City of New York*, 30 N. Y. S. (2d) 177 (Sup. Ct. N. Y. App. Div. 1941); *Cato* v. *City of New Orleans*, 4 S. (2d) 450 (La. 1941).

[76] *Shapiro* v. *City of Chicago*, 32 N. E. (2d) 338 (Ill. App. 1941).

[77] *City of Weatherford* v. *Luton*, 117 P. (2d) 765 (Okla. 1941).

[78] 143 Fla. 771, 197 So. 467 (1940).

[79] 237 Wis. 498 (1941).

[80] *O'Brien* v. *City and County of San Francisco*, 116 P. (2d) 450 (Cal. 1941); *Olson* v. *City of Virginia*, 300 N. W. 42 (Minn. 1941); *Downs* v. *City of Birmingham*, 198 So. 231 (Ala. 1941); *Halman* v. *City of Mamapa*, 147 S. W. (2d) 543 (Ct. Civ. App. Tex. 1941); *Perry* v. *City of High Point*, 218 N. C. 714, 12 S. E. (2d) 275 (1941); *Hall* v. *City of Los Angeles*, 111 P. (2d) 382 (D. C. App. Cal. 1941).

[81] 197 La. 525, 2 So. (2d) 11 (1941).

[82] 21 A. (2d) 228 (Pa. 1941).

[83] 11 A. (2d) 163 (Pa. 1940).

The District of Columbia is engaged in a very interesting process of re-examination of all heretofore tax-exempt real estate within the District. In addition to restoring to the tax rolls property which has changed in status since its classification as exempt, the tax officers are assessing portions of real estate where part only is actually used in the tax-exempt activity. A few of the cases dealing with tax exemptions have held that the property of one taxing district situated within another in the state of New Jersey is exempt even though the property is not used for public purposes.[85] Another New Jersey case has held that, under a different law, municipal lands used for public water purposes are taxable wherever located, but improvements used for the same purpose are not taxable.[86] In the same state it has been held that a building to be used as a home for the aged and indigent, but not actually in use for that purpose at the time of assessment, was properly exempt as a charitable use since it was held ready to receive inmates at that time.[87] A business college in the city of Trenton was held not entitled to exemption as a charitable institution not for profit in spite of the fact that none of its profit at the time of taxation was received by any private person.[88]

In Georgia the Supreme Court held that a contract made by the city with property owners to exempt them from future sewer assessments is ultra vires the city and a subsequent city council was not required to recognize the agreement.[89]

A large number of cases dealt with the problem of tax collection or enforcement of tax liens. For example, in Kentucky it was held that a tax sale of realty was invalid where the personalty of a delinquent taxpayer was not taken first. The invalidity of the sale, however, did not affect the validity of the tax lien.[90] A New York Supreme Court decision allowed a taxpayer's action to restrain or set aside a purchase by the city of property for more than the amount of its tax lien. It was held to be a waste of public money for a city to purchase property for which it has no use and thus cause its removal from the tax rolls.[91] In New Jersey it was held that a municipality cannot by ordinance provide a new method for collecting delinquent taxes not authorized by state law. The fact that a borough is situated in a defense area of the United States does not justify the requirement that a truckman secure a permit from a borough clerk before moving household goods in or out of the borough.[92]

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[84] *District of Columbia* v. *Murphy,* 10 *U. S. Law Week* 4089 (1941).

[85] *Glenridge* v. *City of East Orange,* 18 A. (2d) 267 (N. J. 1941).

[86] *Town of Morristown* v. *Town of Mendham,* 18 A. (2d) 291 (N. J. 1941).

[87] *Trenton Ladies Sick Benefit Society* v. *City of Trenton,* 17 A. (2d) 809 (N. J. 1941).

[88] *City of Trenton* v. *State Board of Tax Appeals,* 21 A. (2d) 644 (N. J. 1941).

[89] *J. F. H. Co.* v. *City of Atlanta,* 17 S. E. (2d) 55 (Ga. 1941).

[90] *City of Richmond* v. *Goodloe,* 153 S. W. (2d) 921 (Ky. 1941).

[91] *Bauer* v. *City of Niagara Falls,* 29 N. Y. S. (2d) 448 (Sup. Ct. App. Div. 1941).

[92] *E. E. Leach* v. *James,* 22 A. (2d) 573 (Sup. Ct. N. J. 1941).

Other cases dealing with municipal finance have upheld revenue bonds in Florida,[93] sustained the incurring of necessary expenses notwithstanding lack of appropriation therefor by the city of New York,[94] upheld a taxpayer's mandamus action to compel the compliance with the budget law in the city of Des Moines, Iowa, to list as income fees received from motor vehicle testing stations,[95] and held the income from a portion of a city hall leased for private business subject to execution for the debts of creditors of a Louisiana municipality.[96]

Federal-City Relations. Federal-city relations continue to become more regular and more important. The role of the city in wartime is at present the most important source of federal-city contacts. The constantly growing number of cases dealing with these relations each year shows a development entirely independent of the emergency of national defense. For example, a Missouri case holds that where no method of determining population for the purpose of classification is set up by state law, the official count is to be that of the last federal decennial census.[97]

In addition to the still bitterly contested problem of intergovernmental tax immunities,[98] the subject of priority of tax liens between local and federal governments has been considered in at least two cases. In one case where property was taken to enforce United States income tax liens and no bankruptcy was involved, the federal court in South Carolina held that the proceeds of the sale of the realty so taken should be applied: (1) to pay county and state taxes; (2) to pay paving assessments and city taxes; and (3) to pay the United States income tax liens.[99] The other case held that where no insolvency was involved, liens of the federal government and liens of states or cities are on an equal basis so that priority will be awarded on the principle that "first in time is first in right." [100]

An interesting illustration of interstate cooperation in connection with the federal airport development program deserves notice. Cumberland, Maryland, was selected for a WPA airport defense project, and $2,030,212 of federal funds allocated were for that purpose. The site desired, however, was across the river in West Virginia. To enable the city to acquire and operate the airport outside the state the Maryland legislature passed an enabling act to that effect. West Virginia responded with a reciprocal act authorizing subdivisions of adjoining states to locate airports in West Virginia.[101]

Two cases are of particular interest in the matter of local powers related to federal projects. The Municipal Court of New York County held that an agent of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation can be prosecuted for a criminal offense where the agent managing an HOLC housing project stored fuel oil without a permit from the fire commission as required by local law.[102]

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[93] *State* v. *City of Tampa,* 3 S. (2d) 484 (Fla. 1941).

[94] *Chambers* v. *City of New York,* 36 N. E. (2d) 313 (N. Y. 1941).

[95] *Dyer* v. *City of Des Moines,* 300 N. W. 562 (Iowa 1941).

[96] *J. B. McCreary Co.* v. *Town of Mimmfield,* 40 F. Supp. 427 (D. C. W. D. La. 1941).

[97] *Hardin* v. *Jefferson County,* 147 S. W. (2d) 643 (Mo. 1941).

[98] See *Clifton, N. J.* v. *R. F. C.,* 17 A. (2d) 476 (Sup. Ct. N. J. 1941) (to the effect that the city may not tax personal property acquired by R. F. C. to protect a loan).

[99] *United States* v. *Woodside,* 34 F. Supp. 281 (D. C. W. D. S. Car. 1940). See Balstra, *Conflicting Tax Claims of the United States and of States and Local Subdivisions* (1940) 5 *Legal Notes on Local Government* 279.

[100] *United States* v. *City of Greenville,* 118 F. (2d) 963 (C. C. A. 4th, 1941).

[101] See *Report of Committee on Airports* (National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 1941).

On the other hand, the borough of Audubon, New Jersey, was required by the federal district court in that state to permit a federal defense housing project of 500 homes to connect with the borough's sewage disposal system. The federal government had offered $2,444 per year for the use of the system, but the city had insisted on $4,800.[103]

In conclusion it may be said that the most important developments of the year seem to be in the two fields of national defense mobilization and civil liberties. While there is but slight relationship between these two topics in the cases surveyed, nevertheless, the juxtaposition is appropriate in view of the purpose of our mobilization to preserve our democratic institutions, of which the liberty of the individual is the foundation. Certainly the importance of the city and the legal problems which will confront it will not lessen as our war effort swings into full action or as the period of reconstruction arrives.

[102] *People* v. *DeWitt.*

[103] *United States* v. *Certain Parcels of Land in the Borough of Audubon.*

Professional Organization: Law

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers

THE National Institute of Municipal Law Officers has just completed its fourth year of full-time operation. The organization serves municipal law departments, and is operated by and for the legal departments of cities of all sizes throughout the United States. There is no population requirement for membership in the National Institute. The smaller cities have been participating in the work of the National Institute for the past two years and have increased the value and usefulness of this work many times over.

During the year 1941 there existed within the National Institute 16 committees: airports; civil liberties; coal prices; federal, state, and city relationships; model handbill ordinance; housing; municipal employee problems; national defense; ordinances and ordinance enforcement; public utilities; share for cities of state-collected revenues; social and economic regulation of industry; tax immunities; taxation and revenues; tort liability; and zoning and planning. Each of these committees presented a comprehensive report at the 1941 annual meeting of the National Institute, which was held on December 4 to 6, in Washington, D. C. These reports will be included in the yearly volume, *Municipalities and the Law in Action in 1941,* as well as the various discussions and speeches given at the annual meeting.

The services rendered to member cities during the past year have included publication and distribution of the monthly legal periodical, the *Municipal Law Journal;* publication of monthly research reports on specific municipal legal problems; release of special notices; copies of court decisions; ordinances and any other material of unusual value to municipal attorneys in their work; publication of the volume, *Municipalities and the Law in Action for 1940;* cooperation with federal departments in matters of municipal importance; and many individual services which were requested by member cities.

Two important publications in 1941 were *Power of Municipalities to Enter into Labor Union Contracts—a Survey of Law and Experience,* and *National Defense and Municipal Legal Problems.* Supplemental reports on blackout ordinances, liability of cities for injuries to or by civilian defense volunteers, and releases concerning other national defense matters have also been issued. The subject matter of other reports included: rent control, national defense, handbill ordinances, municipal legislative barriers to a free market, automobile trailer and tourist camps, labor union contracts, affidavits under the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940.—CHARLES S. RHYNE, executive director, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Sources of Information: Law and Courts

Selected Standard References: Legal

CASES AND MATERIALS ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Third edition. By Charles W. Tooke and John A. McIntire. The Foundation Press, Inc., Chicago. 1942. 843pp. $6.50.

CODIFICATION AND DRAFTING OF ORDINANCES FOR SMALL TOWNS. By J. F. Sly, J. B. Fordham, and G. A. Shipman. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 70pp. 50 cents.

LAW DEPARTMENT ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C. 1940. 47pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 401 East Ohio Street, Chicago. 1928-40. 7 vol. $10 each. . . . Cumulative Supplement. 1941. 1696pp. $15.

WHEN A SOLDIER BREAKS THE LAW. American Municipal Association, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. 20pp. 25 cents.

New Books and Pamphlets: Law and Courts

ADMINISTRATIVE DECISIONS AND JUDICIAL REVIEW. By Arthur Harris and Robert Ward. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1941. 35pp.

AFFIDAVITS UNDER SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CIVIL RELIEF ACT OF 1940 BEFORE DEFAULT JUDGMENTS IN SUITS TO COLLECT MUNICIPAL TAXES—FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS NOW IN USE BY MUNICIPALITIES. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1941. 23pp. $1.

AUTOMOBILE TRAILER AND TOURIST CAMPS—LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROBLEMS OF MUNICIPAL REGULATION WITH AN ANNOTATED MODEL ORDINANCE. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1941. 34pp. $2.

CASES ON MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. By Charles W. Tooke and John A. McIntire. The Foundation Press, Inc., 222 West Adams Street, Chicago. Third edition. 1942. 843pp. $6.50.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE STATE. Kansas Legislative Council, State Capitol, Topeka, Kansas. 1941. 31pp.

COUNCIL AND COURT: The Handbill Ordinances 1889-1939. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1941. 34pp. $1.

LAW OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS. Second edition. Cumulative supplement. By Eugene McQuillin. Callaghan and Company, 10 North Clark Street, Chicago, 1941. 1696pp. $15.

MUNICIPAL LEGISLATIVE BARRIERS TO A FREE MARKET. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1941. 16pp. $1.

MUNICIPAL TORT LIABILITY IN VIRGINIA. By George A. Warp. Bureau of Public Administration, University of Virginia, Charlottesville. 1941. 127pp.

(1) MUNICIPALITIES AND THE LAW IN ACTION FOR 1940. 1941. 364pp. $5. (2) MUNICIPALITIES AND THE LAW IN ACTION IN 1941. 1942. 693pp. $7.50. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.

NATIONAL DEFENSE AND MUNICIPAL LEGAL PROBLEMS. By Charles S. Rhyne. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1941. 68pp. $2.

POWER OF MUNICIPALITIES TO ENTER INTO LABOR UNION CONTRACTS—A Survey of Law and Experience. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C. 1941. 78pp. $2.

PROCEEDINGS OF FEDERAL-STATE CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT PROBLEMS OF NATIONAL DEFENSE, 522 Transportation Building, Washington, D.C. 1940. 63pp.

REPORT OF FIRST STATEWIDE CONFERENCE ON LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS TO DISCUSS SPECIFIC PROBLEMS OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE. Bureau of Trade and Industrial Education, California State Department of Education, Sacramento. 1941. 120pp.

SELECTED RESEARCH REPORTS. (National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D.C.): (1) REPORT No. 69. Contents: condemn land for airport outside city limits; back pay claims of city employees; regulating hours of barber shops; liability of city in case where building inspector approved installation; validity of retirement plans; removal of employees appointed in violation of rules; building permit to construct post office; regulations of gasoline service stations; legality of purchasing building to be used in part for municipal purposes; forbidding the hiring of married women; minimum wage laws for policemen and firemen; fingerprinting of night club employees; requiring owners to cut weeds. (2) Report No. 74. Contents: regulations to protect persons renting boats; power to prohibit doing work for others after working hours; licensing handbooks; authority to establish a milk shed radius; prohibiting minors from attending theatres during school hours; allow garages and automobile agencies exclusive right to park on city streets in front of their property; power to compel elimination of radio towers near city airport; power of city to limit number of taverns; double taxation from licensing of food markets and requiring additional license to sell liquor; legal authority for wage tax. (3) Report No. 78. Contents: Municipal control of automobile horn noise; municipal regulation of billboards; municipal regulation of hours of business; validity of compulsory retirement plan; regulation of by employment agencies; ordinance requiring examinations of food handlers; inspection fees against the milk and meat packing industries to pay for cost of inspection; municipal control of locomotive whistling; right of zoning board to appeal from a decision of a court reversing the order of the board. (4) Report No. 79. Contents: regulate operation of taxicabs; fix rates; issuance of licenses; liability of municipality for damages due to falling limbs; rerouting trucks carrying inflammable liquids; jurisdictional authority of zoning board of adjustment to grant variance. Each report is approximately 17pp. $1 each.

Tort Liability of Municipalities in Massachusetts with Special Reference to Its Administration in Boston, 1934-38. By Edgar Fuller. Harvard Graduate School of Public Administration, Cambridge, Massachusetts. 1941. 56pp.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

Annual Handbook of the National Conference of Judicial Councils, 1941. Paul B. DeWitt. National Conference of Judicial Councils, 744 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey. 1941. 133pp.

(1) Legal Aid Directory. 1940. 17pp. (2) Supplement: Changes in the Legal Aid Directory. February, 1941. 2pp. National Association of Legal Aid Organizations, 25 Exchange Street, Rochester, New York.

Pretrial Conferences. By Bolitha J. Laws and Abram H. Stockman. American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1941. 18pp.

Probation-Prisons-Parole. By Milton Chernin. Bureau of Public Administration, University of California, Berkeley. 1941. 23pp.

Proposed Improvements in the Administration of the Offices of Clerks of United States District Courts Submitted to the Director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts. United States Bureau of the Budget, Washington, D.C. 1941. 106pp.

Report of a Survey by the Juvenile Court and Probation Department, Fairfield County, Connecticut. By Francis H. Hiller. National Probation Association, 1790 Broadway, New York. 1940. 27pp.

Report of the Special Commission Established to Make an Investigation and Study of the Juvenile Court System of the Commonwealth. Secretary of the Commonwealth, Boston. 1940. 16pp.

(1) Rule-Making Power. By Silas A. Harris. 23pp. (2) Free Joinder of Parties, Claims, and Counterclaims. By William W. Blume. 18pp. American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1941.

Special Committee on Improving the Administration of Justice. By Maynard E. Pirsig. American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. 1941. 15pp.

Selected Periodicals: Law and Courts

American Municipal Law Review. (Quarterly.) Edited by the Legal Research Bureau, New York University School of Law. Order from American Bar Association, 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. $6. Including monthly issues of Municipal Law Survey, $12 a year ($10 to members of Section of Municipal Law of A.B.A.).

Journal of the American Judicature Society. (Bimonthly.) American Judicature Society, Law School Building, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. 20 cents.

Legal Aid Review. (Quarterly.) Legal Aid Society, 11 Park Place, New York.

Municipal Law Court Decisions. (Monthly survey for members.) National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Municipal Law Journal. National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, 730 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington, D. C.

Panel. (Irregular.) Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, 50 Lafayette Street, New York.

Selected Model Municipal Ordinances *

(For scope of this list, see article, "How to Use the Year Book," and for addresses of state municipal leagues, see Table IV in this Year Book.)

ADMINISTRATION

American Bar Association, Section of Municipal Law. Codification of Municipal Ordinances. 1940. 31pp.

American Municipal Association. Requirements for Publication of Municipal Ordinances and Adoption of Codes by Reference. September, 1940. 10pp. and appendixes. 50 cents.

Cincinnati Bureau of Municipal Research. The Administrative Code and Municipal Code of Ordinances. March, 1927. 48pp.

Kansas City, Missouri. Administrative Code of Kansas City, Missouri. April, 1926. 84pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Preparation, Passage, and Publication of Municipal Ordinances in South Dakota. November, 1937. $1.00. Also includes sample ordinances on various subjects.

National Municipal League. The Model City Charter. 299 Broadway, New York. 1941. 141pp. $1.

Saginaw, Michigan. The Code of Ordinances of the City of Saginaw, Michigan. Vol. 1. Administrative Code. 50 cents. Vol. 2 General Code. $1.50. S. W. Corrigan, city clerk, Saginaw, Michigan. 1938. Unpaged.

Sly, John F. Codification and Drafting of Ordinances for Small Towns. Public Administration Service, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1932. 70pp. 50 cents.

Wheeling, West Virginia. Administrative Code. 1938.

AERONAUTICS

American Municipal Association. Municipalities and Airport Zoning. Report No. 145. February, 1941. 15pp. 50 cents.

Civil Aeronautics Administration. Model Airport Zoning Act. Washington, D. C. February 15, 1941. 13pp.

—State Aeronautical Legislation Digest and Uniform State Laws. October, 1939. 105pp. 15 cents. Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.

—Survey of State Airport Zoning Legislation. June, 1939. 28pp. Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. To Regulate the Operation of Aircraft and to Require the Licensing of Aircraft and Pilots. 2pp. 30 cents.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. Municipal Regulation of Aeronautics. The Municipality, April, 1931. pp. 65-6. 25 cents.

National Association of State Aviation Officials. The Uniform Aeronautical Regulatory Act. 357 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago. September, 1936. 10pp.

National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. The Uniform Airport Act. 1140 North Dearborn Street, Chicago. July, 1935. 6pp.

National Institute of Municipal Law Officers. Airport Approach Protection Materials; Model Statute and Ordinance. 730 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. 1940. Variously paged. $1.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance on Aeronautics.

AIR CONDITIONING

Galveston, Texas. Franchise to Permit Delivery of Cold Water for Air Conditioning and Cooling Purposes to Consumers Within Specified Limits of City. November 29, 1939.

ANIMALS

Detroit, Michigan. Ordinance No. 278-C on Dogs. June 18, 1934.

Illinois Municipal League. Ordinance Regulating Dogs (Lake Bluff). Illinois Municipal Review, June, 1937, pp. 116-17.

League of Kansas Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to Dogs, Taxing the Owners and Harborers of Dogs. 7pp.

League of Minnesota Municipalities. Ordinance to Protect and Preserve the Public Health by Regulating the Keeping of Certain Domestic Animals. 2pp.

League of South Dakota Municipalities. Ordinance Regulating Dogs. 1937.

League of Wisconsin Municipalities. An Ordinance Relating to the Keeping of Animals and Fowls. The Municipality, June, 1935, pp. 111, 118-19. 25 cents.

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* Codes or compiled ordinances issued in recent years are useful for reference in preparing an ordinance. Among the cities that have published such volumes are: Berkeley, Chico, Oakland, and San Diego, California; Cincinnati, Ohio; Concord and Keene, New Hampshire; Detroit and Saginaw, Michigan; Joplin, Missouri; Kingsport, Tennessee; Newton and Wichita, Kansas; Oak Park, Illinois; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Portland and Salem, Oregon; Shorewood, Wisconsin; Spokane, Washington; and Vergennes, Vermont.

—Model Ordinances on Regulation of Dogs. The Municipality, August, 1929, pp. 216-17, 234-5. 25 cents.

Missouri Municipal Association. Model Ordinance on Dogs. October, 1939.

New Jersey State League of Municipalities. A Model Dog Ordinance Under New Statute. October, 1941, pp. 10-13.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Dead Animal Ordinance. November, 1931. 2pp.

Spokane, Washington. Ordinance Relating to Animals at Large, etc. Ordinance No. C5850, December 21, 1936.

AUCTIONS

Duluth, Minnesota. An Ordinance to License and Regulate Auctions and Auction Sales. Ordinance No. 3946, July 30, 1928.

New York State Bureau of Municipal Information. Model Ordinance Pertaining to Auctions. November, 1930. 3pp.

—Model Auctioneer's Ordinance. November, 1930. 3pp.

AUDITORIUMS

Alliance, Nebraska. Regulations and Rates for the Use of the Auditorium. 1939. 4pp.

Big Spring, Texas. An Ordinance Prescribing Rules and Regulations for the Use of the City Auditorium, Prescribing Rates to be Charged for Use of Same. February, 1940. 3pp.

Buffalo, New York. Rules and Regulations Governing the Use of Memorial Auditorium. Board of Stadium and Memorial Auditorium. 1941. 3pp.

San Jose, California. An Ordinance . . . Providing for the Regulating of Contracts for the Use of the Municipal Auditorium, and Establishing a Schedule of Fees and Regulation for the Use Thereof. Ordinance No. 2558. April 29, 1937. 1p.

Shreveport, Louisiana. Ordinance Fixing Rates, Charges, and Fees for the Use of the Auditorium, and Providing for Its Operation. Ordinance No. 124. 1929. 4pp.

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—TO REGULATE THE MUNICIPAL WATER AND LIGHT SYSTEM. 6pp. 90 cents.

—TO REGULATE THE OPERATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM. 3pp. 45 cents.

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Part Five

DIRECTORIES OF OFFICIALS

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

Directory of Officials in Cities Over 10,000

Mayors and Clerks in Cities 5,000 to 10,000

List of Directories of City Officials

The City-Manager Profession and Directory

During the year 1941 there were 120 city-manager appointments as compared with an average of 82 for the past 10 years—the largest number of appointments for any single year, owing mainly to the fact that 27 managers entered the federal service. Sixty-five of the appointments were received by men who had had previous public administrative experience (see Table 1). The average length of service of managers in office at the end of 1941, including all cities served, was seven years and six months—an increase of two years and seven months since 1930. City managers continued to show interest in the in-service correspondence courses offered by the Institute for Training in Municipal Administration, conducted by the International City Managers' Association. At the close of the year 153 council-manager cities had enrolled one or more of their administrative staff members in these courses, as compared to 136 the year before; and 77 city managers had taken advantage of this training opportunity.

Table 1

Comparison of City-Manager Appointments

	1930	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Promotions from administrative staff within city	25	19	17	25	17	22	41
Promotions from adminis. positions outside city	10	11	13	11	19	19	24
Promotions from one city to another	17	4	7	5	5	13	12
Former managers receiving appointments	7	12	20	9	10	13	16
Entering from nongovernmental positions	23	17	20	15	22	9	14
Unknown	0	2	7	7	6	8	13
Total appointments	82	65	84	72	79	84	120
Number of out-of-town appointments	36	22	26	22	27	35	43
Per cent of out-of-town to total	44	34	31	31	34	42	36

Of the 120 city-manager appointments in 1941, 43, or 36 per cent, were nonresidents at the time of appointment. Local promotions from other administrative posts were received by nine city clerks, 13 city engineers, six assistant city managers, three finance directors, three commissioners, two town agents, a tax assessor, city housing director, police chief, city attorney, and a high school teacher. Of the 24 holding public positions outside the city, seven were city engineers, one a finance officer, two selectmen, two assistant city managers, one town agent, one park superintendent, three from state highway departments, one each from state health and auditor's offices, two were county employees, and three federal employees. Of the 14 who had had no governmental experience, one was head of a university building and grounds department, two were heads of civic associations, and 11 were in various kinds of business enterprises. Of the 21 cities making appointments for the first time, 13 selected out-of-town men, seven of whom had previous manager experience. Of the 180 cities and counties in which the plan went into effect during the years 1929 to 1941, inclusive, 116, or 68 per cent, appointed out-of-town men as their first managers.

TABLE 2

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CITIES SERVED BY MANAGERS IN SERVICE AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1935–41

Number of Cities Served	Number of Managers in Service December 31[1] 1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
One	378	383	377	381	401	407	441
Two	54	50	54	54	55	60	52
Three	13	16	18	21	19	20	21
Four	2	4	7	8	6	8	8
Five	2	2	2	2	1	1	2
Six	0	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seven	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eight	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	449	456	460	468	483	497	525

[1] The total number of managers in service at the end of each year does not represent the total number of manager cities as there are always some vacant positions. Prior to 1935 managers who had served the same city twice at different periods were counted as having served different cities. Beginning in 1935, such managers are counted as having served only one city. There were 29 such cases at the end of 1941.

The 12 manager promotions from one city to another in 1941 made a total of 104 promotions in the city-manager profession since 1930. Promotions from one city to another and the appointment of former city managers are reflected in Table 2, which shows at the end of 1941 that 84 managers in service had managed more than one city.

Length of Service. The average length of service, including all cities served, of the 525 managers in service at the end of 1941 was seven years and six months, as compared with two years and one month in 1920 and four years and 11 months in 1930. Of the 525 managers in service at the end of the year, Table 3 shows that 23 managers, or 4 per cent, have served 20 years or more; 90, or 17 per cent, 15 years or more; 171, or 33 per cent, 10 years or more; and 285, or 54 per cent, have had five or more years of manager experience.

Education of City Managers. Of the 525 city managers in service at the end of 1941, 198, or 38 per cent, had at least one college degree and an additional 145, or 28 per cent, had attended college or taken extension courses (see Table 4).

Separations from the Service. During 1941, 73 managers resigned or were removed from office, 15 were granted leaves of absence for military service, and two died—making a total of 92 separations as compared to 62 in 1940, 61 in 1939, 69 in 1937, 50 in 1936, 59 in 1935, and 67 in 1934. Of the 73 managers who were separated from the service, 26 resigned voluntarily, and 47 were asked to resign.

In addition to the 15 men on leave from their cities for military service, 12 others entered various branches of the federal service, four are engaged in war industries, six became state employees, 15 assumed other posts in the city, two have since secured other city-manager positions, 16 went into private business, three retired, two are unemployed, and the occupations of 15 were unknown at the end of the year.

TABLE 3

LENGTH OF SERVICE OF MANAGERS INCLUDING ALL CITIES SERVED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1935–41

Completed Service in Years	Number of Managers in Service						
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941
Less than 5	222	202	199	194	199	211	240
5 to 9	126	144	132	125	129	126	114
10 to 14	75	80	86	89	94	78	81
15 to 19	26	29	38	49	46	62	67
20 to 24	0	1	5	11	15	20	23
	449	456	460	468	483	497	525

TABLE 4

COMPARISON OF EDUCATION OF CITY MANAGERS (Shown in Percentage)

Type of Education	City Managers in Service					
	1936 456	1937 460	1938 468	1939 483	1940 497	1941 525
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Graduate degrees	2.4	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.8	2.5
Bachelor degrees in engineering	28.0	28.5	27.8	26.3	26.3	25.7
Bachelor degrees in other fields	8.3	7.6	7.5	8.3	9.3	9.5
Attended college (no degree)	23.9	24.0	23.7	23.0	22.7	22.3
Extension courses only	3.9	5.0	4.3	3.9	4.0	5.3
No college	25.7	25.4	25.9	26.3	26.2	23.6
Unknown	7.8	6.5	7.5	8.9	8.7	11.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Sources of Information. A great deal of published information is available concerning the city-manager profession and the council-manager plan. In 1934 there was published, under the sponsorship of the International City Managers' Association a volume entitled, *The City-Manager Profession* (University of Chicago Press). The Committee on Public Administration of the Social Science Research Council in 1937 undertook a nationwide study of the results and practical operation of the city-manager plan; and as a result of this field study of 50 cities, Public Administration Service in 1940 published a general volume entitled, *City-Manager Government in the United States,* and two supplementary volumes, one entitled, *City-Manager Government in Nine Cities,* and the other entitled, *City-Manager Government in Seven Cities,* which contain detailed local studies made in selected cities. The International City Managers' Association also has published two pamphlets, one entitled, *The Selection of a City Manager* (1937) and the other entitled *A Career Service in Local Government* (1937). The National Municipal League (299 Broadway, New York) has published many pamphlets about the manager plan.

TABLE XVII

DIRECTORY OF APPROVED COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, AND CITY MANAGERS

540 CITIES AND 6 COUNTIES AS OF MARCH 20, 1942

The figure following the city indicates the number of city managers to date and in the column headed "Plan" the letter "C" indicates adoption of the plan by charter, "O" by ordinance. After the manager's name (M) indicates Member and (Assoc. M) Associate Member of the International City Managers' Association; the figure indicates he has served more than one city. After the name of the city "t" indicates a town, "tp" a township, and "vil" a village.

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
ARIZONA—2					
Phoenix (20)	65,414	C	1914	Donald C. Scott (Assoc. M)	1940
Tucson (5)	36,818	C	1930	Phil J. Martin, Jr., Act. (Assoc. M)	1941
ARKANSAS—1					
Marianna (1)	4,449	O	1925	C. C. Mitchener	1926
CALIFORNIA—36					
Alameda (7)	36,256	C	1917	Charles R. Schwanenberg (M)	1936
Alhambra (9)	38,935	C	1916	(Vacancy)	
Avalon (3)	1,637	O	1919	E. R. Pollok	1931
Bakersfield (8)	29,252	C	1915	Claude E. Peavy (Assoc. M)	1941
Berkeley (3)	85,547	C	1923	Chester C. Fisk (Assoc. M)	1940
Burbank (3)	34,337	C	1927	H. I. Stites (M)	1933
Chico (2)	9,287	C	1923	Harry H. Hume (M)	1929
Compton (7)	16,198	C	1925	J. H. Park (M)	1937
Coronado (6)	6,932	O	1920	Fred Koerner, Acting	1941
Fillmore (1)	3,252	O	1918	Clarence Arrasmith (Assoc. M)	1918
Glendale (7)	82,582	C	1914	Edwin A. Ingham (M) 2	1937
Hillsborough (2)	2,747	O	1928	E. P. Wilsey (M) 2	1937
Long Beach (11)	164,271	C	1921	Carl R. Erickson (Assoc. M)	1941
Monterey (2)	10,084	C	1925	B. J. Pardee (M) 2	1934
Oakland (2)	302,163	C	1931	John F. Hassler (M)	1933
Pacific Grove (2)	6,249	C	1927	Erwin Dames (M)	1929
Palm Springs (1)	3,434	O	1941	John D. Lange (Assoc. M)	1941
Pasadena (3)	81,864	C	1921	C. W. Koiner (M)	1933
Pittsburg (6)	9,520	O	1919	E. L. O'Hara	1942
Porterville (4)	6,270	C	1927	Elmer L. Long	1940
Redwood City (2)	12,453	C	1929	C. L. Dimmitt (M)	1937
Richmond (1)	23,642	O	1920	J. A. McVittie (M)	1920
Sacramento (4)	105,958	C	1921	James S. Dean (M)	1930
Sacramento County (1)	170,333	C	1933	Charles W. Deterding, Jr.	1933
Salinas (1)	11,586	O	1936	Victor J. Barlogio	1936
San Diego (8)	203,341	C	1932	Walter W. Cooper (Assoc. M)	1940
San Jose (3)	68,457	C	1916	C. B. Goodwin (M)	1920
San Leandro (4)	14,601	C	1928	Ray L. Billings (Assoc. M)	1937
San Mateo (4)	19,403	C	1923	William D. Soule (M)	1937
Santa Rosa (6)	12,605	C	1923	Joseph P. Berry	1938
South Pasadena (5)	14,356	O	1920	Frank Clough (Assoc. M)	1940
Stockton (2)	54,714	C	1923	Walter B. Hogan (M)	1929
Tulare (6)	8,259	C	1923	W. D. Cook	1939
Upland (1)	6,316	O	1930	R. G. Manley (M)	1930
Ventura (2)	13,264	C	1933	Don C. McMillan (M)	1934
Visalia (2)	8,904	C	1923	J. J. Philippe (Assoc. M)	1933

COLORADO—7

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Boulder (5)	12,958	C	1918	Harold C. McClintock (Assoc. M)	1932
Colorado Springs (2)	36,789	C	1921	E. L. Mosley (M)	1930
Durango (4)	5,887	C	1915	O. W. Harrah (Assoc. M)	1937
Fort Collins (1)	12,251	O	1939	G. H. Palmes (M)	1939
Grand Junction (4)	12,479	C	1922	Bruce Brownson (Assoc. M)	1939
Monte Vista (1)	2,970	C	1922	W. F. Bowers	1927
Montrose (8)	4,764	C	1914	Oren L. King (Assoc. M)	1942

CONNECTICUT—5

Bloomfield t (1)	4,309	C	1941	John P. Ramsey	1942
Killingly t (Danielson) (1)	9,547	C	1939	Lawrence F. McClusky (Assoc. M)	1939
New London (3)	30,456	C	1921	John W. Sheedy	1936
Stratford t (5)	22,580	C	1921	William H. Shea (M)	1935
West Hartford t (2)	33,776	C	1935	Rodney L. Loomis (M)	1935

DELAWARE—3

Dover (1)	5,517	C	1929	L. D. Shank (M)	1929
Milford (1)	4,214	C	1932	Charles E. Banning (M)	1932
Rehoboth (2)	1,247	C	1937	Robert C. Hill	1939

FLORIDA—40

Alachua (1)	1,081	C	1923	H. H. Hobbs (Assoc. M)	1923
Bartow (7)	6,158	C	1922	G. H. McCoy (Assoc. M)	1941
Clearwater (5)	10,136	C	1923	F. L. Hendrix (Assoc. M)	1939
Coral Gables (5)	8,294	C	1925	G. N. Shaw (Assoc. M)	1942
Daytona Beach (14)	22,584	C	1922	F. M. Wilkerson	1940
DeLand (3)	7,041	C	1926	William J. Deegan, Jr. (M) 2	1941
Dunedin (4)	1,758	C	1926	R. L. Chalk	1939
Fernandina (6)	3,492	C	1923	R. B. Meserve (Assoc. M)	1941
Fort Lauderdale (7)	17,996	C	1925	A. J. Merrill (Assoc. M)	1941
Fort Meade (8)	1,992	C	1925	Wilma D. Murdaugh	1934
Fort Pierce (7)	8,040	C	1923	H. M. Horton, Acting	1941
Gainesville (4)	13,757	C	1921	J. B. Mobley, Jr. (M)	1937
Haines City (5)	3,890	C	1925	Paul D. Joyce (Assoc. M)	1940
Hollywood (12)	6,239	C	1926	F. T. Blackwell (M)	1940
Jacksonville Beach (1)	3,566	C	1938	James Q. Palmer (Assoc. M)	1938
Kissimmee (6)	3,225	C	1923	James C. Buckles	1939
Lake Worth (2)	7,408	O	1937	M. C. Baker (Assoc. M)	1939
Lakeland (6)	22,068	C	1914	H. P. Ford (M) 3	1941
Largo (15)	1,031	C	1913	D. R. Judkins (Assoc. M)	1941
Leesburg (4)	4,687	C	1923	A. C. Newman (Assoc. M) 2	1941
Melbourne (6)	2,622	C	1926	Charles R. Stickel (Assoc. M)	1934
Miami (8)	172,172	C	1921	A. B. Curry (Assoc. M) 2	1942
Miami Beach (2)	28,012	O	1923	Claude A. Renshaw (M)	1925
Miami Shores (1)	1,956	O	1935	C. Lawton McCall (M)	1935
New Smyrna Beach (6)	4,402	C	1921	W. W. Gunn	1932
Ocala (9)	8,986	C	1918	E. P. Clark (Assoc. M)	1934
Palatka (5)	7,140	C	1924	G. D. Bogue (Assoc. M)	1940
Palm Beach (1)	3,747	C	1922	L. Trevette Lockwood (M)	1922
Panama City (1)	11,610	C	1940	Clyde E. Swank (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Pensacola (2)	37,449	C	1931	George J. Roark (M) 2	1940
Plant City (7)	7,491	C	1927	T. J. McCall	1940
Quincy (2)	3,888	C	1923	Steve Edwards	1925
St. Augustine (4)	12,090	C	1915	Roy Wilson (Assoc. M)	1942
St. Petersburg (4)	60,812	C	1931	Glen V. Leland (M)	1937
Sanford (6)	10,217	C	1920	H. N. Sayer	1939
Stuart (3)	2,438	O	1926	L. B. Eurit (Assoc. M)	1940
Tallahassee (5)	16,240	C	1920	Malcolm N. Yancey (M)	1940
Tarpon Springs (1)	3,402	C	1941	J. F. Parkinson (Assoc. M)	1941
West Palm Beach (8)	33,693	C	1919	Francis B. McGarry (M)	1939
Winter Haven (7)	6,199	C	1923	W. W. Jamison (M)	1934

GEORGIA—22

Albany (2)	19,055	C	1924	C. Q. Wright (M)	1925
Avondale Estates (2)	569	C	1927	H. H. Terrell	1939
Brunswick (5)	15,035	C	1921	F. J. Torras (M)	1931

GEORGIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Buford (2)	4,191	C	1939	W. Lester Brogdon	1941
Cartersville (5)	6,141	C	1917	Herbert M. Crane (Assoc. M)	1941
Cedartown (2)	9,025	C	1938	M. E. Watson (Assoc. M)	1941
Columbus (4)	53,280	C	1922	Marshall Morton (M)	1933
Cordele (4)	7,929	C	1923	George B. Wilkes (Assoc. M)	1941
Cornelia (8)	1,808	C	1928	Lee Cannon	1940
Decatur (4)	16,561	C	1921	A. F. Newman (M)	1935
Douglas (1)	5,175	C	1941	H. M. Pafford 2	1941
Eastman (4)	3,311	C	1922	W. C. Rozar (M)	1938
Gainesville (5)	10,243	C	1922	Fred Roark (Assoc. M)	1938
Griffin (4)	13,222	C	1918	Richard A. Drake (M)	1935
Hawkinsville (5)	3,000	C	1924	J. H. McCrary	1940
Manchester (3)	3,463	C	1923	W. R. Tucker	1940
Moultrie (2)	10,147	C	1937	G. A. Shaver (Assoc. M)	1940
Quitman (5)	4,450	C	1922	John O. Lilly (Assoc. M)	1940
Rome (2)	26,282	C	1919	S. S. King	1937
Tifton (4)	5,228	C	1921	S. A. Youmans	1936
Toccoa (1)	5,494	C	1932	E. P. Bridges (M) 2	1931
Waycross (5)	16,763	C	1923	W. L. Hinson, Acting	1942

ILLINOIS—6

Glencoe (2)	6,825	O	1914	George R. Young (M)	1927
Glenview (2)	2,500	O	1931	Walter J. Hoffman (M)	1935
Kenilworth (2)	2,935	O	1920	C. M. Osborn (M) 5	1936
Riverside (2)	7,935	O	1925	G. L. Opper (M)	1934
Wilmette (5)	17,226	O	1930	William A. Wolff (Assoc. M)	1940
Winnetka (2)	12,430	O	1915	H. L. Woolhiser (M)	1917

IOWA—10

Ames (2)	12,555	O	1920	John H. Ames (M)	1927
Clarinda (6)	4,905	O	1913	Warren D. Toyne (M)	1927
Dubuque (5)	43,892	C	1920	A. A. Rhomberg (M)	1937
Iowa Falls (4)	4,425	O	1914	Floyd Klippel	1931
Maquoketa (4)	4,076	O	1920	J. G. Thorne (M)	1935
Mason City (3)	27,080	C	1927	Herbert T. Barclay (M)	1935
Mt. Pleasant (2)	4,610	O	1916	Lee F. Speaker	1940
Villisca (3)	2,011	O	1919	Edwin E. Jenkins	1928
Webster City (5)	6,738	C	1915	C. C. McCarthy	1940
West Liberty (3)	1,802	O	1920	Waldo Myers	1941

KANSAS—17

Abilene (1)	5,671	C	1939	Walter F. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1939
Arkansas City (1)	12,752	C	1931	Clyde B. King (M) 2	1931
Atchison (3)	12,648	C	1921	Dean Van Ness (Assoc. M)	1940
Belleville (2)	2,580	C	1921	G. C. Pierce	1932
El Dorado (7)	10,045	C	1917	H. E. McMillen, Acting (Assoc. M)	1941
Hays (5)	6,385	C	1919	E. J. Allison (Assoc. M)	1941
Hoisington (2)	3,719	C	1924	Ralph B. Call	1927
Kinsley (4)	2,178	C	1922	W. H. Craft	1932
La Crosse (2)	1,407	C	1925	Jess C. Moser	1926
McCracken (3)	534	C	1919	J. I. Edwards	1929
Newton (4)	11,048	C	1927	W. O. Cuthbertson (Assoc. M)	1939
St. Marys (4)	1,132	C	1921	M. E. Coleman	1931
Salina (4)	21,073	C	1921	Herbert L. Brown (M)	1931
Sterling (3)	2,215	C	1925	Robert Peart (Assoc. M)	1934
Stockton (2)	1,418	C	1921	O. M. Goodrich (Assoc. M)	1922
Wichita (7)	114,966	C	1917	R. E. McClure (Assoc. M)	1941
Winfield (3)	9,506	C	1921	Ph. Frankenfeld (Assoc. M)	1937

KENTUCKY—5

Covington (4)	62,018	C	1932	Jack Maynard (Assoc. M)	1940
Hazard (3)	7,397	C	1938	T. G. Hensley	1942
Lexington (4)	49,304	C	1932	Will White (Assoc. M)	1937
Newport (3)	30,631	C	1932	J. B. Morlidge	1938
Paducah (2)	33,765	C	1934	James P. Smith	1940

MAINE—35

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ashland t (2)	2,457	C	1935	Theodore R. Bartlett	1941
Auburn (8)	19,817	C	1918	Radcliffe G. Mitchell (Assoc. M)	1941
Baileyville t (Woodland) (2)	2,018	C	1934	Frank Foggia (Assoc. M)	1937
Bangor (2)	29,822	C	1932	Fred D. Farnsworth (M) 3	1941
Belfast (2)	5,540	C	1930	Frank T. Adams 3	1941
Brewer (2)	6,510	C	1932	Harrie D. Eckler (M) 2	1941
Bridgton t (1)	3,035	C	1940	A. K. Thorndike (Assoc. M)	1940
Camden t (2)	3,554	C	1925	Percy R. Keller (M)	1932
Caribou t (1)	8,218	C	1940	Grover M. Hardison	1940
Castle Hill t (1)	697	C	1941	Phineas F. Ellis	1941
Corinna t (1)	1,515	C	1941	Millard S. Quimby	1941
Danforth t (1)	1,348	C	1941	Arnold A. Day	1941
Dover-Foxcroft t (2)	4,015	C	1938	Irving C. Trufant (Assoc. M)	1941
Ellsworth (3)	3,911	C	1934	Charles A. Haynes	1941
Fort Fairfield t (5)	5,607	C	1929	Robert W. Palmer (M) 2	1941
Hodgdon t (1)	1,076	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Houlton t (1)	7,771	C	1939	W. E. Brackett (M) 4	1939
Island Falls t (1)	1,370	C	1941	D. G. Currie	1941
Lincoln t (2)	3,653	C	1940	Richard E. Flanders (Assoc. M)	1941
Linneus t (1)	775	C	1940	Fred C. Greaves	1940
Mars Hill t (2)	1,886	C	1941	Edward L. Morris	1941
Masardis t (1)	601	C	1939	William B. Burns 2	1940
Mercer t (1)	381	C	1941	Bernal B. Allen (Assoc. M)	1941
Merrill t (1)	424	C	1941	L. A. Higgins	1941
Milo t (1)	3,000	C	1938	David H. Stevens (M)	1938
Mount Desert t (1)	2,047	C	1932	Herbert A. Thomas 2	1932
Norridgewock t (1)	1,511	C	1940	Bernal B. Allen (Assoc. M)	1940
Oakland t (2)	2,730	C	1935	Howard J. Charles (Assoc. M)	1938
Patten t (1)	1,548	C	1941	Archer Scribner	1941
Portland (2)	73,643	C	1923	James E. Barlow (M) 3	1928
Presque Isle (2)	7,939	C	1933	Mark Trafton (Assoc. M)	1935
Rumford t (6)	10,230	C	1927	J. Merton Wyman (Assoc. M)	1941
Sherman t (1)	1,058	C	1941	D. B. Curtis	1941
South Portland (1)	15,781	C	1934	(Vacancy)	
Washburn t (3)	1,805	C	1931	Herman P. Bell (Assoc. M)	1936

MARYLAND—1

Greenbelt (1)	2,831	C	1938	Roy S. Braden (M) 3	1938

MASSACHUSETTS—5

Cambridge (1)	110,879	C	1942	John B. Atkinson (Assoc. M)	1942
Mansfield t (4)	6,530	C	1921	Harold H. Everett (M)	1928
Middleboro t (2)	9,032	C	1921	Edward C. Peterson (Assoc. M) 3	1938
Norwood t (4)	15,383	C	1915	(Vacancy)	
Stoughton t (1)	8,632	C	1922	B. L. Winslow (M)	1922

MICHIGAN—49

Alma (3)	7,202	C	1919	W. E. Reynolds (M)	1937
Alpena (5)	12,808	C	1916	Arnold M. Hopperstead (M)	1934
Bay City (5)	47,956	C	1921	J. Harry Nelson (M)	1936
Benton Harbor (5)	16,668	C	1921	John F. Null, Acting (Assoc. M)	1941
Big Rapids (6)	4,987	C	1914	Emery J. Toth	1941
Birmingham (6)	11,196	C	1918	Donald C. Egbert (M)	1936
Cadillac (3)	9,855	C	1914	George Johnston	1918
Clawson (1)	4,006	C	1940	H. W. Wedge (M)	1940
Crystal Falls (2)	2,641	C	1917	W. F. Jacka	1936
Davison (3)	1,397	C	1939	Donald R. Smith	1941
East Grand Rapids (1)	4,899	C	1927	L. Henry Gork (M)	1930
Escanaba (3)	14,830	C	1922	George E. Bean (M)	1936
Ferndale (2)	22,523	C	1924	Jay F. Gibbs (M)	1929
Flint (7)	151,543	C	1930	George T. Gundry (Assoc. M)	1941
Gladstone (4)	4,972	C	1923	Alfred F. Raddant	1938
Grand Haven (6)	8,799	C	1915	Seymour Justema (M)	1935
Grand Rapids (6)	164,292	C	1917	Peter A. Kammeraad 2	1941
Grayling (2)	2,124	C	1935	George Granger (M)	1936

MICHIGAN (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Grosse Pte. Shores (4)	801	O	1916	Arthur H. Bennett (M)	1923
Harbor Springs (4)	1,423	C	1932	W. W. Coon	1941
Hazel Park	18,000	C	1942	Byron J. Rockwood (Assoc. M)	1942
Huntington Woods (3)	1,705	C	1928	E. H. Waterhouse (Assoc. M) 3	1939
Iron River (2)	4,416	C	1926	D. M. Youngs	1930
Ironwood (7)	13,369	C	1925	William L. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1941
Jackson (13)	49,656	C	1915	A. J. Koenig (M) 4	1942
Kalamazoo (6)	54,097	C	1918	Edward S. Clark (M)	1938
Kingsford (5)	5,771	C	1924	Henry L. Wagner (Assoc. M)	1941
Lapeer (5)	5,365	C	1919	M. J. Wilson (Assoc. M)	1938
Manistee (4)	8,694	C	1914	Otto M. Damrow (M)	1927
Manistique (4)	5,399	C	1926	P. H. Beauvais (M) 3	1936
Mount Pleasant (3)	8,413	C	1921	W. K. Willman (M) 2	1930
Muskegon (5)	47,697	C	1920	Harry J. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1940
Muskegon Heights (3)	16,047	C	1922	George F. Liddle (M)	1933
Petoskey (6)	6,019	C	1916	P. T. Mitchell (M) 2	1925
Pleasant Ridge (2)	3,391	C	1919	A. J. Berst (M)	1926
Plymouth (6)	5,360	C	1918	Clarence H. Elliott (M) 2	1936
Pontiac (6)	66,626	C	1920	W. P. Edmonson (M)	1933
Port Huron (1)	32,759	C	1941	Leonard G. Howell (M) 2	1941
Portland (1)	2,247	C	1919	F. L. Jenkins (Assoc. M)	1919
Rockford (3)	1,773	C	1935	Carl E. Dennis	1941
Royal Oak (5)	25,087	C	1917	E. M. Shafter (M)	1931
Saginaw (2)	82,794	C	1936	Carl H. Peterson (M) 4	1940
St. Johns (2)	4,422	C	1919	Theodore H. Townsend	1919
St. Joseph (1)	8,963	C	1929	H. G. Crow (M)	1929
Sault Ste Marie (3)	15,847	C	1917	Henry A. Sherman (M)	1920
Stambaugh (1)	2,081	C	1924	Charles A. Nelson	1924
Sturgis (4)	7,214	C	1921	Lloyd Waterstraut (M)	1932
Three Rivers (4)	6,710	C	1918	O. O. Johnson (M) 2	1937
Traverse City (1)	14,455	C	1940	C. A. Miller (M) 3	1941

MINNESOTA—5

Albert Lea (2)	12,200	C	1929	C. V. Jones, Acting (Assoc. M.)	1941
Anoka (4)	6,426	C	1914	C. R. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1938
Columbia Heights (9)	6,035	C	1921	P. Theodore Olsson (Assoc. M)	1939
Morris (4)	3,214	C	1914	John A. Mielke	1930
White Bear Lake (4)	2,858	C	1921	William Holzheid	1928

MISSOURI—2

Excelsior Springs (8)	4,864	C	1922	Robert Lightstone (Assoc. M)	1938
Kansas City (3)	399,178	C	1926	L. P. Cookingham (M) 4	1940

MONTANA—1

Bozeman (4)	8,665	C	1921	Fred Quinnell, Acting (Assoc. M)	1941

NEBRASKA—1

Alliance (5)	6,253	C	1919	Clarence H. Hoper (M)	1936

NEW JERSEY—6

Asbury Park (4)	14,617	C	1933	Wallace W. Washer (Assoc. M)	1941
Bendix (1)	40	C	1938	L. F. Mitten (Assoc. M)	1938
Clifton (1)	48,827	C	1934	William A. Miller (M)	1934
Hackensack (2)	26,279	C	1933	Carl W. Wright (Assoc. M)	1939
Keansburg (3)	2,904	C	1925	Clinton B. Lohsen	1927
Teaneck tp (1)	25,275	C	1930	Paul A. Volcker (M) 2	1930

NEW MEXICO—4

Albuquerque (6)	35,449	C	1918	Charles E. Wells (Assoc. M)	1934
Clayton (5)	3,188	O	1921	J. H. Bender (M) 3	1934
Clovis (8)	10,065	C	1922	R. B. Worthington	1937
Roswell (3)	13,482	O	1914	Clyde D. Fulton	1920

NEW YORK—14

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Auburn (5)	35,753	C	1920	Arthur J. Adams	1940
Elmira (3)	45,106	C	1934	Ralph D. Klebes (Assoc. M)	1937
Mamaroneck (3)	13,034	C	1931	William H. Johnson (Assoc. M)	1940
Monroe County (1)	438,230	C	1936	Clarence A. Smith	1936
Newburgh (8)	31,883	C	1916	Joseph A. Fogarty	1940
New Rochelle (3)	58,408	C	1932	Paul A. Bankson	1941
Niagara Falls (3)	78,029	C	1916	(Vacancy)	
Rochester (5)	324,975	C	1928	Louis B. Cartwright (Assoc. M)	1940
Saranac Lake (3)	7,138	C	1929	Louis F. Kendall	1941
Schenectady (2)	87,549	C	1936	C. A. Harrell (M) 3	1937
Sherrill (8)	2,184	C	1916	Vincent L. Corona	1942
Watertown (4)	33,385	C	1920	C. Leland Wood (Assoc. M)	1940
Watervliet (4)	16,114	O	1920	Frank Mahar (Assoc. M)	1932
Yonkers (1)	142,598	C	1940	R. J. Whitney (M) 3	1940
NORTH CAROLINA—23					
Apex (2)	1,000	O	1935	W. T. Williamson (Assoc. M)	1941
Asheville (3)	51,310	C	1931	P. M. Burdette (M)	1935
Chapel Hill (3)	3,654	C	1922	J. L. Caldwell	1932
Charlotte (5)	100,899	C	1929	Robert W. Flack (M) 4	1941
Durham (4)	60,195	C	1917	H. A. Yancey (M) 3	1935
Durham County (1)	80,244	C	1930	D. W. Newsom (M)	1930
Fuquay Springs (2)	1,323	O	1933	Robert G. Johnson	1939
Gastonia (3)	21,313	C	1919	H. Rutter (Assoc. M)	1929
Goldsboro (6)	17,274	C	1917	A. B. Sansbury (Assoc. M)	1941
Greensboro (4)	59,319	C	1921	Carl W. Smedberg (M)	1937
Hickory (8)	13,487	C	1913	Ralph E. Smyre (Assoc. M)	1939
High Point (5)	38,495	C	1915	E. M. Knox (M) 2	1928
Kings Mountain (1)	6,547	O	1940	H. L. Burdette (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Lexington (1)	10,550	O	1935	J. L. Gordon (M)	1935
Morganton (11)	7,670	C	1913	Chester F. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1938
Reidsville (3)	10,387	C	1921	J. L. Womack (Assoc. M)	1926
Rocky Mount (2)	25,568	C	1927	L. B. Aycock	1929
Roxboro (5)	4,599	O	1928	Percy Bloxam (Assoc. M)	1940
Salisbury (3)	19,037	C	1927	H. C. Holmes (Assoc. M)	1933
Thomasville (7)	11,041	C	1915	R. M. Cooksey (Assoc. M)	1923
Tryon (1)	2,043	O	1931	C. H. Helms	1931
Wilmington (1)	33,407	C	1941	James G. Wallace (M) 2	1941
Wilson (1)	19,234	C	1933	W. M. Wiggins	1933
NORTH DAKOTA—1					
Minot (1)	16,577	C	1933	J. W. Bliss (M)	1933
OHIO—22					
Ashtabula (8)	21,405	C	1916	William H. Flower (Assoc. M)	1939
Bedford (1)	7,390	C	1932	Arthur H. Wedge (M)	1932
Celina (3)	4,841	O	1926	Francis D. Kuckuck (M)	1939
Cincinnati (2)	455,610	C	1926	C. O. Sherrill (M)	1937
Cleveland Heights (1)	54,992	C	1922	H. H. Canfield (M)	1922
Dayton (4)	210,718	C	1914	F. O. Eichelberger (M)	1921
East Cleveland (2)	39,495	C	1918	Charles A. Carran (M)	1922
Gallipolis (8)	7,832	C	1918	S. A. Clendinen	1942
Hamilton (1)	50,592	C	1928	Russell P. Price (M)	1928
Ironton (3)	15,851	C	1930	Ralph Mittendorf (Assoc. M)	1941
Oakwood (Dayton) (1)	7,652	C	1932	Lawrence M. Dissinger (M)	1932
Oberlin (3)	4,305	C	1926	Victor Zahm	1935
Painesville (4)	12,235	C	1920	Clifford S. Fullerton	1935
Piqua (3)	16,049	C	1930	Wilbur J. Baldwin (Assoc. M)	1941
Portsmouth (3)	40,466	C	1930	(Vacancy)	
Sandusky (6)	24,874	C	1916	Albert J. Lauber (Assoc. M)	1941
South Charleston (4)	1,198	C	1918	Ralph Pancake	1936
Springfield (10)	70,662	C	1914	Arnold J. Dillon (Assoc. M)	1940
Toledo (2)	282,349	C	1936	George N. Schoonmaker	1939
Washington Ct. House (2)	9,402	C	1936	Edwin C. Ducey	1940
Westerville (6)	3,146	C	1916	Ross W. Shoemaker	1940
Xenia (3)	10,633	C	1918	M. C. Smith	1930

OKLAHOMA—29

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ardmore (8)	16,886	C	1921	Clarence Harris	1941
Atoka (2)	2,548	C	1937	Wyly Keith (Assoc. M)	1941
Bartlesville (1)	16,267	O	1927	Ross Taylor (M) 2	1927
Chandler (4)	2,738	C	1925	J. C. Baucum	1938
Cleveland (2)	2,510	C	1931	George H. Greiner	1932
Coalgate (7)	2,118	C	1914	R. M. Lacy (Assoc. M)	1925
Cushing (1)	7,703	C	1929	James W. Flint (M) 2	1929
Duncan (8)	9,207	C	1920	J. B. McLendon	1941
Edmond (5)	4,002	C	1925	John Hayen	1941
El Reno (5)	10,078	C	1926	J. N. Roberson, Acting	1941
Elk City (7)	5,021	C	1929	(Vacancy)	
Grandfield (4)	1,116	C	1921	F. G. Patterson (Assoc. M)	1939
Guthrie (3)	10,018	C	1929	John T. Hamill (Assoc. M) 2	1935
Heavener (3)	2,215	C	1922	G. D. Hughes	1937
McAlester (8)	12,401	C	1919	C. A. Bentley	1938
Madill (7)	2,594	C	1917	Bruce May	1938
Mangum (11)	4,193	C	1914	Chester B. Lewis (Assoc. M)	1938
Muskogee (11)	32,332	C	1920	Roger Tucker (Assoc. M)	1940
Norman (7)	11,429	C	1919	Floyd Eoff (Assoc. M.)	1941
Nowata (6)	3,904	C	1920	Ed Chouteau	1939
Oklahoma City (8)	204,424	C	1927	H. E. Bailey (Assoc. M)	1941
Pawhuska (10)	5,443	C	1921	Fred R. Williams	1940
Sallisaw (1)	2,140	C	1919	Fred E. Johnston (M)	1919
Sapulpa (4)	12,249	C	1922	Fred M. Boone (Assoc. M)	1932
Shawnee (1)	22,053	C	1930	T. E. Thompson (M) 2	1930
Tecumseh (5)	2,042	C	1929	Clyde G. Pittman	1937
Walters (6)	2,238	C	1919	J. W. Coleman	1940
Woodward (3)	5,406	C	1929	C. C. Miller (Assoc. M)	1934
Yale (7)	1,407	C	1921	J. H. Bennington	1933

OREGON—9

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Astoria (4)	10,389	C	1923	G. T. McClean	1940
Bend (1)	10,021	C	1929	C. G. Reiter (M) 2	1929
Forest Grove (1)	2,449	O	1938	Walter Weber	1938
Hillsboro (3)	3,747	C	1924	J. W. Barney (Assoc. M)	1939
La Grande (12)	7,747	C	1913	E. H. Ford (Assoc. M)	1937
Milton (2)	1,744	O	1938	H. H. Kramer (Assoc. M)	1940
Oregon City (1)	6,124	C	1924	J. L. Franzen (M)	1925
Silverton (1)	2,925	C	1941	E. K. Burton	1941
Warrenton (8)	1,365	C	1923	G. Clifford Barlow	1938

PENNSYLVANIA—28

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Ambridge (4)	18,968	O	1918	S. L. Card, Acting	1941
Ashland (1)	7,045	O	1930	Harold L. Burmeister	1930
Aspinwall (1)	4,716	O	1925	Harry C. Lea	1925
Avalon (1)	6,155	O	1928	Joseph N. Arthur (M)	1928
Blairsville (2)	5,002	O	1922	H. C. McCrea (Assoc. M)	1934
Boyertown (3)	3,983	O	1938	R. E. Schoffstall (Assoc. M)	1940
Carlisle (2)	13,984	O	1921	George P. Searight (M)	1927
Cheltenham tp (Elkins Park) (1)	19,082	O	1937	Harold C. Pike (M)	1937
Edgewood (1)	4,697	O	1931	E. O. Garrett 2	1931
Edgeworth (Sewickley) (4)	1,696	O	1914	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Ellwood City (1)	12,329	O	1928	Lowell W. Monroe (M)	1928
Ephrata (1)	6,199	O	1938	Donald C. Wagner (M) 2	1938
Fox Chapel (Pittsburgh) (1)	1,080	O	1937	R. H. Boyles	1937
Grove City (1)	6,296	O	1939	W. D. Breckenridge (Assoc. M)	1939
Hanover (1)	13,076	O	1928	C. A. Eckbert 2	1928
Harrison tp (Natrona)	13,161	O	1940	T. B. Young (Assoc. M)	1940
Lansdowne (1)	10,837	O	1922	Frank B. Titus	1922
Lower Merion tp (Ardmore) (1)	39,566	O	1942	Evan L. James	1942
Milton (3)	8,313	O	1925	Carl Fuehrer (M)	1937
Mount Lebanon tp (5)	19,571	O	1928	Robert J. Boyer	1942
Northampton (2)	9,622	O	1932	J. H. Immel (M)	1936

PENNSYLVANIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Osborne (2)	529	O	1921	H. F. Burkholder (M)	1923
Phoenixville (1)	12,282	O	1930	Norman G. Young (M) 2	1930
Sewickley (2)	5,614	O	1918	John C. Hiteshew (M)	1921
Sewickley Heights (1)	748	O	1936	Frank C. Sturm (M)	1936
Towanda (1)	4,154	O	1918	William T. Howie	1918
Waynesboro (1)	10,231	O	1922	A. Stover Fitz (M)	1922
West Reading (3)	4,907	O	1926	Howard Rickenbach (Assoc. M)	1938

SOUTH CAROLINA—5

Beaufort (8)	3,185	C	1915	Ed Nelson (M)	1935
Florence (4)	16,054	C	1921	D. G. Adams (Assoc. M)	1933
Greenwood (1)	13,020	C	1939	A. C. Nichols (M) 2	1939
Rock Hill (5)	15,009	C	1915	J. J. Rauch (M)	1939
Sumter (10)	15,874	C	1912	J. A. Raffield (M)	1934

SOUTH DAKOTA—2

Clark (2)	1,291	O	1912	Elmer Kirkeby	1924
Rapid City (5)	13,844	C	1921	A. S. Holm (M)	1936

TENNESSEE—7

Alcoa (1)	5,131	C	1919	V. J. Hultquist (M)	1919
Columbia (1)	10,579	C	1940	R. U. Swann, Acting	1942
Elizabethton (5)	8,516	C	1921	E. C. Alexander (Assoc. M)	1937
Johnson City (2)	25,332	C	1939	Hobart Greene	1941
Kingsport (3)	14,404	C	1917	F. L. Cloud (M)	1923
Knoxville (7)	111,580	C	1923	Guy L. Webb (Assoc. M)	1942
Murfreesboro (2)	9,495	C	1920	S. S. Cox (M)	1927

TEXAS—37

Amarillo (9)	51,686	C	1913	A. P. Hancock (M) 3	1941
Austin (2)	87,930	C	1926	Guiton Morgan (M)	1933
Beaumont (7)	59,061	C	1919	Raymond Edmonds (Assoc. M)	1940
Belton (2)	3,572	C	1931	W. F. Hamner	1938
Big Spring (4)	12,604	C	1926	Boyd McDaniel	1941
Borger (6)	10,018	C	1930	L. M. Davis (Assoc. M)	1940
Brownsville (7)	22,083	C	1915	A. E. Munday	1941
Bryan (7)	11,842	C	1917	W. W. Scott	1939
Burkburnett (5)	2,814	C	1923	Lynn Kincaid (Assoc. M)	1938
Dallas (3)	294,734	C	1931	V. R. Smitham, Acting (M) 4	1941
Eastland (8)	3,849	C	1919	M. H. Kelly (M)	1938
Fort Worth (5)	177,662	C	1925	Sam H. Bothwell (M) 3	1939
Gainesville (4)	9,651	C	1927	R. P. Reagan 3	1938
Goose Creek (6)	6,929	C	1928	John W. Harkins	1935
Jacksonville (2)	7,213	C	1931	A. E. Garner (M)	1936
Kerrville (4)	5,572	O	1927	G. S. Cone (Assoc. M)	1941
Longview (3)	13,758	C	1923	W. Morgan Works (M) 2	1940
Lubbock (4)	31,853	C	1917	W. H. Rodgers (M)	1931
Lufkin (8)	9,567	C	1919	(Vacancy)	
Marshall (1)	18,410	C	1927	H. J. Graeser (M) 3	1927
Mexia (5)	6,410	C	1920	Howard F. Mace (M)	1931
Nacogdoches (1)	7,538	C	1932	H. G. Stallings	1932
Navasota (1)	6,138	C	1923	R. J. Brule (M)	1923
Pampa (4)	12,895	C	1927	Steve Matthews (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Panhandle (3)	978	O	1923	J. G. Wadsworth	1930
Port Arthur (3)	46,140	C	1932	Bill N. Taylor (M) 2	1940
San Angelo (9)	25,802	C	1916	Sam O. Lawhon (Assoc. M)	1940
Sherman (4)	17,156	C	1915	Lee H. Powell (M) 3	1940
Stamford (5)	4,810	C	1918	R. G. Bowdry (M)	1933
Sweetwater (2)	10,367	C	1928	R. C. Hoppe (Assoc. M)	1941
Taylor (5)	7,875	C	1914	H. G. Richards	1937
Temple (8)	15,344	C	1922	A. E. Taylor (M) 2	1940
Terrell (7)	10,481	C	1919	P. I. Austin	1940
Tyler (6)	28,279	C	1915	G. D. Fairtrace (M) 4	1937
Waco (6)	55,982	C	1924	W. C. Torrence (M)	1934
Wichita Falls (5)	45,112	C	1928	J. Bryan Miller (M) 6	1936
Yoakum (5)	4,733	C	1915	L. W. Sheckles	1935

UTAH—1

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Tooele (1)	5,001	O	1925	John D. Gollaher (Assoc. M)	1925

VERMONT—22

Barre t (1)	4,052	C	1939	John A. Gordon (Assoc. M)	1939
Bellow Falls vil (3)	4,236	C	1927	C. C. Congdon (M) 3	1940
Castleton (2)	1,601	C	1939	Almon C. Davis	1940
Hardwick t (2)	2,605	C	1937	L. E. Griggs	1939
Hartford t (White River Junction) (1)	4,978	C	1940	Richard T. Linnell (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Ludlow t (4)	2,458	C	1926	Robert Baumberger (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Ludlow vil (4)	1,780	C	1926	Robert Baumberger (Assoc. M) 2	1940
Manchester (1)	2,139	C	1941	W. Robinson Martin	1941
Middlebury t (2)	3,175	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (M)	1939
Middlebury vil (2)	2,123	C	1937	Elwin C. Boyden (M)	1939
North Troy vil (2)	1,077	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Northfield t (1)	.....	C	1941	M. Perry Hobbs	1941
Northfield vil (1)	2,129	C	1941	M. Perry Hobbs	1941
Randolph t (1)	3,278	C	1940	George F. Miller	1940
Rockingham t (2)	5,737	C	1927	C. C. Congdon (M) 3	1940
St. Johnsbury t (3)	9,095	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
St. Johnsbury vil (3)	7,437	C	1923	C. S. Sumner (Assoc. M) 2	1934
Springfield t (3)	7,720	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Springfield vil (3)	5,182	C	1920	J. Leslie Giddings (Assoc. M)	1937
Troy t (2)	1,869	C	1935	Bryan Brannon	1939
Windsor t (3)	4,155	C	1931	Ralph Burnham	1941
Windsor vil (2)	3,400	C	1941	Ralph Burnham	1941

VIRGINIA—46

Abingdon (1)	3,158	C	1940	G. K. Patton, Acting	1941
Albemarle County (1)	24,652	C	1933	H. A. Haden (Assoc. M)	1933
Alexandria (5)	33,523	C	1922	Carl Budwesky (M)	1938
Altavista (2)	2,919	O	1936	B. R. Fuller (Assoc. M)	1939
Appalachia (2)	3,010	C	1931	J. H. Fletcher	1931
Arlington County (2)	57,040	C	1932	Frank C. Hanrahan (M) 2	1936
Bedford (3)	3,973	O	1920	W. C. Ballard	1930
Big Stone Gap (3)	4,331	O	1936	Harold R. Cheek (M)	1939
Blackstone (3)	2,699	O	1914	C. H. Hardy (Assoc. M)	1925
Bluefield (4)	3,921	C	1930	W. N. Lambert	1941
Bristol (8)	9,768	C	1919	P. A. Goodwyn	1940
Charlottesville (7)	19,400	C	1913	Seth Burnley (M)	1932
Clifton Forge	6,461	C	1942		
Covington (3)	6,300	C	1925	J. S. Mathers (M)	1931
Crewe (3)	2,048	C	1926	H. B. Prichard	1941
Culpeper (3)	2,316	C	1930	William H. Carper (Assoc. M)	1940
Farmville (6)	3,475	C	1915	George F. Crichton	1941
Franklin (5)	3,466	C	1922	T. J. Crooks (Assoc. M)	1941
Fredericksburg (2)	10,066	O	1912	L. J. Houston, Jr. (M)	1918
Front Royal (1)	3,831	C	1930	L. B. Dutrow (M)	1930
Galax (3)	3,195	O	1922	Harvey M. Todd	1940
Hampton (2)	5,898	C	1920	J. B. Sinclair, Jr.	1923
Harrisonburg (1)	8,768	O	1940	William R. Woodbury (M) 2	1940
Henrico County (2)	41,960	C	1934	S. J. Mahaffey (Assoc. M) 2	1941
Hopewell (3)	8,679	C	1924	W. Guy Ancell (M) 2	1934
Lexington (1)	3,914	O	1938	J. A. Veech, Acting (Assoc. M)	1941
Lynchburg (2)	44,541	C	1920	R. W. B. Hart (M)	1926
Manassas (2)	1,302	O	1927	Hunton Tiffany	1941
Newport News (3)	37,067	C	1920	J. C. Biggins (M)	1925
Norfolk (5)	144,332	C	1918	Charles B. Borland (M)	1938
Norton (3)	4,006	C	1936	William P. Kanto (Assoc. M)	1939
Orange (3)	1,980	C	1935	H. F. Knoell	1941
Petersburg (6)	30,631	C	1920	Joseph M. Hatchett (Assoc. M)	1940
Portsmouth (8)	50,745	C	1917	R. C. Barclay, Acting	1942
Radford (6)	6,990	C	1920	Henry T. Roberts (Assoc. M)	1935
Roanoke (1)	69,287	C	1918	William P. Hunter (M)	1918
Salem (5)	5,737	C	1922	Carlton C. Massey (M)	1938
Staunton (5)	13,337	C	1908	W. L. Hall (M)	1935
Suffolk (2)	11,343	C	1919	James C. Causey, Jr. (Assoc. M)	1941

VIRGINIA (Continued)

City	Pop. 1940	Plan	In Effect	Name of Manager	Year Appointed
Tappahannock (2)	783	O	1938	Harry N. Lowe (Assoc. M)	1940
Vinton (1)	3,455	C	1936	H. W. Coleman (M) 4	1936
Warrenton (3)	1,651	O	1920	Sidney Shumate	1923
Waynesboro (1)	7,373	C	1928	I. G. Vass (M) 2	1928
Williamsburg (1)	3,942	C	1932	A. L. Meisel (Assoc. M)	1932
Winchester (5)	12,095	O	1915	S. Lee Grant (Assoc. M)	1939
Wytheville (2)	4,653	C	1927	R. W. Arthur 2	1929

WEST VIRGINIA—5

Bluefield (5)	20,641	C	1921	E. P. Mitchell (M)	1937
Clarksburg (12)	30,579	C	1921	Ray F. Ash	1941
Morgantown (5)	16,655	C	1921	Elmer W. Prince (M)	1933
St. Marys (2)	2,201	C	1921	J. Bernard Riggs	1925
Wheeling (3)	61,099	C	1935	Robert L. Plummer (Assoc. M)	1941

WISCONSIN—9

Beloit (5)	25,365	C	1929	A. D. Telfer (M)	1936
Fort Atkinson (3)	6,153	C	1931	Elmore Klement (Assoc. M)	1941
Greendale (2)	2,527	C	1939	Walter E. Kroening (Assoc. M)	1940
Janesville (1)	22,992	C	1923	Henry Traxler (M) 2	1923
Kenosha (4)	48,765	C	1922	LeRoy Wolfe (Assoc. M)	1941
Rhinelander (3)	8,501	C	1926	Theodore M. Wardwell (M)	1929
Superior (1)	35,136	C	1941	F. R. Buechner (M) 4	1941
Two Rivers (3)	10,302	C	1925	Harry W. Knight (Assoc. M)	1941
Whitefish Bay (Milwaukee) (1)	9,651	O	1938	Ralph H. Cahill (Assoc. M)	1938

CANADA—ALBERTA—1

Lethbridge (1)	13,489	C	1927	J. T. Watson	1928

NEW BRUNSWICK—1

Woodstock (5)	3,259	C	1919	A. Gordon Bailey	1933

ONTARIO—1

Chatham (3)	14,569	C	1922	T. M. S. Kingston	1935

QUEBEC—14

Arvida (2)	3,428	O	1926	D. J. Wyber (M)	1930
Baie Comeau (2)	2,291	C	1937	A. Babin (M)	1938
Grand'Mère (3)	6,461	C	1920	J. Henri Valiquette (M) 3	1934
Lachine (1)	18,630	C	1939	Rene Laberge (M)	1939
La Tuque (5)	7,871	C	1921	Jean Asselin (M)	1934
Malartic (1)	3,300	C	1939	Armand Dumas (Assoc. M)	1940
Montreal-East (1)	2,242	C	1925	Napoleon Courtemanche Act. (Assoc. M).	1940
Outremont (2)	28,641	O	1918	R. E. Lacroix (M)	1924
St. Lambert (2)	6,075	C	1924	M. J. Rutledge 2	1927
Shawinigan Falls (3)	15,345	C	1921	Robert Dorion (Assoc. M)	1939
Temiskaming (2)	3,000	C	1918	A. K. Grimmer (Assoc. M)	1923
Valleyfield (1)	11,411	C	1940	Raphael Belanger (Assoc. M)	1940
Verdun (1)	60,475	C	1938	J. R. French (M)	1938
Westmount (2)	24,235	C	1913	Percy E. Jarman (M)	1930

IRELAND—5

Cork (1)	78,490	C	1929	Philip Monahan	1929
Dublin (2)	400,000	C	1930	P. J. Hernon 2	1937
Dun Laoghaire (2)	35,111	C	1930	T. C. O'Mahony	1941
Limerick (2)	39,000	C	1934	James J. Berkery	1939
Waterford (1)	27,464	C	1939	Denis O'Hegarty	1941

PUERTO RICO—1

San Juan (3)	114,715	C	1931	Gonzalo Diago (Assoc. M)	1941

Directories of City Officials

THE names of more than 15,000 chief municipal officials, as reported by municipal officials to the YEAR BOOK in January and February, 1942, are listed in Tables XVIII and XIX. Table XVIII contains in one alphabetical list all 1,072 cities over 10,000 population,[1] according to the 1940 federal census, and Table XIX lists all of the 965 cities between 5,000 and 10,000 population. (All urban places over 5,000 are arranged by states in Table I and by population groups in Table II, elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK.) Council-manager cities in both tables are indicated by an asterisk after the name of the city, and the name of the city manager appears in Table XVII on the preceding pages. To facilitate its use, Table XVIII is arranged so that all 12 chief officials shown for each city appear on facing pages.

In all columns of Table XVIII if there is no letter following the name, the title of the individual is the same as that of the column heading. The month and year the mayor's term of office expires are shown after the names of all mayors. Under "Chief Finance Officer," the name shown is that of the administrative officer indicated as being chief finance officer by the official filling out the questionnaire. In this column a letter indicating the title of the individual follows nearly every name. The name of a second finance officer (generally controller, auditor, or treasurer) is reported under "Other Finance Officer," and his title is indicated. The name of the assessor, reported in previous editions of the YEAR BOOK, is omitted this year. Under "Director of Public Works" if no director was reported, the name of the city engineer is shown; if no engineer was given, the name of the superintendent or commissioner of streets is given.

Information on salaries of chief municipal officials at the beginning of 1942, average salaries by population groups as well as distribution by quartiles, is shown in Table V elsewhere in this YEAR BOOK. The salaries of fire and police chiefs in cities over 10,000 are shown in Tables XIII and XIV.

Directories of city officials whose names are not shown in the following tables, and of officials in cities smaller than 5,000, are available for many states and are listed at the end of Table XIX. The state league of municipalities or a department of the state government generally publishes a directory which contains the names of some or all local officials. In some states there are a number of excellent directories that are revised each year. The states for which there are no directories are Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. There are also several directories with nationwide coverage for airport managers, health officers, housing officials, librarians, water works superintendents, and welfare officials. Such directories generally are published by federal agencies or by national organizations of public officials.

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[1] Five urban places over 10,000 population which are not incorporated municipalities are omitted from Table XVIII. They are Arlington County, Virginia; Belvedere township, California; and two election districts in Maryland and one in Georgia.

Table XVIII

DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000: JANUARY, 1942

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council
P—President or President of Council

Code for City Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—Manager

Code for Finance Officers:
A—Auditor
C—Controller
F—Fin. Dir. or Comr.
K—City Clerk
M—City Manager
N—Accountant
S—Secretary
T—Treasurer

An (*) indicates council-manager city.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Aberdeen, S. D.	O. M. Tiffany 5-46	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	Theodore Wosnuk F	Lydia W. Kohlhoff A	C. J. Dalthorp	Dorothea Heins
Aberdeen, Wash.	Walter Faulkner 1-44	Victor Lindberg	James Fuller T	Victor Lindberg K	Edward Bloom	Florence K. Lewis
Abilene, Tex.	Will Hair	Lila Fern Martin	Otis Childress T		L. E. Dudley	Mrs. Maude Cole
Abington tp, Pa.	Charles B. Marks P	E. Raymond Ambler S	E. Raymond Ambler		C. J. Weirick	None
Ada, Okla.	Bill Crawford 5-42	Albert Chamberlain	Albert Chamberlain T	None	Dan Proctor	Elizabeth Willis
Adams t, Mass.	William H. Paradis C	Mrs. Harriet L. Mooney	James N. Young N		J. Franklin Farrell	Catherine St. John
Adrian, Mich.	H. W. Lundahl 4-43	E. A. Ballenberger	F. L. Johnson T	None	George H. Little	Agnes Jewell
Akron, Ohio	George J. Harter 1-44	None	J. C. Mong F	None	Ralph Waterhouse	W. H. Collins
Alameda, Calif.*	Milton C. Godfrey 4-45	Loreme R. Beatie	Fred J. Croll A	Homer Dallas T	William J. Paden	Jane Isabel Curtis
Albany, Calif.	F. V. Hays -43	Myrtle J. McLean	Grace L. Higgins T	E. J. Ryken A	Paul C. Bryan	None
Albany, Ga.*	W. B. Haley 1-44	S. T. Dillingham	S. T. Dillingham K	None	J. O. Allen	Mrs. Emma Menko
Albany, N. Y.	Erastus Corning II 1-46	Frank V. Hogan	Lawrence J. Ehrhardt C	Frank J. O'Brien T	Austin R. Coulson	Elizabeth Smith
Albert Lea, Minn.*	E. L. Hayek 1-43	Olaf Lee	C. V. Jones M	Ila Dudley T	H. R. Peterson	Gyla Caulfield
Albuquerque, N. M.*	Clyde Tingley 10-44	Ida V. Malone	Charles E. Wells M	G. Albert Linder T	John Milne	Freda A. Conrad
Alexandria, La.	V. V. Lamkin	P. J. Couvillon	Ben F. Bradford F		H. M. Wells	Lillie J. Thornton
Alexandria, Va.*	William T. Wilkins 9-43	None	R. C. Sullivan T	A. C. Moss A	T. C. Williams	Bessie Watson
Alhambra, Calif.*	John H. Coulter P7-	R. B. Wallace	R. B. Wallace K	Evelyn T. Caulk T	George E. Bettinger	Eugene C. McKnight
Aliquippa, Pa.	Charles J. O'Loughlin B1-46	M. A. McCally S	L. C. Swarts T	None	L. M. Wilson	S. Himelwright
Allentown, Pa.	George F. Erich 1-44	George W. Kistler	Robert E. Ritter F	Earle J. Wieder C	William L. Connor	Isabel M. Turner
Alliance, Ohio	Floyd H. Senn	Frank Greneisen A	Frank Greneisen A		Benjamin F. Stanton	Howard B. Sohn
Alpena, Mich.*	R. W. Piepkorn 4-44	Herbert M. Howe	Herbert M. Howe K	Charles A. Reynolds T	Russell H. Wilson	Lucille A. Penniman
Alton, Ill.	Leo J. Struif 4-45	Earl Linkogle	C. E. Langham C	A. Krug T	W. R. Curtis	Jane W. Bassett
Altoona, Pa.	Charles E. Rhodes 1-44	W. H. Baird	Guy S. Tippery F	Ward E. Morrison C	Levi Gilbert	Virginia Krick
Amarillo, Tex.*	Joe A. Jenkins 4-43	Katheryne Burwell	J. C. Lilly A	Katheryne Burwell T	C. M. Rogers	Ruth E. Delzell
Ambridge, Pa.*	P. J. Caul B1-46	S. L. Card S	S. L. Card S	Charles L. Martin T	Joseph R. Miller	Mrs. Sarah Caldwell
Ames, Iowa*	Frank O. Paine 4-42	J. W. Prather	J. W. Prather K	None	Leonard A. Steger	Letha M. Davidson
Amesbury t, Mass.	Arthur L. Belanger C3-42	Albert M. Grant	Charlotte H. Moore N	James W. Clark T	Fred C. English	Marguerite Merrill
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Arthur Carter 1-44	Thomas Tighe	Frank A. Howlan T		Seth G. Coons	Clara K. Lyons
Anaconda, Mont.	Ralph E. Thorson 5-43	Jake Kenne	Jake Kenne K	Josephine Walsh T	William K. Dwyer	Florence E. Catlin
Anaheim, Calif.	Charles A. Pearson 4-44	Charles E. Griffith	Beatrice M. Miller A	Adolph G. Tuma T	Melvin A. Gauer	J. Elizabeth Calnon
Anderson, Ind.	Harry R. Baldwin 1-44	Richard L. Kettron	Earl C. McCarel C	John Delph A	Arthur Campbell	Lois Ringo

TABLE XVIII.—Continued

(NAMES OF SAME CITIES APPEAR ON FACING PAGES)

Code for Director of Public Works:
E—City Engineer
M—City Manager S—Supt. of Streets

Code for Director of Parks:
M—City Manager
R—Director of Recreation

Council-manager cities are indicated by an asterisk (*) after the name of the city.

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Aberdeen, S. D.	John F. Buck S	Joseph LeMar	Vern Adkins	J. F. Adams	S. H. Anderson	Frank W. Noll
Aberdeen, Wash.	P. R. Rosen E	Charles Borum	A. M. Gallagher	B. O. Swineheart	Hugo Larson	Archie Gillies
Abilene, Tex.	Jim Roundtree S	J. Ray Roe	T. A. Hackney	Joe Shelton	None	E. M. Overshiner
Abington tp, Pa.	Edwin H. Geissler	None	Patrick McKee	George P. Rapp	None	David E. Groshens
Ada, Okla.	J. H. Pryor	E. C. Haley	Raymond Rains	Burley Walker	Wayne Wheelock	Mack M. Braly
Adams t, Mass.	Hubert W. Flaherty	Charles Hiser	Edward W. Reid	(Board)	None	Walter J. Donovan
Adrian, Mich.	Adelbert Vedder	John Hawley	L. F. Germond	George Wynn	Adelbert Vedder	Clarke W. Baldwin
Akron, Ohio	Gunnar E. Soderberg E	C. E. Harris	Rae M. Williams	M. D. Ailes	Richard S. Barnhardt	A. J. O'Neil
Alameda, Calif.*	George E. Sperbeck S	Thomas E. Lane	Vern Smith	Robert E. Miles	George E. Sperbeck	H. Albert George
Albany, Calif.	W. R. McGeorge	John T. Riley	Lloyd G. Jester	M. J. Lacey	E. C. Blow	J. J. Yovino-Young
Albany, Ga.*	J. Fred Smith S	D. W. Brosnan	J. Moore	W. D. Martin	W. Carl Smith	A. N. Durden
Albany, N. Y.	Kenneth W. Marsh	Michael J. Fleming	W. J. Fitzpatrick	Daniel V. O'Leary	Thomas J. Murray	James J. McGuiness
Albert Lea, Minn.*	A. E. Fretheim	Alex Larson	Theodore Lifeson	S. A. Whitson	Herbert Schlaegel	William P. Sturtz
Albuquerque, N. M.*	E. O. Betts E	W. A. Westerfeld	Patrick O'Grady	Charles Dubois	None	Joseph L. Dailey
Alexandria, La.	R. W. Bringhurst	R. A. Neff	George C. Gray	R. B. Wallace	J. A. Rachal	John H. McSween
Alexandria, Va.*	C. Luckett Watkins E	James M. Duncan, Jr.	Edgar Sims	W. Arkell Browne	Lucy Houston R	Armistead L. Boothe
Alhambra, Calif.*	Clayton W. Paige E	F. A. Bovet	A. E. Cherry	George M. Uhl	L. E. Winter	Emmett A. Tompkins
Aliquippa, Pa.	Morris Knowles E	A. Thomas	L. Jenkins	J. Tanner	None	Morgan H. Sohn
Allentown, Pa.	Earle W. Meckley E	Clarence H. Marcks	Arthur V. Yohe	Joseph R. Bierman	Clarence R. Mensinger	Calvin E. Arner
Alliance, Ohio	Valeir J. Packer	John E. Held	Harry L. Stark	G. O. Rowland	Webster C. Moore	William T. Martin
Alpena, Mich.*	A. M. Hopperstead M	R. E. Wilson	Guy H. Greene	Harry J. Burkholder	A. M. Hopperstead M	Donald K. Gillard
Alton, Ill.	C. F. Abraham E	A. Gibson	Paul Smith	Paul O'Neill	E. F. Dormann	J. J. Middleton
Altoona, Pa.	Frank M. Hunter S	Paul Amheiser	None	Ramond Herbert		Samuel H. Jubelirer
Amarillo, Tex.*	Wallace T. Hazelwood E	George B. Cooper	A. S. Harper	M. L. Fuller	C. H. Fitz	Monning & Singleton
Ambridge, Pa.*	R. A. Nadeau E	William Rittelmann	Andrew Bires	Louis Herrmann	None	Eugene Caputo
Ames, Iowa*	John H. Ames M	L. R. Morris	W. J. Cure	Joe G. Fellows	Ray Donels	Marion Hirschburg
Amesbury t, Mass.	James W. Gillespie	George A. MacDougall	John F. Hetherman	Ralph T. Frisbee	James Ingliss	Edward M. Conley
Amsterdam, N. Y.	Clarence Heslan	Mathew Kavanaugh	Frank Kearns	P. J. Fitzgibbons	Clarence Heslan	Joseph Golden
Anaconda, Mont.	Charles B. Nicely, Act. E	Henry Quane	M. P. Mahoney	T. J. Kargacin	Pat J. Connors R	William R. Taylor
Anaheim, Calif.	F. A. Yungbluth	Rudolph Nyboe	James S. Bouldin	Edward Lee Russell	Rudolph Boysen	Leo J. Friis
Anderson, Ind.	Herman C. Biest	Frank Clem	Joseph Carney	George B. Metcalf	Emory Jackson	Harry G. Neff

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Anderson, S. C.	William C. Johnston 8-42	J. M. Sutherland	J. W. Beard F	J. M. Sutherland T	E. C. McCants	Margaret Evans
Andover t, Mass.	Roy E. Hardy C3-42	George H. Winslow	Mary Collins N	Laxter Eaton T	Kenneth L. Sherman	Miriam Putnam
Annapolis, Md.	William U. McCready 7-45	Katherine E. Linthicum	G. Turner Quaid T	None	George Fox	Esther King
Ann Arbor, Mich.	Leigh J. Young 4-43	Fred C. Perry	Fred C. Perry K	Willian F. Verner T	Otto W. Haisley	Delbert Jeffers
Anniston, Ala.	W. S. Coleman C10-42	W. T. Morton	L. O. Treadaway T	None	C. C. Moseley	Mildred Goodrich
Ansonia, Conn.	Andrew F. Nolan 12-42	Paul E. Schumacher	Abraham Savelewitz T	None	John J. Stevens	Margaret H. Woodruff
Appleton, Wis.	John Goodland, Jr. 4-42	Edward E. Sager	Edward E. Sager C	Joseph A. Kox T	Benjamin Rohan	Nancy B. Thomas
Ardmore, Okla.*	Quinn Wicker 5-43	Levi M. Thurston	John Steed A	Nancy Senter T	George D. Hann	Myrtle Jones
Arkansas City, Kan.*	Harry Oldroyd 4-43	James F. Clough	James F. Clough K	Thomas L. McAdam T	Claude E. St. John	Agnes Hull
Arlington t, Mass.	William C. Adams C3-42	Earl A. Ryder	Clarence Needham N	Charles A. Hardy T	Joseph S. Keating	Lucinda F. Spofford
Arnold, Pa.	M. F. Horne 1-44	Tom Tannas	John R. Baxter F	Theodore Cappone C	H. L. Holste	None
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Clarence V. Mooney 6-45	Mary E. Vaccaro, Act.	Walter P. Haight C	Harold V. Reilly A	Maurice L. Coleman	Josephine W. Porter
Asheville, N. C.*	L. Lyons Lee 5-43	Mrs. Guy Morris	P. M. Burdette M	R. E. Currence C	R. H. Latham	(Vacancy)
Ashland, Ky.	Henry D. Shanklin 1-44	Charles Simpson	R. R. Peebles A	H. C. Broughton T	Arvle Wheeler	Martha L. Hutchison
Ashland, Ohio	Glenn B. Haller 1-44	Lottie Westover	Lottie Westover F		J. E. Bohn	Mrs. Lola Grabill
Ashland, Wis.	Gus F. Johnson 5-43	E. B. Johnson	E. B. Johnson K	John F. Povaser T	George A. Bassford	C. M. Fennelly
Ashtabula, Ohio*	Bert A. Stevens C1-44	J. H. Shaw A	J. H. Shaw A	E. H. Burrill T	E. D. Maurice	Ethel MacDowell
Astoria, Ore.*	W. C. Logan	O. K. Atwood A	O. Gustafson T	O. K. Atwood A	A. C. Hampton	Katherine C. Barker
Atchison, Kan.*	M. L. Walters 4-43	C. L. Meyer	C. L. Meyer A	J. E. Clingan T	W. D. Wolfe	Mrs. Will Shelley
Athens, Ga.	Robert L. McWhorter 1-44	J. M. Howell	J. M. Howell K	None	B. M. Grier	Mrs. Jack Wilkins
Athol t, Mass.	W. Hastings Twichell C2-42	Walter E. Farnum	William K. Wheeler N	Charles W. Faulkner T	William A. Spooner	Gladys C. Greene
Atlanta, Ga.	Roy LeCraw 1-45	J. L. Richardson	B. Graham West C	Henry B. Kennedy T	Willis A. Sutton	Fanny Hinton
Atlantic City, N. J.	Thomas D. Taggart, Jr. 5-44	Bertram E. Whitman	Daniel S. Bader F	Bessie M. Townsend C	Arthur S. Chenoweth	Ray N. Newell
Attleboro, Mass.	John W. McIntyre 1-43	Kenneth F. Blandin	Edward H. Brown A	Doris L. Austin	Lewis A. Fales	Lucile P. Cavendar
Auburn, Me.*	William H. Grist 1-44	Mabel E. Bedell	George A. Arnold A		George R. Gardner	Flors Lunt
Auburn, N. Y.*	Carl R. Brister 1-44	John J. Karpinski	Edward H. Blumrick C	Chauncey G. Hickok T	Charles E. Hetherington	Theodora Kellogg
Augusta, Ga.	James Wooddall 1-43	J. W. Westmoreland	C. G. Paschal C	None	S. D. Copeland	Mrs. Sarah H. Crawford
Augusta, Me.	Sanford L. Fogg, Jr. 1-43	S. Sewall Webster	S. Sewall Webster A	Alfred J. La Casse T	Percy Shihles	Virginia Hill
Aurora, Ill.	Andrew J. Carter 4-45	Quintus E. Frederickson	Quintus E. Frederickson K	Elmer Hermes T	Carl Larson	Mrs. Eleanor Plain
Austin, Minn.	Jacob Becker 5-42	J. H. Weiland	J. H. Weiland K	L. H. Williams T	S. T. Neveln	Tanyea B. Hines
Austin, Tex.*	Tom Miller 5-43	Hallie McKellar	J. D. Huffman, Jr. F	Walter Bremond, Jr. T	A. N. McCallum	Darthula Wilcox
Bakersfield, Calif.*	Alfred Siemon 4-43	V. Van Riper	V. Van Riper A	Walter W. Smith T	John L. Compton	Gretchen Knief
Baltimore, Md.	Howard W. Jackson 5-43	None	R. Walter Graham A	Eugene H. Beer R	David C. Weglein	Joseph L. Wheeler
Bangor, Me.*	Frank O. Youngs C1-43	Archie R. Lovett	Lillian D. Coffin A		Arthur E. Pierce	Felix L. Ranlett
Barberton, Ohio	Roy K. Dobbs 1-44	C. E. Duncan A	C. E. Duncan A	Mary M. Streeter T	U. L. Light	Tallulah Kirk
Barre, Vt.	Edwin F. Heininger 3-42	Ralph Olliver	Ralph Olliver T	None	William H. Carter	Mildred Phelps
Bartlesville, Okla.*	R. J. Daugherty 5-43	Eva Sanderson	M. C. Fox A	D. A. Beger T	Merle Glascow	Ruth Brown
Batavia, N. Y.	W. Elby Keeper 1-44	Frank A. Corti	None	John C. Pratt T	Clyde P. Wells	Mabel L. Case
Bath, Me.	Walter C. Rogers 3-42	Chesley L. Hutchins	Donald D. Young T	Mrs. Eva L. Fulton A	John L. Parker	Bertha C. Dean

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Anderson, S. C.	Jack Wier E	A. S. Mauldin	W. I. Burden	M. J. Rattray	A. W. Austin	A. H. Dagnall
Andover t, Mass.	Charles Gilliard	Charles E. Buchan	George A. Dane	Percy J. Look	None	Arthur Sweeney
Annapolis, Md.	Harry E. Bean S	Jesse A. Fisher	William Curry	James J. Murphy	None	Edward G. Chaney
Ann Arbor, Mich.	George H. Sandenburgh	Benjamin Zahn	Sherman Mortenson	John A. Wessinger	Eli A. Gallup	William M. Laird
Anniston, Ala.	H. P. Harris E	Emmett White	J. L. Peek	J. M. Kinney	None	Hugh D. Merrill, Jr.
Ansonia, Conn.	Thomas Pratt	J. Thomas Bennett	John J. Mahoney	John M. Renehan	Thomas J. Pratt	William H. Kingston
Appleton, Wis.	Lloyd Schindler E	(Vacancy)	Herbert Kapp	F. J. Huberty	Harold Jerke	Harry Hoeffel
Ardmore, Okla.*	Ancil Love	John H. Moore	C. C. Hathcock	None	Ancel Love	J. B. Moore
Arkansas City, Kan.*	Clyde B. King M	Harry McCullough	Lester Richardson	P. F. Theis	C. O. Brock	Harry V. Howard
Arlington t, Mass.	James M. Keane E	Daniel B. Tierney	Archie F. Bullock	J. Philip Bower	Daniel M. Hooley	Geoffrey A. Sawyer
Arnold, Pa.	P. J. Malick E	Joseph Bruncsak	Charles Jarczynski	George Seigart		Andrew S. Romito
Asbury Park, N. J.*	Carlton M. Roberts	William S. Taggart	Elwood H. Patterson	Budd H. Obert	Milton Kamm R	Joseph F. Mattice
Asheville, N. C.*	Weldon Weir	J. C. Fitzgerald	Charles W. Dermid	Marjorie Lord	Ralph James	Philip C. Cocke, Jr.
Ashland, Ky.	Howard H. Hunt	Burras Hensley	Charles F. Howard	R. D. Higgins	R. D. Davis	J. W. McKenzie
Ashland, Ohio	Edwin M. Kerr E	Paul Soles	M. D. McCarty	C. B. Meuser	E. B. Hettinger	C. S. Huffman
Ashland, Wis.	Jerod W. Day E	Harry Lundberg	E. Hennell	C. Schrank	Frank Lewandowski	Walter Cate
Ashtabula, Ohio*	C. R. Stanhope E	C. L. Devereaux	A. J. Kane	H. A. Tagett	J. W. Anderson	Tom R. Bailey
Astoria, Ore.*	H. M. McAllister	E. Foster	John Acton	Nellie S. Vernon	H. M. McAllister	J. L. Hope
Atchison, Kan.*	Earl Hellener S	Joseph Dolecek	W. C. Linville	W. K. Fast	La Verne Stucker	Maurice P. O'Keefe
Athens, Ga.	J. G. Beacham S	W. C. Thompson	E. W. Wood	W. W. Brown	Rozelle Holman R	Lamar C. Rucker
Athol t, Mass.	James G. Cotton S	Ernest L. Smith	W. J. Callahan, Act.	Stanley B. Lyman	Robert J. Lincoln	A. William Plotkin
Atlanta, Ga.	Clarke Donaldson	C. C. Styron	M. A. Hornsby	J. P. Kennedy	George I. Simons	J. C. Savage
Atlantic City, N. J.	William F. Casey	Joseph H. Leeds	Earl W. Butcher	Samuel L. Salasin	Isaac Pincus	Samuel Backer
Attleboro, Mass.	Robert W. Mawney	Fred A. Clark	Ernest W. Holt	Ralph P. Kent	John E. Anderson	Henri G. Proulx
Auburn, Me.*	W. H. Fifield E		B. F. Herrick	Shirley J. Davis	Joseph O. Raymond	Charles A. Pomeroy
Auburn, N. Y.*	M. Frank Dullea E	Fred J. Washburn	Chester J. Bills	John W. Copeland	Victor Starke	Anthony J. Contiguglia
Augusta, Ga.	Ernest E. Pund E	G. W. Scott	C. J. Wilson			C. Wesley Killebrew
Augusta, Me.	Matthew P. Broderick S	George R. McCurdy	Vernard Dudley		None	Charles P. Nelson
Aurora, Ill.	Gustave Deuchler E	E. J. Ryan	Fred S. Hess	A. S. Benson	Ray Moses	N. Vance McCoy
Austin, Minn.	George L. Brown E	John Tobar, Act.	J. B. McDermott	Paul A. Robertson	R. G. Anderson	B. E. Hughes
Austin, Tex.*	J. E. Motheral E	John Woody	R. D. Thorp	George M. Decherd	Beverly S. Sheffield R	Trueman O'Quinn
Bakersfield, Calif.*	J. B. Holfelder S	P. C. Pifer	Robert B. Powers	P. J. Cuneo	Archie Goodrich	Walter Osborn
Baltimore, Md.	George Cobb E	Howard Travers	Robert F. Stanton	Huntington Williams	George L. Nichols	Charles C. G. Evans
Bangor, Me.*	F. D. Farnsworth M	Herbert P. Constantine	Thomas I. Crowley	H. D. McNeil	Francis T. Casey	Benjamin Blanchard
Barberton, Ohio	H. D. Bushey E	C. Witwer	W. T. Daugherty	H. A. Finefrock	Harry Bolster	Harold J. Eckroate
Barre, Vt.	Thurman W. Dix	John C. Heney	Dennis Donahue	Aldo Leani	Joseph A. Brislin R	John Molla
Bartlesville, Okla.*	J. E. McCormick S	J. W. Holt	L. W. Turner	William J. Bishop	W. E. Young	A. O. Harrison
Batavia, N. Y.	Harry S. Boyd	Frank M. Whelan	Herbert L. Snyder	Homer A. Harvey	None	Wallace Stakel
Bath, Me.	Arthur R. Avery S	Richard Frates	Joseph Butler	Joseph I. Smith	Horace W. Ward	None

TABLE XVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Baton Rouge, La.	Fred S. Le Blanc 1-45	William Day	Jesse L. Webb F	William Day A	C. B. Turner	Margaret M. Reed
Battle Creek, Mich.	Floyd H. Barry 4-43	Joseph M. Boos	Joseph M. Boos C	Harry R. Atkinson T	Eldon C. Geyer	Adah S. McCutcheon
Bay City, Mich.*	W. H. Tomlinson 4-43	E. Bert Bennett	Oscar A. Kasemeyer C	A. Robert Gray T	Benjamin Klager	Isabelle Ballou
Bayonne, N. J.	James J. Donovan 5-43	John F. Lee	Horace K. Roberson F	William F. Connors C	Howard E. Merity	Mary G. Peters
Beacon, N. Y.	Thomas J Cunningham 1-46	E. F. Cummings	Warren C. Taylor F	None	Earl D. Hewes	Nancy M. Lamont
Beatrice, Neb.	Velmer J. Morris 4-42	Charles M. Carpenter	John M. Ostrander T	M. D. Glenn A	E. L. Novotny	Madge Evans
Beaumont, Tex.*	George W. Morgan 4-42	Hugh Blevins	Raymond Edmonds M	None	E. W. Jackson	Pearle Burr
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Clarence J. Keller 4-42	William A. Gergen	William A. Tomashek T		A. H. Luedke	Hattie Doolittle
Beaver Falls, Pa.	Dennis Mutscheller 1-46	Howard P. Jeffreys	H. B. McCray F	William H. Anderton T	J. Roy Jackson	Elsie Rayl
Beckley, W. Va.	A. K. Minter, 1-44	Frances M. Biggs	Frances M. Biggs T	None	E. Van Dorsey	None
Bedford, Ind.	Clarence J. Donovan 1-43	Margaret F. Johnson	Margaret F. Johnson T	None	H. H. Mourer	Minta Stone
Bell, Calif.	William H. Poole	E. P. Folsom	E. P. Folsom K	W. G. Ross T	Vierling Kersey	None
Bellaire, Ohio	William T. Robertson 1-44	Ed Kinkade	Ed Kinkade A	R. J. Schaffer T	J. V. Nelson	Ethel Houston
Belleville, Ill.	Roland W. Jung 5-45	Carl Siegel	Adolph Barnickol T		Harold V. Calhoun	Belle Steuernagel
Belleville, N. J.	William H. Williams 5-42	Florence R. Morey	William H. Williams F		Wayne R. Parmer	Elizabeth A. Shattuck
Bellevue, Pa.	John H. Bragdon B1-46	Philip S. Strain	None	Charles E. Braden T	Ed Brumbaugh	Mrs. Newell
Bellingham, Wash.	A. H. Howard	M. Deane Seeger C	J. E. McGuines T	M. Deane Seeger C	C. Paine Shangle	Dorothy Alvord
Belmont t, Mass.	J. Watson Flett C	Arthur E. Hough	Francis J. Lally T	E. Jefts Beede N	Mark R. Shibles	Lucy D. Luard
Beloit, Wis.*	John T. Wooten P	Myrtle Sturtevant	A. D. Telfer M	David Throne T	V. F. Dawald	Nellie B. McAlpin
Bend, Ore.*	F. S. Simpson	George Simerville	George Simerville T	None	Howard George	Myra Lyons
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	W. E. Brown 4-42	Earl Tidey	George Larkworthy T	None	Sidney Mitchell	Mrs. Harry Arnold
Bergenfield, N. J.	Frank L. Jones 1-44	Edmund L. Willis	Frank E. Olson T	Louis S. Korb A	Roy W. Brown	Gertrude F. Lewis
Berkeley, Calif.*	Frank S. Gaines 7-43	Florence E. Turner	Mabel W. Jensen A	Pauline Young T	Virgil E. Dickson	Susan Smith
Berlin, N. H.	Aime Tondreau 4-42	G. A. Cournoyer	H. B. Haskell A	Leo J. Campagna	Caleb Niles	Lottie Sheridan
Berwick, Pa.	John W. Naus B1-46	D. William Arndt S	H. H. Straub T	None	M. E. Houck	Lillian Bowman
Berwyn, Ill.	Anton Janura 4-45	Emil Vacin	Sid J. Hanzlik C	Charles F. Tourek T	I. C. Nicholas	Margaret Ely
Bessemer, Ala.	Jap Bryant 10-44	J. M. Scott	Jap Bryant	J. M. Scott T	J. C. Orr	Mrs. W. T. Warlick
Bethlehem, Pa.	Robert Pfeifle 1-46	Bertram L. Nagle	Robert A. Hinkle F	Frederick G. Radley C	William H. Weiss	Harriet T. Root
Beverly, Mass.	Daniel E. McLean 1-43	Edward P. Eldredge	Bertha L. Hayward A	John C. Lovett T	Starr M. King	Margorie H. Stanton
Beverly Hills, Calif.	James L. Kennedy 4-42	B. J. Firminger	B. J. Firminger K	R. L. Dunham T	C. Hill	Mary Boynton
Biddeford, Me.	Louis B. Lausier 1-43	Armand Duquette	William E. Shaw T	Albert E. Pare A	Philip H. Woodworth	Dane Yorke
Big Spring, Tex.*	G. C. Dunham 4-43	Herbert W. Whitney	Herbert W. Whitney C	None	W. C. Blankenship	None
Billings, Mont.	Charlie T. Trott 5-43	O. W. Nickey	M. C. Stolt T	R. A. Lathom A	M. C. Gallagher	Margaret Fulmer
Biloxi, Miss.	Louis Braun	F. A. Tucei	F. A. Tucei K	Charles Moore A	George Ditto	Florence Friedhoff
Binghamton, N. Y.	Fancher M. Hopkins 1-46	George R. Beers	James J. Russell C	Timothy J. Griffin T	Lee J. McEwan	Helen A. Stratton
Birmingham, Ala.	W. Cooper Green P11-45	Eunice S. Hewes	C. E. Armstrong C	None	C. B. Glenn	Lila May Chapman
Birmingham, Mich.*	John E. Martz 4-42	Irene E. Hanley	None	H. H. Corson T	Herman Shibler	Adeline Cooke
Bismarck, N. D.	Neil O. Churchill P4-46	Myron H. Atkinson	Myron H. Atkinson A	A. J. Arnot T	H. O. Saxvik	Erena Stadler
Bloomfield, N. J.	Harry E. Newell 1-43	J. Cory Johnson	Raymond Edgerley T	Amy T. Wood	Edgar S. Stover	Janet Melvain
Bloomington, Ill.	Mark B. Hayes 5-45	Porter C. Noble	J. A. Cleary C	J. J. Sutter A	Paul Gossard	Mrs. Thelma Van Ness
Bloomington, Ind.	Loba Jack Bruner 1-43	Vanna Thrasher	Vanna Thrasher F		H. E. Binford	Bertha Ashby

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Baton Rouge, La.	S. A. Harris	Robert Bogan	Perry M. Johnson	I. Ashton Robbins	S. A. Harris	Roland Kizer
Battle Creek, Mich.	N. G. Damoose	Charles A. Crosier	Harold E. Haun	A. A. Hoyt	Sam Frey	Howard E. Wilder
Bay City, Mich.*	Thomas Giuli	Harry C. Crumb	Frank W. Anderson	Robert F. Hall	Louis Eichhorn	William J. Williams
Bayonne, N. J.	James A. Mullanaphy	James G. Hogan	Cornelius J. O'Neill	Charles J. Larkey	Joseph J. Topoleski	Maurice A. Cohen
Beacon, N. Y.	Robert B. Post	John Schlig	Jesse Dingee	Charles B. Dugan		John L. Palisi
Beatrice, Neb.	James A. Terhune	Cecil Hess	Paul Acton	Roy Noble	Kelly Garner	Walter Vasey
Beaumont, Tex.*	J. C. Reid E	S. D. O'Conor	J. T. Swanzy	Charles H. Todd	Joe C. Reid	E. B. Votaw
Beaver Dam, Wis.	John LaFleur	William J. Lawrie	Louis Zwieg	A. W. Hammond		Stanley C. Fruits
Beaver Falls, Pa.	D. F. Harvey E	Charles Cooper	Ray Gorrell	H. Burt Plummer	Cortlandt Bannister	Leonard Ewing
Beckley, W. Va.	Dennis Leary, Jr.	W. H. Weidensall	Mike Gladwell	None	None	(Vacancy)
Bedford, Ind.	Martin Ridge S	James Cornwell	A. M. Rainbolt	A. E. Newland	William Kramer	Albert Fields
Bell, Calif.	T. R. Bousman E	Adolph Treder	W. B. Steele	George M. Uhl	None	C. H. Casjens
Bellaire, Ohio	Ed. Conaway	Charles Jewell	Francis Moran	W. J. Shepard		W. Y. Armstrong
Belleville, Ill.	W. C. Johnson E	Walter Finklein	Eugene LePere	Frank Kern		John T. Thomas
Belleville, N. J.	P. A. Waters	Alex Reid	George Spatz	Eugene T. Berry	L. A. Noll	L. A. Keenan
Bellevue, Pa.	James Greenough S	James Greenough	J. J. Manning		James Greenough	George E. Morcroft, Jr.
Bellingham, Wash.	Christopher Thiel S	Buford Pinkerton	C. L. Blodgett	C. L. Longstreth	Herbert Olson	Tim Healy
Belmont t, Mass.	William R. Tompson S	William H. Hill	William G. Heyd	Keble B. Perine	Lewis S. Harris	Amos L. Taylor
Beloit, Wis.*	William A. Collins	Elmer Fairbert	Robert Blumer	Richard Thayer	Ross Yost	Clarence L. Haugen
Bend, Ore.*	C. G. Reiter M	T. W. Carlon	J. E. Rambo	H. W. Thom	W. P. Drost	B. E. Boylan
Benton Harbor, Mich.*	Clifford R. Hisler E	Irving Clauser	Charles Kocher	E. R. Taylor	None	W. M. Cunningham
Bergenfield, N. J.	Henry W. Theis	John P. Sheridan	Robert F. Ullrich	George D. Appold	John Kostelecky	Pierce H. Deamer, Jr.
Berkeley, Calif.*	Harry Goodridge S	William Meinheit	John Greening	Frank L. Kelly	Charles W. Cresswell	Fred C. Hutchinson
Berlin, N. H.	P. L. Murphy	Edward Lepage	Walter J. Hynes	E. O. Pederson	None	Arthur J. Bergeron
Berwick, Pa.	George R. Lowery S	Herbert Fish	Harry Peterson	Wilbur L. Smith	None	C. W. Dickson
Berwyn, Ill.	Anton Pav	James Hrach	Joseph Pilot	John R. Cermak	George Sluka R	Joseph E. Serhant
Bessemer, Ala.	J. J. Tyler S	L. B. Hill	Ceph Ross	C. C. Russell	C. Bundi	H. H. Sullinger
Bethlehem, Pa.	Robert L. Fox E	A. E. Anderson	Ernest Stocker	Michael Stephan	Ario Wear	Daniel L. McCarthy
Beverly, Mass.	Albert H. Richardson	John Cressy	Joseph C. Murney	Thomas S. Scanlon	Albert H. Richardson R	Philip Massarella
Beverly Hills, Calif.	William R. Metz E	Lloyd B. Canfield	Charles C. Blair	H. H. Blodgett	George V. Chapman	R. C. Waltz
Biddeford, Me.	Albert Cadorette S	Frank Cantara	Rodolphe Vanasse	Oscar Perreault	(Board of 3)	William P. Donahue
Big Spring, Tex.*	B. J. McDaniel	Olie D. Cordill	J. T. Thornton	H. W. Leeper	B. J. McDaniel	Thomas J. Coffee
Billings, Mont.	K. L. Chrysler E	V. H. Steele	V. A. Lechner	A. E. Stripp	L. L. Worthington	Melvin N. Hoiness
Biloxi, Miss.	John A. Swanzy	Charles Sentell	Alonzo Gabrich	Everett E. Moore	Louis Braun	Leslie Grant
Binghamton, N. Y.	William J. Spellicy	Arthur J. Dillon	Lacey C. Abel	Chalmer J. Longstreet	(Vacancy)	Hugh J. Heffern
Birmingham, Ala.	J. W. Morgan	A. Brown	T. A. Riley	George A. Denison	R. S. Marshall	J. H. Willis
Birmingham, Mich.*	Mark G. Dance	Vernon W. Griffith	John P. Hackett	Lloyd W. Kemp	Emil Olin	Forbes S. Hascall
Bismarck, N. D.	David R. MacDonald E	Harry A. Homan	B. A. Woehle	P. L. Owens	Myron H. Atkinson	C. L. Foster
Bloomfield, N. J.	Joseph W. Obreiter E	Thomas F. Gussner	Charles F. Jensen	Charles T. Foulk	Ralph C. Jones	Edward C. Pettit
Bloomington, Ill.	Stanley Wilhoit E	Elmo Watters	Clyde Hibbens	Paul Kionka	William Cooper	Richard O'Connell
Bloomington, Ind.	H. Victor Carman E	Bernard Glover	John D. Rawlins			Q. Austin East

TABLE XVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Bluefield, W. Va.*	W. C. Snyder 8-45	Ralph E. Shupe	M. S. Stupalsky T	None	J. S. Bobbitt	Mrs. Fred Dowe
Blue Island, Ill.	John M. Hart 4-45	Louis F. Schwartz	(Council)	Edward A. Kordewick T	Ambrose A. Perrin	Bertha Leitzau
Blytheville, Ark.	E. R. Jackson 4-43	Frank Whitworth	Frank Whitworth K	A. G. Hall A	W. D. McClurkin	Mrs. Ira Gray
Bogalusa, La.	I. A. Magnitzky 1-43	K. I. Bean	L. H. Simmons F	None	M. J. Israel	Mae Davis
Boise, Idaho	Westerman Whillock 5-43	Sheridan L. Gill	Sheridan L. Gill K	Fred R. Bagley T	Zed L. Fay	Eunice Von Ende
Boone, Iowa	F. W. Ganoe 3-43	Loran McCambridge	R. A. Muench T		H. J. Van Ness	Sarah French Bibbs
Borger, Tex.*	Byron Andress 4-43	J. O. Coolbaugh	J. O. Coolbaugh K	R. H. Nenstiel A	W. A. McIntosh	Cagle Smith
Boston, Mass.	Maurice J. Tobin 1-46	Wilfred J. Doyle	Charles J. Fox A	James J. McCarthy T	Arthur L. Gould	Milton E. Lord
Boulder, Colo.*	Frank W. Thurman 1-44	Mayme Graham	Mayme Graham K	Henry M. Sayre A	G. Derwood Baker	Iola E. Neil
Bowling Green, Ky.	A. S. Hines	H. B. Webb	W. H. Briggs T	None	L. C. Curry	None
Braddock, Pa.	James H. Rose B1-46	Henry Wadkowski	Henry Wadkowski K	A. H. Wooldridge T	William C. Evans	V. D. Kline
Bradford, Pa.	James W. Coit 1-44	M. E. Corelius	Henry Graff F	E. M. Travis T	F. W. Fretz	Grace Steele
Brainerd, Minn.	Frank B. Johnson 5-43	Walter Fall	Walter Fall K	George A. Tracy T	G. B. Ferrell	Helen Rundberg
Braintree t, Mass.	Henry D. Higgins C3-44	Ernest C. Woodsun	John W. Harding T	Ralph W. Maglathlin	C. Edward Fisher	Alice Holbrook
Brawley, Calif.	Frank Kretz 4-42	Charles C. Casey	S. D. Carey F	Cyril B. Markling T	G. K. Anderson	Eleanor Heimark
Bremerton, Wash.	H. A. Bruenn 1-43	E. J. McCall	L. Frank Wilkes F	George L. Nutter T	Tillman Peterson	Lucille Bresnan
Bridgeport, Conn.	Jasper McLevy 11-43	Fred Schwarzkopf	Perry W. Rodman C	John Shenton T	John A. Young	Julian Sohon
Bridgeton, N. J.	Bertram R. B. Aitken 1-43	Charles P. Corey	Herbert L. Ware F	John R. Watson T	Leigh M. Lott	Grace L. Todd
Bristol, Conn.	Daniel Davis 11-43	Rolfe E. Rowe	Allen W. Hall C	Henry J. Cote T	Karl A. Reiche	Charles L. Wooding
Bristol, Pa.	Clifford L. Anderson B1-	William J. Lefferts S	William J. Lefferts T	William G. Buchman A	Warren P. Snyder	Mary P. Rogers
Bristol t, R. I.	J. Floyd Huestis	John W. Church	William A. Angevine T		Elmer S. Mapes	Esther J. Osterberg
Bristol, Tenn.	Fred V. Vance 6-45	David E. Gray R	G. W. Vance F	C. D. Richards A	J. H. Arrants	Mrs. Lillian Fain
Brockton, Mass.	Joseph H. Downey 1-44	J. Albert Sullivan	Charles F. Gilmore A	Leo V. Clancy T	John L. Miller	Robert S. Alvarez
Brookfield, Ill.	C. W. Horak P5-45	Frank B. Fanning	C. W. Hoppenrath F	Frank J. Carroll T	E. N. Cassady	Mrs. F. W. Wiley
Brookline t, Mass.	William J. Hickey C3-42	Arthur J. Shinners	Albert P. Briggs T	Leon L. Allen N	Ernest R. Caverly	Elizabeth Butcher
Brownsville, Tex.*	Robert Runyon 11-42	Mrs. Ivy Miller	Leonel Garza A	None	Ben Brite	Mrs. Mary S. Morton
Brownwood, Tex.	Wendell Mayes 4-42	F. E. Scott S	A. N. Thomason A		E. J. Woodward	Mrs. G. C. Skinner
Brunswick, Ga.*	J. H. Hopkins 1-43	Hugh Burford	L. M. Stephens T	Hugh Burford K	R. E. Hood	Mrs. J. C. Stiles
Bryan, Tex.*	Ivan Langford 5-43	Guy P. Bittle A	W. W. Scott M	M. P. Walker F	W. D. Wilkerson	Mrs. Lenora Hooker
Buffalo, N. Y.	Joseph J. Kelly 1-46	John J. Coffey	Frank M. Davis C	J. Ralph Toepfer A	Robert T. Bapst	Alexander Galt
Burbank, Calif.*	Walter R. Hinton 4-45	Robert H. Hill	Justus R. Brown C	Bruce Boggs A	Buel Enyeart	Elizabeth Ripley
Burlingame, Calif.	C. A. Beech 4-42	Grace Hoey	F. A. Bloom T	None	L. D. Henderson	Irene Smith
Burlington, Iowa	Max A. Conrad 4-42	Robert Schlampp	Frank N. LaPoint F	Frank A. Bohn A	R. H. Bracewell	Cora Poor Millard
Burlington, N. J.	Thomas J. Johnson 1-43	Samuel C. Stafford	Howard E. Gordon		Van H. Smith	None
Burlington, N. C.	Earl B. Horner	J. A. Baynes	J. A. Baynes T		L. E. Spikes	Louise Jennings
Burlington, Vt.	John J. Burns 6-43	W. T. Abell	W. O. Lane T	None	Lyman C. Hunt	George Dana Smith
Butler, Pa.	William C. Campbell 1-46	Philip O. Miller	Harry M. Behm F	W. Marks Starr C	Roy W. Wiley	Mary Mitchell
Butte, Mont.	Barry O'Leary 5-43	Beryl Wilson	Beryl Wilson K	Bernard E. Holland T	Maybelle Hogan	Margaret McCarthy
Cairo, Ill.	August Bode 5-43	Robert A. Hatcher	Harry V. Lind F	Grace E. Nordman C	Leo C. Schultz	Elizabeth Hilboldt

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Bluefield, W. Va.*	Elmer C. Barton E	E. L. McClure	W. B. Owen	David B. Lepper	None	L. G. Scott
Blue Island, Ill.	Charles A. Dewar	John Link	John McEvoy	Albert Roemisch	A. Strutenberg	Paul R. Schreiber
Blytheville, Ark.	E. J. Heaton	Roy Head	William Berryman	W. A. Grimmett	None	Roy E. Nelson
Bogalusa, La.	H. E. Willis E	Elmer G. Smith	T. A. Magee	J. H. Slaughter	J. H. Slaughter	Guy V. Rich
Boise, Idaho	Dee Storey S	Frank Pulaski	R. G. Haskin	W. J. Murphy	J. T. McCleod	C. Stanley Skiles
Boone, Iowa	George A. Nelson E	Erich G. Kolb	James B. Reid	R. E. Gunn	None	F. L. Mackey
Borger, Tex.*	W. E. Bryan E	J. D. Miller	Dale Lane	L. E. Petty	None	J. O. Ward
Boston, Mass.	George G. Hyland	William A. Reilly	Joseph F. Timilty	G. Lynde Gately	William P. Long	Robert Cutler
Boulder, Colo.*	H. C. McClintock M	Emil Johnson	Arthur F. Masters	H. L. Morency	John Mills	Frank L. Moorhead
Bowling Green, Ky.	D. A. Lawson E	W. J. Harvey	Robert Monahan	W. O. Carson	None	John B. Rodes
Braddock, Pa.	G. Milton Dillon	Thomas K. Martin	Richard J. Butler	Samuel Escher	None	William J. O'Donnell
Bradford, Pa.	J. H. Quirk E	E. B. Larkin	Ed Edmonds	R. G. Vogel	Peter Meldrum	F. M. Nash
Brainerd, Minn.	R. T. Campbell E	F. W. Fuller	Thomas Templeton	V. E. Quanstrom	None	W. W. Bane
Braintree t, Mass.	John J. Drinkwater E	Fred A. Tenney	John J. Heaney	Frederick Johnson	Robert B. Taylor	Richard A. Hunt
Brawley, Calif.	W. B. Nichols E	H. L. Stewart	J. L. Cromer	E. B. Godfrey	W. I. Hoopes	William T. Fowler
Bremerton, Wash.	C. C. Casad	Ernest F. Yett	R. O. D. Murphy	D. H. Polk	Charles L. Porter	James W. Bryan, Jr.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Peter Brewster	Martin Hayden	Charles A. Wheeler	Richard O'B. Shea	Henry Cliffe	Harry Schwartz
Bridgeton, N. J.	J. Boyd Westcott	John Peguesse	M. H. Beach	John R. Robbins	Charles P. Jainner	John A. Casarow
Bristol, Conn.	Daniel J. Donovan	George C. Graham	Edmund S. Crowley	B. B. Robbins	Willis P. Fraser	Frederick W. Beach
Bristol, Pa.	John S. Roberts, Jr. E	Clifford Hagerman	Linford J. Jones	James H. Brooks	None	Howard I. James
Bristol t, R. I.	Paul A. Herzig	Fred Gueuremont	Anthony Ferrara	William L. Serbst	John Marshall	None
Bristol, Tenn.	R. J. Mottern	Walter H. Buckles	W. J. Rogers	L. B. Snapp	None	Joe K. Brown
Brockton, Mass.	Arthur J. Creeden S	Frank F. Dickinson	Oscar A. Johnson	Eli E. Perrault	Oscar L. Clark	Henry C. Gill
Brookfield, Ill.	Carl B. Hayford	F. B. McDowell	H. C. Crosby	C. F. Hubner	Joseph J. Soldat	L. M. Gross
Brookline t, Mass.	Daniel G. Lacy S	Selden R. Allen	James W. Tonra	Francis P. Denny	Edward P. Sheehan	Simon P. Townsend
Brownsville, Tex.*	M. G. Dennis S	Roy H. Weller	Henry Gordon	B. L. Cole	Jose Manzano	R. B. Rentfro, Sr.
Brownwood, Tex.	J. W. Sumpter S	Charles Alford	James L. Sandlin	J. M. Horn	None	R. L. McGaugh
Brunswick, Ga.*	R. R. Morriss	J. E. Henderson	J. E. Register	M. E. Winchester	Mrs. Edwin Fendig	B. N. Nightingale
Bryan, Tex.*	C. A. Bartholow E, Act.	Charlie Griesser	K. T. Tillis	S. C. Richardson		F. L. Henderson
Buffalo, N. Y.	Newell L. Nussbaumer	John J. Tubridy	Jeremiah R. Cronin	Francis E. Fronczak	John A. Ulinski	Thurman W. Stoner
Burbank, Calif.*	Clayton W. Paige S	Guy Miltmore	E. Adams	T. H. Ransom	Dewey W. Kruckeberg	Ralph W. Swagler
Burlingame, Calif.	C. L. Langson	H. L. Janssen, Act.	J. J. Hartnett	Charles L. Gaus	Frank D. Anderson	I. Karmel
Burlington, Iowa	Fred Sander S	Robert Collatt	Fred Machholz	E. C. Sage	Charles H. Foehlinger	Fred S. Holsteen
Burlington, N. J.	Charles Lucas S	Edward S. Conrey	Thomas J. Johnson	J. Margaret Warner	Martin Staub	Thomas D. Begley
Burlington, N. C.	J. E. Williams S	G. D. Moore	C. A. Stanford	W. D. Mason	J. B. Vaughn	Thomas D. Cooper
Burlington, Vt.	George C. Stanley S	Charles N. Lavery	F. G. Raymond	Erold F. Foster	William L. Hammond	Theodore E. Hopkins
Butler, Pa.	Charles H. Barnhart	I. S. Yarb	C. E. Feud	E. L. Geibel	Paul E. Eisler	Luther Braham
Butte, Mont.	Francis R. Curran E	Fred Martin	Bart J. Riley	Richard C. Kane	Francis R. Curran	Pat E. Geagan
Cairo, Ill.	H. L. Yates S	Peter Lind	Edgar F. Ryan	Charles L. Webber	August Bode	Peyton Berbling

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Calumet City, Ill.	John W. Jaranowski 4-45	Steve J. Maciejewski	Anton Skwiertz T	None	Eric E. Brown	Flora Parker
Cambridge, Md.	Irving B. Jackson 7-44	Carroll L. Dail	Granville Harper F	B. S. Inslig A	Theodore Barton	Margaret Henry
Cambridge, Mass.	John H. Corcoran 1-44	Frederick H. Burke	John J. McKenzie A	Andrew P. Carroll T	Michael E. Fitzgerald	Thomas J. Sullivan
Cambridge, Ohio	Clyde H. Allman 1-44	Dorothy Bliss	Jennie A. Diehl A	Charles C. Long T	Hugh Hick	Grace Robins
Camden, N. J.	George E. Brunner 5-43	Clay W. Reesman	George E. Brunner F	Sidney P. McCord C	Leon Neulen	Harold C. Many
Campbell, Ohio	Andrew J. Hamrock 1-44	John B. Ross A	John B. Ross A	John M. Kadilak T	Andrew S. Klinko	Margaret Linn
Canonsburg, Pa.		Bernard M. Lee S	D. S. Pollock F	Samuel J. Munnell A	C. A. Mathewson	Jennie McBurney
Canton, Ill.	S. E. Gustine	Kathryn Sporer	M. J. Miller T		Ben Kietzman	Dorothea Nelson
Canton, Ohio	E. S. Folk 1-44	Hazel Sheaffer	Robert E. Beck A	Walter A. Baum T	Jesse E. Mason	Laura Briesemeister
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	Hinkle Statler 4-44	W. C. Kaempfer	R. E. Beckman F	Albert Schultz T	L. J. Schultz	Eileen Fitzgerald
Carbondale, Pa.	William L. Monahan 1-44	Madeline Walker	John J. Connor F	Bernard Brennan C	Mary B. McAndrew	Mrs. W. S. Johnson
Carlisle, Pa.*	J. Pearson-Miller B1-46	Mary Bitner	Ray Leib T	J. Frank Briner A	J. W. Potter	Homer Ames
Carnegie, Pa.	J. Edward Manion B1-46	A. B. Lafferty	T. L. Latimer T	None	Norman L. Glasser	Mary Harris
Carteret, N. J.	Joseph W. Mittuch 1-43	August J. Perry	Alexander Combs T	Joseph J. Seaman A	Wayne T. Branom	Mrs. Loretto Nevill
Carthage, Mo.	Henry Cowgill, Jr. 4-42	Joel Davis	Joel Davis K	H. D. Hoge A	J. L. Campbell	Jesse Stemmons
Casper, Wyo.	G. W. Earle 1-43	George P. Hicks	E. A. Grant T	None	Dean Morgan	Geneva Brock
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	F. K. Hahn 4-42	M. M. Krebs	L. D. Burgus F	R. E. Norman A	A. C. Deamer	Alice Storey
Central Falls, R. I.	John J. Healey 2-43	Ronaldo E. Lemay	Robert J. Connolly T		James E. Martin	Rose L. McCormick
Centralia, Ill.	Wendell W. Webster 5-43	James Maxfield	John W. Stedelin F	C. Sundermeyer T	R. V. Jordan	Goddina Weldon
Chambersburg, Pa.	C. M. Defury, Jr. B1-46	E. W. Davis	James G. Bietsch T		J. F. Faust	Evelyn Gehret
Champaign, Ill.	James D. Flynn 4-43	B. J. Marshall	Edward T. Bassett F	Roger E. Zombro T	V. L. Nickell	Ethel G. Kratz
Chanute, Kan.	B. M. Dunham 5-43	Ross Cooper	R. A. Light F	E. E. Lofgren T	L. H. Petit	Pearl Hallenburg
Charleroi, Pa.	S. L. Woodward B1-46	Virginia E. McVay S	Virginia E. McVay S	None	T. L. Pollock	Ruth Ashburn
Charleston, S. C.	Henry W. Lockwood 12-43	A. J. Tamsberg	L. M. Redd C	R. G. White T	George C. Rogers, Act.	Grace A. Sanders
Charleston, W. Va.	D. Boone Dawson 6-43	H. C. Walker	C. E. Hamilton A	Roy H. Pierson T	Virgil L. Flinn	Charles E. Butler
Charlotte, N. C.*	E. McA. Currie 5-43	Mrs. Alice McConnell	L. L. Ledbetter T	J. M. McCorkle N	H. P. Harding	Hoyt R. Galvin
Charlottesville, Va.*	W. D. Haden 9-42	J. E. Bowen, Jr.	J. E. Bowen, Jr. A	E. L. Pugh T	J. G. Johnson	Virginia Rivercomb
Chattanooga, Tenn.	E. D. Bass 5-43	Ross B. Daniels	Frank K. Rosamond A		W. T. Robinson	Adelaide Rowell
Chelsea, Mass.	Bernard L. Sullivan 1-44	Joseph A. Tyrrell	Vincent Cassani A	George F. Hedersar T	Leo P. Casey	Altar E. Briggs
Cheltenham tp, Pa.*	Charles D. Conklin P1-44	None	Ralph Morgan F	Charles S. Rockey A	Frank C. Ketler	None
Chester, Pa.	Clifford H. Peoples 1-43	Benjamin Newsome	William P. Lear F	L. Gordon MacDonald C	F. Herman Fritz	Gertrude Hewes
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Ed Warren 1-44	J. K. Stoddard	Al Kay F	J. K. Stoddard A	J. L. Goins	Frances Mentzer
Chicago, Ill.	Edward J. Kelly 4-43	Ludwig D. Schreiber	R. B. Upham C	Thomas S. Gordon T	William H. Johnson	Frederick Rex
Chicago Heights, Ill.	Joseph Gannon 5-43	Arno Toll	Maurino Richton F	William E. Lennertz T	Ben Sylla	May L. Donaldson
Chickasha, Okla.	John Worley 5-43	Gilbert R. Craddock	O. M. Harned F	Mrs. J. E. Phillips T	Bruce Myers	Mrs. Ida Sherman
Chicopee, Mass.	Leo P. Senecal 1-44	A. Balthazar	W. J. Trybulski T	J. A. Ritchott A	J. J. Desmond	B. W. Kerr
Chillicothe, Ohio	Harold H. Brown 1-44	Ira M. Korst A	Ira M. Korst A	John E. Bliss T	Merrill M. Berry	Burton Stevenson
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	John Zesiger 4-43	Lee C. Millard	John Zesiger	Louis C. Mandelert T	Robert F. Lohrie	Marjorie Sorenson
Cicero, Ill.	George Stedronsky P 4-44	Anton J. Krupicka	Anton J. Krupicka C	Leo Kasperski T	George Schwebel	Rose Cuchna
Cincinnati, Ohio*	James Garfield Stewart 1-44	A. J. Bechtold	Henry Urner A	Bert Lohman T	Claude V. Courter	Chalmers Hadley
Clairton, Pa.	John J. Mullen 1-46	E. G. Baxendell	J. W. Miller F	N. W. Cheeks C	H. D. Teal	Anna O'Toole

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Calumet City, Ill.	John J. Totzke S	Paul Gauthier	Henry Wleklinski	Charles Goldstein	None	John E. Pavlik
Cambridge, Md.	John N. Cosby E	Perry S. Willey	Grason W. Price	John Mace, Jr.	James Cook	W. Laird Henry, Jr.
Cambridge, Mass.*	G. Frank Hooker E	Herman E. Gutheim	Timothy F. Leahy	Simon B. Kelleher	Stephen H. Mahoney	John A. Daly
Cambridge, Ohio	Peter Sheehan E	H. C. Callihan	H. W. Watkins	Carl M. Oshe	None	Russell B. Diehl
Camden, N. J.	Thomas J. Daley E	John H. Lennox	None	A. L. Stone	David S. Rhone	John J. Crean
Campbell, Ohio	S. J. Gould, Jr.	James S. Gustinella	John Oshelski	Vlad Tikson	None	George E. Prokop
Canonsburg, Pa.	Dave Abrams E	W. H. Arnold	James T. Haney	Frank Milligan	Samuel J. Bondi	George J. Modrak
Canton, Ill.	John Kleinsteiber E	Clifford Waddell	John Buell	S. E. Gustine		Lawrence McMurm
Canton, Ohio	Leroy Cooper	George Jacobs	Elmer Clark	F. M. Sayre	Carl O. Weis	Paul G. Weber
Cape Girardeau, Mo.	John Walther E	Carl Lewis	Marshall Morton	C. C. Summers	Harry Rabe	R. B. Oliver, III
Carbondale, Pa.	John E. Gorman	Joseph C. Healey	Frank J. O'Boyle	Arthur J. Dearie	William A. Walsh	Joseph E. Boland
Carlisle, Pa.*	George P. Searight M	Fred Brown	Charles E. Strock	W. C. Stephens	George P. Searight M	Guy H. Davies
Carnegie, Pa.	E. McCleary S	George Ebner	C. H. Keisling	T. H. Latimer	None	James H. Duff
Carteret, N. J.	Joseph G. Jomo S	Joseph O'Donnell	Henry Harrington	Michael Yarcheski	Joseph Jomo	David S. Jacoby
Carthage, Mo.	(Vacancy)	Joe L. Matchael	Walter Taylor	W. J. Houser	Mike Forlow	Henry Tiffin Teters
Casper, Wyo.	William Valdez S	Maurice Kelliher	G. W. Earle, Act.	Pat Culver	C. C. Clemens	Mrs. Laura Harris
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Frank E. Young E	E. P. Kohout	T. J. Condon	A. Tlusty	E. Stefan	Don Hines
Central Falls, R. I.	Edward J. Fay	Frank J. Callahan	George E. Collette	Omer Masse	Joseph Allard	Zygmunt J. Czubak
Centralia, Ill.	J. E. McClelland	Herbert Bush	E. G. Farthing	J. H. Stephens	O. W. Veltman	William E. Hall
Chambersburg, Pa.	F. D. Rhodes, Jr. E	Wilbur Nangle	H. S. Byers	Frank J. Croft	F. D. Rhodes, Jr.	Edmund C. Wingerd
Champaign, Ill.	W. D. Searingen S	Roy Alsip	Clyde Davis	Walter C. Earle	Hugh Enochs R	Albert Tuxhorn
Chanute, Kan.	R. B. Reeves E	R. G. Stowell	Lee Knapp	P. B. Darlington	None	Joe F. Balch
Charleroi, Pa.	Ralph Arrigo S	Henry J. Lowstuter	Peter Bege	J. M. Hill	None	D. M. McCloskey
Charleston, S. C.	B. M. Thomson E	George W. Stout	Chris H. Ortmann	Leon Banov	E. P. Holcombe	J. Waties Waring
Charleston, W. Va.	H. L. Campbell E	J. L. McLane	W. A. Tully	T. B. Carlson	Mrs. C. P. Heavener R	Philip H. Hill
Charlotte, N. C.*	Lloyd McC. Ross E	W. H. Palmer	H. N. Joyner	G. L. Rae	J. M. Ray	(Firm)
Charlottesville, Va.*	S. L. Williamson E	Charles H. Page	Maurice F. Greaver	T. S. Englar	G. N. Harris	Lyttleton Waddell
Chattanooga, Tenn.	R. M. Cooke	Robert W. Jones	C. Ray Bryan	W. C. Sanford	P. R. Olgiati	J. W. Anderson
Chelsea, Mass.	James A. O'Brien	Charles G. Voke	Charles M. Finn	John F. Welch	Arthur J. Carolan	Max Wise
Cheltenham tp, Pa.*	Ralph Morgan	William H. Snyder	T. H. Hallowell	Joseph A. Brooke	None	Samuel H. High
Chester, Pa.	F. G. Hartvigson E	Joseph Pierce	George J. Feeney	Timothy McCarey	W. Aldrich Price	Theodore Smithers
Cheyenne, Wyo.	J. A. Buchanan S	M. F. Grace	Harvey T. Jackson	Frank Choate	Arthur Steinke	Carleton A. Lathrop
Chicago, Ill.	Oscar E. Hewitt	Michael J. Corrigan	James P. Allman	Herman N. Bundesen	Robert J. Dunham	Barnet Hodes
Chicago Heights, Ill.	John F. Johnson	George Mahnke	Phil Howard	Hugo Long	None	Silvio Piacenti
Chickasha, Okla.	John Farley S	Frank Dews	Aron Denton		C. A. Griffin	Robert E. Shelton
Chicopee, Mass.	Edward Bourbeau S	Albert Bunyan	Francis A. Lenihan	Paul Martel	Joseph Preston	W. Shea
Chillicothe, Ohio	Josef E. Clark E	Walter R. Johnson	Russell Poole	Raymond E. Bower	None	Richard B. Middleton
Chippewa Falls, Wis.	S. R. Cray E	H. W. Farnsworth	Ed Holtz	J. A. Kelly	Charles Ermatinger	P. J. Murphy
Cicero, Ill.	Michael Jelinek	George Knol	Martin Wojciechowski	Frank J. Pokorney	None	E. Marvin Capouch
Cincinnati, Ohio *	J. E. Root	Barney J. Houston	E. T. Weatherly	Carl A. Wilzbach	John W. Tait	John D. Ellis
Clairton, Pa.	P. S. Mahaffey E	Mike Bunovich	Wilbert Jones	John Dobbins	H. B. Keffer	C. A. Lewis

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Claremont t, N. H.	(Not reporting)					
Clarksburg, V. Va.*	None	Lloyd D. Griffin	Lloyd D. Griffin K	None	(County)	Ethel Green
Clarksdale, Miss.	T. M. Dye 1-45	Adrian H. Boyd	Adrian H. Boyd K		H. B. Heidelberg	Hoyland L. Wilson
Clarksville, Tenn.	William Kleeman 1-43	J. H. Marable F	J. H. Marable F	Edna Swift T	C. H. Moore	Mrs. F. E. Stafford
Clayton, Mo.	Alfred H. Kerth 4-42	Edward J. Kallaher	T. J. Hargadon C	Edwin L. Stockho T	John L. Bracken	Vivien S. Meier
Clearwater, Fla*	George R. Seavy 1-43	Frank J. Cooley	Frank J. Cooley A	None	G. V. Guguitt	Mrs. Annie Owen
Cleburne, Tex.	T. S. Moon 5-42	Johnnie Gordon S	T. S. Moon F	Johnnie Gordon T	Emmett Brown	Mrs. V. M. Fulton
Cleveland, Ohio	Frank J. Lausche 11-43	Christian J. Bannick	Joseph T. Sweeny F	Michael L. Wach	Charles H. Lake	Clarence S. Metcalf
Cleveland, Tenn.	J. Y. Elliott 10-42	Pat Randolph	B. C. Brown F	E. S. Petty T	R. T. Allen	Ruth Chambers
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	Frank C. Cain 1-44	H. M. Kimpel	H. M. Kimpel F	None	F. L. Wiley	Nell Lynch
Cliffside Park, N.J.	William T. Michaelsen P1-44	Arthur H. Abrams	Herbert L. Post T	Louis S. Korb A	George F. Hall	Clarice Blake
Clifton, N. J.*	Godfrey M. Meyer 5-42	William A. Miller M	John Franz F		George J. Smith	M. A. Scheidemann
Clinton, Iowa	Harry F. Pape 4-42	Arthur J. Lerche	Arthur J. Lerche A	Harry Vetter	M. M. Schell	Lillian Sutherland
Clinton t, Mass.	Louis P. Tonoli C3-42	Thomas F. Fallon	Walter J. O'Malley T	James P. McDonald A	Thomas F. Gibbons	Lena G. Phelps
Clovis, N. M.*	E. E. Kraus 2-44	Marguerite Sellers	Matie Gilham T	None	James M. Bickley	Alice Lewis
Coatesville, Pa.	A. Gustav Luebert 1-44	Frank P. Pennegar	S. Harry Burnite F	Max W. Steinwachs C	Harvey R. Vanderslice	Catherine Minch
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	O. W. Edmonds 5-43	J. R. Wilcox	James W. Barrett T	None	Edith Brebner	Jennie E. Schmelzee
Coffeyville, Kan.	John D. Byers 4-43	A. P. Irvin	Arthur R. Wilson F	Halden Weaver T	Kenneth W. McFarland	Edith M. Norton
Cohoes, N. Y.	Rudolph Roulier 1-44	Eugene Hebert	Louise M. Roulier C	William Conway T	James V. Marra	Francis Tessier
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage	R. S. Wigfield	E. P. Robinson T		Carl M. Dieffenbach	Mrs. K. B. DeGinther
Colorado Springs, Colo.*	George G. Birdsall 4-43	R. F. Sonnekson	Mrs. Louise Huff A	A. N. Wyman T	Earl D. Cline	Margaretta Boas
Columbia, Mo.	Rex P. Barrett 4-43	Bruce J. Carl	Bruce J. Carl K	Harold E. Cox T	L. E. Ziegler	Pearl Clarkson
Columbia, Pa.	Earl D. Keller B1-46	Lester V. Gram	D. Frank Weitzel F	Melvin Miller A	John B. Kennedy	Edna L. Yergey
Columbia, S. C.	L. B. Owens 6-42	Guy A. Pitts	Guy A. Pitts T		A. Cline Flora	Mrs. Hagood Bostick
Columbia, Tenn.*	Eldridge Denham 1-46	Herman F. Roach	Jack Journey F	Herman F. Roach C	W. J. Field	None
Columbus, Ga.*	Edward Murrah	Clay Taylor	W. N. Hays N	Dupont Hagins T	Paul Munroe	Mrs. Connie Gordy
Columbus, Ind.	Fred C. Owens 1-43	E. Ray Gress	E. Ray Gress T		Otto Hughes	Cleo Rogers
Columbus, Miss.	T. W. Harris 1-43	T. W. Lewis, Jr.	T. W. Lewis, Jr. T		C. N. Brandon	Mrs. L. B. Englebert
Columbus, Ohio	Floyd F. Green 1-44	Helen T. Howard	James A. Rhodes	Wyatt L. Millikin T	George E. Roudebush	John J. Pugh
Compton, Calif.*	R. W. Tarleton 7-45	Mrs. Clyde J. Harlan	Otis K. Reifsnyder C	Roy L. Adams T	Ardella B. Tibby	Rena Hathorn
Concord, N. H.	John W. Storrs 1-44	Arthur E. Roby	Carl H. Foster T	None	Natt B. Burbank	Marion F. Holt
Concord, N. C.	W. A. Wilkinson 5-45	Waller D. Brown	Waller D. Brown T	E. E. Boyer A	A. S. Webb	Olivia Burwell
Connellsville, Pa.	H. D. Minerd 1-46	S. T. Benford	Frank R. Sweeney F	C. K. McKesson T	William G. Davis	Sally Seaton
Connersville, Ind.	Ross W. Castle 1-43	F. G. Coats	F. G. Coats K	None	E. C. Dodson	Marcelle K. Foote
Conshohocken, Pa.	David W. Jones B1-46	Joseph J. Quinn	Joseph J. Quinn K	Vernon E. Wynne F	Robert C. Landis	Julia Foley
Coraopolis, Pa.	C. L. Isenberg B1-46	Frank M. Strickler	C. L. Richey T		George W. Cassler	Mrs. Roy Tucker
Corning, N. Y.	Daniel Stimson 1-44	Charles E. Hause, Jr.	Chester R. Hallock T	None	William E. Severn	Mary L. McCabe
Corpus Christi, Tex.	A. C. McCaughan 4-43	T. R. Kring S	Joseph Mireur F	Herbert Lowrey C	M. P. Baker	Helen T. Coffin
Corsicana, Tex.	John C. Calhoun 4-43	J. P. Welch	J. Harry Burke F	Kate Dunn	W. H. Norwood	Mrs. Mattie Houston
Cortland, N. Y.	Guy M. Dewey 1-44	Philip C. Lohman	Archie A. Somers T	None	Erwin G. Simmons	Viarda Brubeck
Coshocton, Ohio	Ben M. Hardy	W. J. Beall A	W. J. Beall A		A. C. Pence	Margaret Sahling

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Claremont t, N. H.	L. J. Gould	A. L. Palmer	William C. Nobbs	W. R. Haubrich	A. L. St. Martin	None
Clarksburg, W. Va.*	L. W. Collins E	Joe J. Martin	Jules A. Brasseur	R. L. Osborn		Karl B. Kyle
Clarksdale, Miss.	W. R. Ellis, Jr. E	R. W. Maxwell	C. S. Longino	Guy Post	C. B. Sanford	W. W. Venable
Clarksville, Tenn.	Will Dean	John J. Roche	John P. Balthrop	F. J. Malone	Will Dean	Charles V. Runyon
Clayton, Mo.	August Elbring S	John O'Sullivan	Charles J. Tacke	Harvey L. Meador		Glen Mohler
Clearwater, Fla.*	Will Rogers E	Luke Martin	J. L. Russell	Thomas L. Boteler	Charles Shaw	Ralph Richards
Cleburne, Tex.	H. E. Doak S	A. B. Russell	J. R. Junell	J. M. Stallcup	None	John A. James, Jr.
Cleveland, Ohio	Samuel F. David	James E. Granger	George J. Matowitz	Charles Dolezal	Frank D. Celebrezze	Thomas A. Burke, Jr.
Cleveland, Tenn.	C. S. Mayfield, Sr.	L. F. McDaris	A. M. Trotter			James L. Wolfe
Cleveland Hgts., Ohio*	H. H. Canfield M	O. F. Romann	William G. Barrows	Robert Lockhart	H. H. Canfield M	G. E. Hartshorn
Cliffside Park, N. J.	James W. Mahoney	James F. McGrath	Frank N. Borrell	Fred Dyer	James W. Mahoney	Joseph W. Marini
Clifton, N. J.*	John L. Fitzgerald	James Sweeney	James N. Marsh	Lester Meloney	John L. Fitzgerald	John G. Dluhy
Clinton, Iowa	Benton R. Anderson E	Albert Krenz	Martin Duffy	Leslie K. Fenlon	Leo Hannaher	Stanley Mayer
Clinton t, Mass.	George H. Gibbons S	William E. Powers	Michael E. Kelley	Frederick E. Murphy	Robert J. McCarty	Morris N. Gould
Clovis, N. M.*	W. D. Fowler E	George Maddox	Frank Lane	W. F. Bell	Charlie Miller	Langdon Skarda
Coatesville, Pa.	William C. Emigh E	Ira G. Ash	Ralph E. Williams	J. R. Franceslla	Robert H. McFalls	Walter E. Greenwood
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	Chester V. Adams E	Wallace Swofford	Mike Roche	Howard Kilborn	None	W. B. McFarland
Coffeyville, Kan.	E. L. Brown E	Sol E. Hannah	Sam Knight	Thomas H. Hurley	John D. Byers	Aubrey Neale
Cohoes, N. Y.	William S. Dawson	James H. Golden	L. M. Fitzgerald	Matthew J. Keough	James Neason	John H. Doherty
Collingswood, N. J.	Arthur E. Armitage	Cooper Foster	William C. Fluharty	Harold K. Eynon	None	R. Cooper Brown
Colo. Springs, Colo.*	Frank O. Ray E	Fred A. Taylor	I. B. Bruce	O. R. Gillett	T. C. Kirkwood	Ben S. Wendelken
Columbia, Mo.	Dewey Welch E	T. M. Walden	George L. Quinn	A. W. Kampschmidt	Clarence Harris R	A. D. Sappington
Columbia, Pa.	I. G. Hershey E	Charles Sowers	Eugene McManus	G. M. Rodenhauser	None	Henry Bruner
Columbia, S. C.	R. J. Thompson S	A. McC. Marsh	L. C. Campbell	P. E. Payne	W. A. Shields	Paul A. Cooper
Columbia, Tenn.*	C. B. Wilkins	J. P. White	J. W. Griffin	T. B. Link	Morgan Farris	Hugh T. Shelton
Columbus, Ga.*	J. M. Graddy	W. B. Miller, Sr.	J. G. Newberry	J. A. Thrash	Edwina Wood R	William deL. Worsley
Columbus, Ind.	Cyrus R. Clevenger E	James D. Kailor	Clarence Everroad	Milton Snyder	Thurston Shirley	Donald P. Shinn
Columbus, Miss.	H. H. McClanahan	Henry Vaiden, Act.	J. B. Partain	John Oliver	None	T. W. Lewis, Jr.
Columbus, Ohio	Grover F. Clements	Edward P. Welch	Otto Kaffits	Nelson C. Dysart	Joseph E. Katona	John L. Davies
Compton, Calif.*	Hugh Carpenter E	Edward Dowd	Thomas J. Potter	K. H. Sutherland	J. H. Park M	Ralph K. Pierson
Concord, N. H.	Ervin E. Webber S	William T. Happny	Victor I. Moore	Walter Rowe	Leslie Clark	Gordon S. Lord
Concord, N. C.	Walter L. Furr S	John L. Miller	B. F. Widenhouse		None	Walter D. Brown
Connellsville, Pa.	J. E. Hoenshel E	William E. DeBolt	J. C. Nez, Act.	Charles H. Balsley	Charles F. White	J. Kirk Renner
Connersville, Ind.	Ross W. Castle	Howard A. Kehl	William Traylor	I. E. Booher	George R. Beeson	Ambrose Elliott
Conshohocken, Pa.	Thomas McCarter	Theodore Speaker, Sr.	Walter Phipps	Thomas S. White	Gustave Abrams	E. Arnold Forrest
Coraopolis, Pa.	Howard Harriger S	Wayne Shanks	George Colvin	C. E. McDaniel		Robert McEwan
Corning, N. Y.	Carl F. Wilson E	William Sheedy, Act.	Abb W. Eckees	Henry E. Elwood	(Board)	Clarence H. Brisco
Corpus Christi, Tex.	D. A. Segrest	Hugh Brinkley	George Lowman	W. C. Ghormley	Thomas R. McGee	R. Briscoe King
Corsicana, Tex.	J. Mack Jones	Howard Bivins	O. B. Nutt	William T. Shell, Jr.	J. Harry Burke	W. D. Ralston
Cortland, N. Y.	A. R. Reilly S	William Schuehler	Clifford D. Barnes		A. R. Reilly	Harry Kenyon Angell
Coshocton, Ohio	Jesse Haller	William West	Ray Duling	W. F. Lyons	James Sigman R	Robert Weaver

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Council Bluffs, Iowa	S. W. McCall 4-42	Nels Hansen	Phil Minner A	Charles W. Gould T	C. L. Crawford	Eva T. Cannon
Covington, Ky.*	William Beuttel, Jr. 1-44	George F. Vieth	Martin Holman C	None	Glenn O. Swing	Rebecca Cox
Cranford tp, N. J.	George E. Osterheldt 1-43	J. Walter Coffee	Herbert H. Winckler T	J. H. Wehman A	H. R. Bast	Mrs. Helen Haagensen
Cranston, R. I.	Ernest L. Sprague 1-43	Caleb S. Kenyon	William A. Brown T	Charles H. Arnold A	Clarence W. Bosworth	None
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Thomas Cooksey 1-43	Clark D. Jones	Clark D. Jones T	None	M. C. Darnell	Myrtle Weatherholt
Cudahy, Wis.	Vincent Totka 5-42	James Keller	James Keller F	Steven Kowalewski T	John Jones	Anna Hlavaty
Cumberland, Md.	Harry Irvine 4-42	Samuel E. Griminger	Thomas F. Conlon F	Arthur B. Gibson A	Charles L. Kopp	Mary G. Walsh
Cumberland t, R. I.	John E. Gill P11-42	Stephen A. Fanning	Joseph F. Griffin T	Leo Lass A	Bernard F. Norton	Lucia Dana
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	J. W. Haines 1-44	Jesse Moore	H. O. Bolich A	M. E. Brown	Gilbert Roberts	Laura Vaughn
Dallas, Tex.*	Woodall Rodgers 5-43	Earl Goforth S	Max L. McCullough F	Stuart Bailey A	Julius Dorsey	Cleora Clanton
Dalton, Ga.	D. W. Mitchell 1-44	Guy W. Keister	H. L. Trammell F	Guy W. Keister T	W. W. Stancil	Mrs. J. L. Buchanan
Danbury, Conn.	William J. Hannan 4-43	Frank W. Belmar	Albert H. Henebry T	Michael Gallo A	Walter P. Sweet	Hannah H. Morrison
Danvers t, Mass.	A. G. Hammond C	A. Preston Chase	A. Preston Chase T		Ivan G. Smith	Elizabeth G. Putnam
Danville, Ill.	Frank P. Meyer 5-43	Charles Ahrens	George E. Freeman F	J. F. Van Allen C	C. E. Vance	Belle Seiwell
Danville, Va.	W. E. Gardner, Sr. 9-44	C. A. Coley	C. A. Coley A	E. H. Marshall T	G. L. H. Johnson	Mrs. J. L. Hogan
Darby, Pa.	George Dillman B	Harry P. Clark S	Charles Coward T	None	Walter R. Douthett	None
Davenport, Iowa	John H. Jebens 4-42	Frank A. Hass	Clarence F. Schmidt T	None	Irvin H. Schmitt	Edna Geisler
Dayton, Ohio*	Frank M. Krebs 1-46	Oscar F. Mauch	Earl E. Hagerman F	Walter W. Dieterich T	Emerson H. Landis	William J. Hamilton
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	Ucal W. Cunningham 10-42	Charles S. Thrasher	Charles S. Thrasher K	J. L. Robertson A	W. B. Treloar	Jenny Morrill
Dearborn, Mich.	Orville L. Hubbard 1-44	Myron A. Stevens	William B. Godette, Act. C	William A. Kaiser T	Ray H. Adams	Isabelle L. Chaffin
Decatur, Ala.	T. R. Harrison 10-44	H. O. Troup	J. Stanley Wyatt T		S. E. Alverson	Mrs. E. A. Tillery
Decatur, Ga.*	Andrew B. Robertson C1-43	Mrs. Mortie Christian	A. F. Newman M	Charles J. Metz A	Lamar Ferguson	Mrs. A. B. Burrus
Decatur, Ill.	Charles E. Lee 5-43	George Albert	Walter E. Rugh F	John Barr C	William Harris	Minnie A. Dill
Dedham t, Mass.	Thomas Lilly C3-43	Don Gleason Hill	John T. Gaynor T	John J. Flynn F	Calvin Wilcox	Emma Rollins
Del Rio, Tex.	J. S. Bradford 4-42	Hugh V. Atkinson	Hugh V. Atkinson T		Drury Wood	Mrs. Ethel Preston
Denison, Tex.	T. J. Long 4-43	Harold Schmitler S	Henry Etter T		B. McDaniel	Mrs. Bayard Cole
Denton, Tex.	Lee Preston 4-42	R. B. Neale, Jr. S	R. B. Neale, Jr. T	None	R. C. Patterson	None
Denver, Colo.	Benjamin F. Stapleton 6-43	Paul F. Perske	William H. McNichols A	Frank E. Wilson T	Angela G. Herstrom	Malcolm Wyer
Derby, Conn.	Cornelius F. Caldwell 1-43	J. S. Donahue	J. S. Donahue K	Henry T. Waters T	Richard Tobin	Emma Lessey
Des Moines, Iowa	Mark L. Conkling 4-42	Rex Ramsay	T. Harry Vicker F	Lillian Clemons A	N. D. McCombs	Forrest Spaulding
Detroit, Mich.	Edward J. Jeffries, Jr. 1-45	Thomas D. Leadbetter	Charles G. Oakman C	George Engel A	Frank Cody	Ralph Ulveling
Dickson City, Pa.	Anthony Matuszewski 146	Stanley Wojciechowski S	Joseph W. Yaros T	Frank Nimick C	P. M. Brennan	None
Dixon, Ill.	W. V. Slothower 4-43	Wayne C. Smith	George A. Campbell F	F. K. Tribau T	A. H. Lancaster	Mrs. Margaret Scrivens
Donora, Pa.	Grant Furlong B1-46	George W. Allen	E. C. Hartung T	James W. Stewart F	John E. Shambaugh	Mrs. Patsy Moia
Dormont, Pa.	James K. K. Smith B1-46	Frank A. Heakin S	T. J. Landis K	W. M. Neel T	S. H. Stewart	Mrs. A. J. Schollus
Dothan, Ala.	I. C. Bates 10-43	I. P. Scarborough	Rawlins McKinney F	J. L. Vaughn A	Bruce Flurry	Thenie Johnson
Dover, N. H.	F. Clyde Keefe 1-44	Arthur J. Grimes	Katherine B. O'Neil T	None	Gordon L. Fox	Beatrice Jenkins
Dover, N. J.	John Roach, Jr.	Earl C. Nelson	Harry A. Armitage T		Roswell S. Bowlby	Martha A. Burnet
Du Bois, Pa.	W. L. Hoover 1-44	E. V. Johnson	B. L. Shobert F	E. E. Borger C	H. E. Reisgen	Carl W. Hull

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Council Bluffs, Iowa	Jack Boyne E	Waldo Merrill	C. A. Bangs	George J. Klok	John Christensen	Proctor R. Perkins
Covington, Ky.*	L. E. McCartt E	Frank A. Northcutt	Alfred Schild	Guy Eckman		Stanley Chrisman
Cranford tp, N. J.	Thomas J. McLaughlin E	Howard Schindler	Carl A. Massa	William J. Willsey	None	Carl H. Warsinski
Cranston, R. I.	Elton F. Durfee	William Young	Nelson Bourret	Charles L. Southey	None	Edward W. Day
Crawfordsville, Ind.	Frank Rose S	Elmer Wood	Merle Remley	J. B. Griffith	John F. Pitman	Raymond O. Evans
Cudahy, Wis.	Vic Heim S	Julius Siepe	John Medrow	Sarkas Kash	J. Kukor	Edward Minor
Cumberland, Md.	Edgar Reynolds S	Reid C. Hoenicka	Oscar A. Eyerman	Theodore R. Shrop	Edgar Reynolds	Charles Z. Heskett
Cumberland t, R. I.	Thomas F. Burke		William E. Boyle	Stephen A. Kenney	None	Stephen A. Fanning
Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio	Neil Boell E	L. P. Seiler	R. H. Duffy	E. R. Shafer		Lloyd Ellsworth
Dallas, Tex.*	J. G. Rollins	L. M. Funk	J. M. Welch	J. M. Dowis, Act.	L. B. Houston	H. P. Kucera
Dalton, Ga.	F. E. Stepp	John Stocks	W. B. Butler	Charles Engleking	None	Stafford Brooke
Danbury, Conn.	George J. Gildea	John H. McNamara	William J. Henry, Act.	Felix Tomaino	(Board)	Thomas A. Keating
Danvers t, Mass.	Walter G. Ennis S	Joseph E. Kelley	John T. McDewell	Hugo Nappe	Irving E. Blanchard	William B. Sullivan, Jr.
Danville, Ill.	F. H. Coburn S	Charles Muirhead	Richard H. Johnson	C. M. Cook	John Lavezzi	Ralph Rouse
Danville, Va.	C. L. Scott, Jr. E	J. C. Long	George W. Price		(Vacancy)	E. Walton Brown
Darby, Pa.	A. F. Damon, Jr. E	Clarence Pugh	Richard Thornton	Joseph Fitzgerald	None	James B. Robertson
Davenport, Iowa	Ralph C. Graham	Richard A. Kelley	Reed Phillips	J. H. Sunderbruch	William Romine	Ed. Doerr
Dayton, Ohio *	George F. Baker	Joseph A. Kirby	Rudolph A. Wurstner	H. H. Williams	S. E. Seitner	Herbert S. Beane
Daytona Beach, Fla.*	C. H. Moneypenny E	B. B. Hart	T. N. Johnson	J. A. McGarrity	J. L. Smith	John R. Parkinson
Dearborn, Mich.	Clarke M. Greene	Roy E. Mottesheard	Emrys Evans	C. A. Christensen	Ray Henstock	James E. Greene
Decatur, Ala.	J. W. Petty S	L. F. Elkins	W. P. Moore	L. R. Murphree		Peach & Caddell
Decatur, Ga.*	W. H. Weaver	J. D. Peek	George S. Swords	H. Homer Allen	A. F. Newman M	B. Hugh Burgess
Decatur, Ill.	John L. Rehfelt	Claude Osborne	H. J. Schepper	William Spent	Lacey Chandler	James Henson
Dedham t, Mass.	John J. Shea	John B. Hartnett	John F. Cahill	Thomas J. Brennan	John J. Shea	James F. McGowan
Del Rio, Tex.	Sam Petty	F. J. Schmidt	J. A. Brown	D. A. York	Otto Koog	Phil B. Foster
Denison, Tex.	A. L. Cornell E	Pat Lowe	Paul Borum	W. N. Porter	None	H. H. Cummins
Denton, Tex.	W. N. Harris E	Eugene Cook	Ray Powell	F. E. Piner	N. Jarnagin	Bruce Davis
Denver, Colo.	George E. Cranmer	John F. Healy	August Hanebuth	Carl Ph. Schwalb	George E. Cranmer	Malcolm Lindsey
Derby, Conn.	Anthony Tiano S	Richard Moore	Thomas Van Etten	Joseph S. Stygar	None	Edward Donahue
Des Moines, Iowa	John M. Tippee E	Charles L. Slade	Thomas Pettit	H. E. Ransom	A. H. Daniels	F. T. VanLiew
Detroit, Mich.	William M. Walker, Jr.	Alexander Thompson	Frank D. Eaman	Bruce Douglas	Clarence E. Brewer	Paul E. Krause
Dickson City, Pa.	Brinley Lewis E	John E. Martin	John Kuzea	Floyd Grezenda	None	Stanley Evans
Dixon, Ill.	J. E. Vaile S	Samuel Cramer	J. D. Van Bibber	J. B. Werran	Edward W. Vaile	Gerald Jones
Donora, Pa.	L. G. Sphar S	Charles Cumberland	William Smedley	Herman Lang	J. P. Marasovich	D. M. Anderson
Dormont, Pa.	Frank A. Heakin	Kenneth Parker	R. B. Miller	Fred W. Frank	Frank A. Heakin	James G. Fulton
Dothan, Ala.	M. A. Miller	J. E. Zeigler	M. Tatum	R. B. Collier	M. A. Miller	T. E. Buntin
Dover, N. H.	Frank J. Grimes S	Edward F. Knott	Andrew H. McDaniel	Thomas P. McDonough	Kenneth Clark	James M. Jackson
Dover, N. J.	Herbert H. Thorpe S	Samuel B. Wood	James T. Hart	John G. Taylor	Max Heller	Samuel C. Meyerson
Du Bois, Pa.	Thomas Reay	E. R. Halstrom	Bert A. Hetrick	Edward Wilcox	Thomas Reay	J. J. Pentz

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Dubuque, Iowa*	Frank Van Duelman 4-42	J. J. Shea	R. P. Marshall A	Otto F. Puls T	Jordan L. Larson	May Clark
Duluth, Minn.	Edward H. Hatch 4-45	C. D. Jeronimus	E. W. Lund F	C. H. Barnes A	H. H. Eelkema	Jane Morey
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Frank T. Bartela 1-44	Harry C. Gregory	Frank J. Janice T	None	Jerome J. Wheeler	I. Marie Gustafson
Dunmore, Pa.	Thomas A. Ferguson B1-46	A. J. O'Hora	James J. Haggerty F	William T. Taylor C	James P. Gilligan	None
Duquesne, Pa.	Elmer J. Maloy	Kenneth J. March	Frank Kopriver, Jr. F		F. C. Gillespie	Charles Wright
Durant, Okla.	M. F. Overstreet 5-43	Mrs. Jessie Duncan	Mrs. Mary L. Wilson T	None	G. T. Stubbs	Mrs. Lester O'Riley
Durham, N. C.*	W. F. Carr 5-43	C. B. Alston	D. H. Umstead A	C. B. Alston T	W. F. Warren	Clara M. Crawford
Dyersburg, Tenn.	L. D. Hamner 1-44	H. F. Norton R	H. F. Norton T		C. M. Walker	Mrs. Dolly Williams
East Chicago, Ind.	Frank Migas 1-43	Norwood R. Markey	Albert P. Lesniak C	None	Roy W. Feik	Frank N. Whitmore
East Cleveland, Ohio*	Kline F. Leet P1-43	Grant T. Apthorp	Grant T. Apthorp F	None	O. J. Korb	Sarah Miller
Easthampton t, Mass.	William H. Campbell C	William A. Walker	William A. Walker A	Nora M. Connery T	Charles A. Mitchel	Mrs. Anne P. Hall
East Hartford t, Conn.	Paul E. Britt P10-43	William E. Hines	D. Clement Tobin	Charles E. Hart T	P. S. Barnes	M. Helen Crowley
East Liverpool, Ohio	O. Earl Greenwalt	E. Allan McKeever A	E. Allan McKeever A		Herbert G. Means	Mary H. Hall
East Moline, Ill.	Ray I. Klingbiel 5-45	Arnold Neihaus	Arnold Neihaus K	N. A. Hanson T	Lee Dawson	Marion De Taeye
Easton, Pa.	Joseph Morrison 1-44	Chester E. Rogers	Everett C. Weller F	Daniel W. Quigley C	James C. Bay	Richard D. Minnich
East Orange, N. J.	Charles H. Martens 1-43	Alice I. Webster	J. E. Williams, Act. A	Warren A. Clapp T	Henry E. Kentopp	Adeline T. Davidson
East Point, Ga.	E. G. Laney 1-43	E. L. Cole	E. L. Cole K	O. R. Cheek T	Paul West	W. F. Howell
East Providence t, R. I.	Leon E. Smith P11-42	C. E. Butts	Arthur E. Fielder T	Terrance P. Owens A	James R. D. Oldham	Harriet M. Briggs
East St. Louis, Ill.	John T. Connors 5-43	John Tierney	John T. English F	James T. Crow C	D. Walter Potts	J. Lyon Woodruff
Eau Claire, Wis.	G. Donald Barnes 3-46	E. O. Oien	E. O. Oien C	Fred W. Froeling T	A. T. Stolen	Laura Olsen
Ecorse, Mich.	W. N. Hawkins P3-42	Don H. Beckmann	Paul Vollmar T		Arthur Erickson	Ada B. Roscoe
El Centro, Calif.	R. H. Hatton 4-44	Neal H. Cavin	Charles A. Bratton F	H. L. Soper T	Guy A. Weakley	Agnes F. Bigelow
El Dorado, Ark.	Walter L. Goodwin 4-43	John Y. Goode	E. P. Garrison T	None	J. I. McClurkin	Mrs. C. C. Wilking
El Dorado, Kan.*	Phil McDonnough 4-45	Frank Lichlyter	Frank Lichlyter K	Frank Cron T	J. F. Hughes	Miss Austin
Elgin, Ill.	Myron M. Lehman 5-43	M. H. Brightman	M. H. Brightman F	Esther I. Gerber T	O. F. Patterson	Katherine L. Abbott
Elizabeth, N. J.	James T. Kirk 1-43	Patrick F. Keelan	Patrick F. McGann C	Cornelius J. Crowley T	Ray E. Cheney	Charles A. George
Elizabeth City, N. C.	Jerome B. Flora 6-43	Larry E. Skinner, Jr.	Larry E. Skinner, Jr. A	None	Paul A. Reid	Lydia Cohoon
Elkhart, Ind.	Clyde Paxson 1-42	Earl S. Sears	G. W. Anderson C	Frank H. Ellis T	H. H. Church	Flora M. Case
Ellwood City, Pa.*	Clyde B. Houk B1-46	E. B. Moyer	E. B. Moyer K	Joseph Daugherty T	J. Ellis Bell	Mrs. Catherine Charles
Elmhurst, Ill.	Claude L. Van Auken	Francis N. Neumann	Francis N. Neumann K		Vernon L. Beggs	Ruth Strand
Elmira, N. Y.*	Emroy Strachen 1-43	Russell F. Gee	A. Lyman Wright T	T. Whitney Iszard A	Oscar Kerlin	A. William Prentice
Elmwood Park, Ill.	John A. Cullerton P4-45	Harold A. Hommersand	Harold A. Hommersand	John F. Newton T	George Wells	Lola Miller
El Paso, Tex.	J. Ed. Anderson 4-43	W. R. Collins	G. R. Daniels A	Ben Carroll T	A. H. Hughey	Maud D. Sullivan
El Reno, Okla.*	Otis Cox	Ethel Dowell	Clyde Matthews T		Paul R. Taylor	Lucile Glover
Elwood, Ind.	George M. Bonham	Calvin D. Sizelove	Calvin D. Sizelove T		William F. Smith	Lucille Snow
Elyria, Ohio	J. Q. Petro 1-44	E. J. Alheit A	E. J. Alheit A	C. G. Clark T	R. C. Maston	Edna G. Moore
Emporia, Kan.	O. G. Rindom 4-44	E. T. Mendel	S. W. Kufahl F	R. I. Anderson	W. M. Richards	Nora Daniel
Endicott, N. Y.	C. Howard Meeker 4-43	George H. Nichols	David T. Lewis A	None	Herbert H. Crumb	Mrs. Beatrice Scott
Englewood, N. J.	C. W. Floyd Coffin 1-44	Thomas J. Ahrens	Byron P. Barstow T	Charles Aery A	Winton J. White	Mary A. Johnson

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Dubuque, Iowa*	Paul Rossiter E	William L. Ryan	Joseph H. Strub	C. C. Lytle	W. Rettenberger	John J. Kintzinger
Duluth, Minn.	F. C. Daugherty	C. D. Goldsmith	E. O. Stovern	M. Mc. Fischer	J. V. Hoene	H. E. Weinberg
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Albert G. Walter E	Frank X. Mekus	John J. Warren	Edgar Bieber	John J. Duncan	Albert J. Foley
Dunmore, Pa.	Sam Mastrianni E	William McCann	John J. Burke	William Ferresse	None	William J. Kearney
Duquesne, Pa.	R. B. Dell E	Lawrence Trainor	William P. Maloy	Francis P. Long	Walter V. Babic	Charles A. Lewis
Durant, Okla.	Ray A. Drain E	L. L. Moore	J. T. Herman		J. R. Dyer	R. T. Stinson
Durham, N. C.*	H. W. Kueffner	F. W. Bennett	R. P. Bishop	J. H. Epperson	C. R. Wood	C. V. Jones
Dyersburg, Tenn.	Allen Ladd S	B. H. Hunter	N. A. Bond	T. R. Robertson		M. Watkins Ewell
East Chicago, Ind.	Joseph Steiner E	Thomas J. Finley	Walter D. Conroy	J. S. Niblick	Walter M. Jeorse	Loyd J. Cohen
E. Cleveland, Ohio *	Max W. Garnett E	Harry L. King	Lynnus G. Corlett	George W. Stober	Harold L. Green	E. A. Binyon
Easthampton t, Mass.	M. H. Buzzee	J. J. Lynn	James L. Campbell	C. J. Hanson	Ottis Allyn	S. D. Hitchcock
E. Hartford t, Conn.	C. Henry Olmsted	J. Frank Meunier	Timothy J. Kelleher	F. W. Brecker	Edward E. Busiere	George J. Older
East Liverpool, Ohio	William W. Watkin	Earl Fenton, Act.	Hugh J. McDermott	D. J. McKeever	William Bell	Carroll P. Lynch
East Moline, Ill.	C. Adams S	Paul Godesiabois	T. J. Schafer	J. H. Fowler	E. A. Soule	S. E. Long
Easton, Pa.	C. A. Reese E	Otto W. Johnson	Frank C. Frederick	R. S. Raub	Russell R. Schooley	Edward S. McCluskey
East Orange, N. J.	William D. Willigerod E	Charles A. McGinley	Christian N. Dell	Frank J. Osborne	Frances H. Haire R	Adeline T. Davidson
East Point, Ga.	George H. Sparks	Max Wiggins	W. H. Tyler	C. G. Thomason	None	Ezra E. Phillips
E. Providence t, R. I.	Albert A. Whitaker S	Arthur A. Griswold	James R. Crosby	Raymond E. Stevens		W. C. H. Brand
East St. Louis, Ill.	R. F. Koch E	Russell Wright	Sam Strautz	R. C. Farrier	E. P. Griffin	Dan McGlynn
Eau Claire, Wis.	A. R. Garnock E	Lawrence Smith	Chris. Laursen	C. K. Kincaid	None	John B. Fleming
Ecorse, Mich.	Lester Vida	Albert M. Jaeger	George A. Moore	L. H. Van Becelaere	None	James R. Adam
El Centro, Calif.	C. W. Heniecke	C. S. Reed	R. R. Voyles	Grant Bristol	H. W. Fawcett	Dorsey G. Whitelaw
El Dorado, Ark.	J. F. Goolsby E	F. H. Smith	W. E. Hickman	F. O. Mahony	None	W. Bradley Trimble
El Dorado, Kan.*	H. E. McMillen M	Donald J. Rayburn	(Vacancy)	Mrs. Smith	Luke Headrick	R. C. Woodward
Elgin, Ill.	Frank Struckman	Robert E. Whalen	Joseph G. Huber	Frank Lee	John Zimmerli, Jr.	Perry D. Wells
Elizabeth, N. J.	Walter H. Cole	William H. Kenah	Frank Brennan	Louis J. Richards	Cornelius A. Burke	John J. Griffin
Elizabeth City, N. C.	J. C. Parker	Jerome B. Flora	Raymond C. Madrin	T. S. McMullan	None	J. W. Jennette
Elkhart, Ind.	Harvey A. Housour S	Alex W. Dotson	Charles H. Ganger	Dr. Kistner	William H. Winship	Emil V. Anderson
Ellwood City, Pa.*	Lowell W. Monroe M	C. W. Rodgers	E. R. Hartman	Lewis Young	None	J. W. Humphery
Elmhurst, Ill.	Alexander C. Warren S	William Hanebuth	George Kummerow	Frank D. Leahy	Oakley V. Morgan	Lawrence C. Traeger
Elmira, N. Y.*	John H. Finnerty S	Daniel Collins	Elvin D. Weaver	Charles S. Dale	Fred A. Wright	George H. Winner
Elmwood Park, Ill.	Lee Good S	William Loshek	Frank Rice	Laura Arney	None	Myron E. Wisch
El Paso, Tex.	J. Francis Morgan	W. E. Jackson	L. T. Robey	Lyman T. Cox	Hugo Meyer	Theodore Andress
El Reno, Okla.*	Bob Newsom S	LeRoy Searcy	Lee Harvey			J. N. Roberson
Elwood, Ind.	John D. Seright E	Everett Phillips	Michael J. Fogerty	G. V. Newcomer	A. F. Bohannon	Riley M. Sharp
Elyria, Ohio	I. D. Faxon	W. N. Bates	E. J. Stankard	H. A. Robinson	John Machock	R. S. Horan
Emporia, Kan.	R. W. Cunningham E	Charles Stinson	F. Vallembois	C. H. Munger	O. G. Rindom	O. L. Isaacs
Endicott, N. Y.	C. Franklin Hunt E	Charles Huber	LeRoy E. Wike	John M. Mallory	None	John D. O'Loughlin
Englewood, N. J.	G. Russell Hartley	William J. Ford	Charles A. Peterson	Hugh B. Martin	Alex McCloy	F. Hamilton Reeve

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Enid, Okla.	C. L. Walker 5-43	F. K. Beekman	C. L. Walker	R. F. Carroll A	De Witt Waller	Mabel B. McClure
Erie, Pa.	Charlie R. Barber 1-44	M. J. Henry	Joseph C. Martin F	Alfred L. Lechner C	C. Herman Grose	Charlotte Evans
Escanaba, Mich.*	S. R. Wickman 4-42	C. E. Anderson	E. E. Petersen C	A. J. Manley T	John A. Lemmer	Adele Hessel
Euclid, Ohio	Kenneth J. Sims 1-44	W. A. Abbott A	W. A. Abbott A	H. R. Clark T	Russell H. Erwine	None
Eugene, Ore.	Elisha Large 1-45	John Fields R	John Fields R	A. E. Hulegaard T	J. F. Cramer	Elma L. Hendricks
Eureka, Calif.	H. R. Simmonds 7-43	J. C. Barkdull	J. C. Barkdull A	Shirley M. Putnam T	J. Warren Ayer	Henry Kendal
Evanston, Ill.	S. G. Ingraham 4-45	Edward W. Bell	C. Trevarrow A	Thomas F. Airth T	Francis L. Bacon	Ida Faye Wright
Evansville, Ind.	William H. Duss 1-42	Frank J. Spahn	Leonard E. Rauscher C	Gilbert H. Bosse T	Ralph Irons	Elizabeth McCullough
Everett, Mass.	Frank E. Lewis 1-44	John M. Carroll	Arthur H. MacKinnon A	Emil W. Lundgren T	Frederick A. Ashley	Avis Schroeder
Everett, Wash.	S. F. Spencer 1-44	H. Arends	A.C. Edwards F	Charles R. Dobler	J. A. Reeves	Mable Ashley
Fairfield, Ala.	C. N. Gilley 10-44	C. D. Sallade	C. D. Sallade T	None	B. B. Baker	Evelyn Egbert
Fairhaven t, Mass.	Harold E. Kerwin C2-44	William D. Champlin	William D. Champlin T	Charles E. Shurtleff A	Flavel M. Gifford	Avis M. Pillsbury
Fairmont, W. Va.	Fred T. Wilson 7-43	Marchie M. Nutter	Paul E. Amos F	Clell Evans A	Glenn Keister	Mrs. Mary Conaway
Fall River, Mass.	Alexander C. Murray 1-43	Emile F. Bergeron	Eugene J. Cote T	Ernest A. Floyd A	Hector L. Belisle	Mary Rankin
Fargo, N. D.	F. O. Olsen P4-46	Carl O. Jorgenson A	F. O. Olsen	George T. Standish T	H. H. Kirk	Inga L. Rynning
Faribault, Minn.	John J. Lyons 4-43	T. A. Mealia	E. W. Carlson F	Louise Thonet T	C. W. Cross	Florence D. Love
Farrell, Pa.	Lewis Levine 1-44	Lloyd S. Newton	Anthony J. Pintar F	Robert H. Davis C	Carrol Kearns	Helene M. Robinson
Fayetteville, N. C.	H. C. Blackwell	S. W. Tomlinson	S. W. Tomlinson T		Horace Sisk	Mrs. Walter Campbell
Fergus Falls, Minn.	Paul J. Stender 4-42	Ben M. Lein	B. J. Johnson A	E. A. Peterson T	Leo Dominick	M. McIntosh
Ferndale, Mich.*	Carl W. Forsythe 4-43	T. H. O'Donoghue	W. D. Hosmer A	W. A. Laking T	Edgar F. Downs	Etta M. Vivian
Findlay, Ohio	C. H. Duttweiler 1-44	Harlan E. Struble	Charles E. Simpson A	Guy C. Davis T	Fred L. Kinley	Katherine Achord
Fitchburg, Mass.	Alfred Woollacott 1-44	Sanford E. Worthington	James B. Perault A	John B. Fellows T	George Francis	Stewart W. Smith
Flint, Mich.*	Osmund Kelly 11-42	Ned J. Vermilya	Lloyd G. Kirby F	Edward Holmes T	Leland H. Lamb	William Webb
Floral Park, N. Y.	Fred. H. Heidtmann 3-43	Edward J. Rock	Edward C. Ullmann T	William Wider A	A. C. Stanforth	Mrs. Lois P. Klahn
Florence, Ala.	William I. Collier P10-42	S. B. Howard	Sam C. Harlan F	Charles L. Haley T	J. W. Powell	None
Florence, S. C.*	R. F. Zeigler, Act. 5-43	M. H. Anderson	M. H. Anderson T	W. B. Corbin A	John W. Moore	Mrs. P. A. Willcox
Fond du Lac, Wis.	Leo J. Promen 4-45	John E. Murray	T. C. Rosenthal C	Otto Muenter T	T. J. Jensen	Leila Janes
Forest Park, Ill.	Tom Collis, Jr. 4-42	Charles Campagna	August Calcagno F	H. Darens T	W. S. Dimmett	Josephine Austin
Fort Collins, Colo.*	Ray R. Mathews 4-42	Miles F. House	Earl Douglass F	None	Craig P. Minear	Patricia Stewart
Fort Dodge, Iowa	W. E. Cadwell 4-43	H. R. Sittig A	M. E. McHenry F	F. R. Kaufman T	H. J. Williams	Mary E. Parmelee
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	H. L. McCann 11-43	S. H. Marshall	S. H. Marshall K	Sara M. Crim T	U. J. Bennett	Dorothy Darrow
Fort Madison, Iowa	L. H. Childs	L. F. Albers	L. F. Albers K		A. I. Tiss	Erma Hopley
Fort Myers, Fla.	Sam D. Fitzsimmons 4-	Charles Chandler	Charles Chandler T	Lester Baker	E. P. Green	Laura C. Gephart
Fort Scott, Kan.	Harry C. Brooks 4-43	Christena Luffel	C. P. Hamlin F	John T. Crain T	V. M. Liston	Mrs. M. L. Pritchard
Fort Smith, Ark.	Chester Holland 4-45	Paul Lile	Grady Coleman F	H. S. Peck	J. W. Ramsey	Mrs. Kate Pardew
Fort Thomas, Ky.	L. L. Ross 1-46	Marian Carroll	Charles Manthey F	D. W. Snyder T	D. W. Bridges	None
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Harry W. Baals 1-43	Leonard H. Ellenwood	Louis F. Crosby C	Walter E. Klebe T	Merle J. Abbett	Rex Potterf
Fort Worth, Tex.*	I. N. McCrary 4-43	E. S. Birdsong S	S. H. Bothwell M	H. C. Michael A	W. M. Green	H. N. Peterson
Fostoria, Ohio	C. B. Shuman 1-44	Gerald D. King A	Gerald D. King A	Charles A. Gribble T	Larry Ford	Elizabeth Hansmann

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Enid, Okla.	Loren T. McKee E	J. E. Sweeney	S. G. Nixon, Act.	John R. Walker	John V. Allen	George H. Wilson
Erie, Pa.	A. N. Aitken E	Michael P. Leonard	George J. Christoph	J. R. Smith	Gale H. Ross	Edward M. Murphy
Escanaba, Mich.*	A. V. Aronson E	Arvid Johnson	M. E. Ettenhofer	Fred O. Tonney	Bevier Butts	Denis McGinn
Euclid, Ohio	M. A. Spino	Thomas Hanley	Roland Baehr	L. F. Hall	M. A. Spino	Paul H. Torbet
Eugene, Ore.	W. C. Clubb E	W. E. Nusbaum	C. F. Bergman	C. R. Lindgren	F. E. Lamb	S. M. Calkins
Eureka, Calif.	Charles Robinson	Tony Gosselin	J. R. McKenzie	Carl T. Wallace	Boyd Zachary	Ernest S. Mitchell
Evanston, Ill.	Joseph L. Rose	A. N. Hofstetter	Carl Ekman	Winston H. Tucker	John Dillon	Erwin F. Stolle
Evansville, Ind.	Charles E. Day E	Alex Houghland	Norman Hoe	Thomas Reitz	Max Ritter	Leo Warren
Everett, Mass.	Hugh T. Bond E	James J. Evans	Jeremiah W. Sullivan	William F. Hogan	Dana Hanson	Morris T. Silverstein
Everett, Wash.	S. F. Spencer	C. A. Blunt	J. D. Williams	W. D. Smith	Walter Hall	Jesse H. Davis
Fairfield, Ala.	J. T. Duncan S	E. L. Allman	E. L. Allman	J. T. Duncan	None	A. F. Smith
Fairhaven t, Mass.	Alfred J. Tripanier S	Edward G. Spooner	Norman D. Shurtleff	F. A. Silveira, Jr.	Mabel L. Potter	None
Fairmont, W. Va.	James D. Cain S	Ralph F. Doolittle	James L. Whitecotton	Paul Yost	None	Albert J. Kern
Fall River, Mass.	Thomas J. Logan	George E. McGaw	Abel J. Violette	Arthur J. Ledoux	Howard Lothrop	George L. Sisson
Fargo, N. D.	W. B. Tarbell E	F. L. Campion	C. W. Albright		F. L. Storrs	C. C. Wattam
Faribault, Minn.	F. W. McKellip	M. S. Morgan	Fred Heath	Elmer J. West, Act.	Andrew J. Keller	Everett F. Malluege
Farrell, Pa.	Anton Bauer S	James C. Davis	John J. Sposito	Andrew A. Stefanak	Roy DeBrakeleer	Joseph H. Broscoe
Fayetteville, N. C.	Fleet Hall S	S. W. Tillinghast	A. B. Crews	M. T. Foster	None	George S. Quillin
Fergus Falls, Minn.	John Arneson E	Al Wessberg	Coleman Slatten	W. A. Lee	A. T. Van Dyk	Chester Rosengren
Ferndale, Mich.*	Charles Knechtel	Norman Pritchard	Roy Butcher	C. A. Mooney	David C. Brown R	Orph C. Holmes
Findlay, Ohio	A. R. Cole	Raymond De Hayes	Leo M. Larkins	Martha Laffey	A. R. Cole	James A. Bope
Fitchburg, Mass.	Joseph M. Peirce	Michael J. Shea	Thomas J. Godley	Fred R. Brigham	Charles F. Sweeney	Everett H. Dudley
Flint, Mich.*	Otto K. Philipp, Act.	Roy M. Hitchings	James T. Byars	George Hays	J. D. McCallum	Walter Krapohl
Floral Park, N. Y.	Edward P. Campbell	Frank Wright	James Humphrey	(County)	Arthur Ennis	Harold W. Weidner
Florence, Ala.	J. Sidney Cromwell, Sr.	Donald White	Fred Reeves	J. E. Dunn	L. A. Stephens	W. H. Mitchell
Florence, S. C.*	B. G. Grimsley S	Joe McKain	W. W. Gregg	R. M. Potter	Dan McCarthy	J. D. Gilland
Fond du Lac, Wis.	John P. Zahn E	George Smithers	James Silgen	Robert Dana	Fred Frazier	Allan Edgarton
Forest Park, Ill.	Paul Kalinowski	John Pries	Fred W. Licht	William C. Masslow	None	Paul E. Price
Fort Collins, Colo.*	S. Warren Ridell	T. P. Treadwell	Orville P. Kelley	T. C. Taylor	Howard E. Evans	Herbert A. Alpert
Fort Dodge, Iowa	R. D. Mitchell	R. H. Grant	E. W. Maricle	M. W. Burleson	D. F. Bohan	M. J. Mitchell
Fort Lauderdale, Fla.*	G. B. Bennett S	C. W. King	H. S. Becker	(County)	P. G. Reynolds	T. O. Berryhill
Fort Madison, Iowa	C. R. Hart S	William J. Kamp	E. D. Lee	D. L. Newton	None	J. W. Napier
Fort Myers, Fla.	Fred Lowdermilk	William R. Anderson	Charles S. Moore	D. H. Bryant	M. B. McKeown R	Parker Holt
Fort Scott, Kan.	Harry C. Brooks	H. S. Whitehouse	Robert L. Wells	E. D. Tanquary	Harry C. Brooks	Glenn H. Louderback
Fort Smith, Ark.	Will D. O'Shea E	M. J. Brun	John Hendricks	J. E. Johnson	Hy Dawson	J. Clib Barton
Fort Thomas, Ky.	Charles H. Kuhn E	B. J. Nielander	Louis W. Cook, Jr.	Frank H. Southgate	Charles H. Kuhn	Louis E. Arnold
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Robert G. Beams	Carter I. Bowser	Julius Stumpf	Karl C. Eberly	Adolph Jaenicke	Walter E. Helmke
Fort Worth, Tex.*	Wilbourne O. Jones	C. C. Killian	K. N. Howard	H. M. Williams, Act.	Harry J. Adams	R. E. Rouer
Fostoria, Ohio	Frank E. Blaser	E. A. Doe	John M. Walsh	Henry A. DeVore	None	John Bender

TABLE XVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Framingham t Mass	J. Walton Tuttle C3-44	William Walsh	George J. Sullivan N	John P. Dunn T	Burr J. Merriam	Edith B. Hayes
Frankfort, Ind	William P. Lockwood 1-43	John W. Campbell	John W. Campbell T		Waldo Wood	Edith Thompson
Frankfort, Ky	D. D. Smith	Mervin Parrent	Edmund B. Rodman T		C. D. Redding	Rebecca Gayle
Frederick, Md	Lloyd C. Culler 6-43	D. John Market, Jr.	Louis E. Eichelberger	None	None	Josephine P. Etchison
Fredericksburg, Va.*	W. Marshall King 9-44	Beverly S. Roberts	Kruszner Bauman T		Guy H. Brown	Sally N. Gravatt
Freeport, Ill	Earl E. Miller 5-44	George W. Loveland	George W. Loveland K	R. H. Bangs T	B. F. Shafer	Ruth P. Hughes
Freeport, N. Y	Worden E. Winne 4-43	Howard E. Pearsall	Stephen W. Hunt T	None	John W. Dodd	Lena Ruppert
Fremont, Neb	James F. Hansen 4-43	A. J. Forman	J. A. Van Anda T	None	John G. Hansen	Mildred Palmer
Fremont, Ohio	Amer L. Wrigley 1-44	Paul Leite	Leonard Spayd A	Andrew Koch	U. E. Diener	Leona Olson
Fresno, Calif	Z. S. Leymel 4-45	Harry S. Foster	A. F. Hilderbrand F	Scott K. Wood T	Clarence W. Edwards	Sarah McCardle
Fullerton, Calif	H. H. Kohlenberger 4-44	F. C. Hezmalhalch	F. C. Hezmalhalch K	J. Charles Johnson T	Ray E. Green	D. Carrie Sheppard
Fulton, N. Y	E. K. Rowlee 1-44	F. A. Campbell	H. A. Fielding T	None	G. R. Bodley	Mrs. Ethel Dunham
Gadsden, Ala	J. H. Meighan C10-42	P. M. McCall	J. H. Meighan F	D. C. Wadsworth T	C. A. Donehoo	Lena Martin
Gainesville, Fla.*	C. S. Brooking 10-42	A. C. O'Neill	A. C. O'Neill K	None	F. W. Buchholz	Mary B. Swinney
Gainesville, Ga.*	George H. Ashford 1-43	H. H. Pilgrim	H. H. Pilgrim K	R. M. Dillard A	C. J. Cheves	Ethel Roark
Galesburg, Ill	David P. Lindberg 4-45	Alfred Nystrom	Alfred Nystrom K	Ralph B. Johnson T	Richard V. Lindsey	Curtis Wynn
Galveston, Tex	Brantly Harris P5-43	Mildred M. Oser	J. G. Tompkins F	Frank A. Quin C	Samuel B. Graham	Joseph S. Ibbotson
Garden City, N. Y	Charles G. Reinhart, Jr. 4-43	Eugene R. Courtney	Walter B. Matteson C	Clifton W. Wilder T	Frank R. Wassung	Dorothy G. Hubbell
Gardner, Mass	Oscar R. Anderholm 1-44	Sarah E. Bourgeois	A. Robert Bourgeois A	Ralph A. Wood T	Fordyce T. Reynolds	Barbara H. Smith
Garfield, N. J	John M. Gabriel 1-44	Joseph J. Novack	Peter Cimino F	Walter Walsh A	Joseph Moriarity	Olga P. Katz
Garfield Heights, Ohio	Raymond H. Ring 1-44	Thomas Mulcahy A	Thomas Mulcahy A	Harry L. Benson T	Harold L. Maurer	None
Gary, Ind	Ernst L. Schaible 1-43	Anthony Dobis	John Sabo C	Frank Martin T	Charles Lutz	Paul Howard
Gastonia, N. C.*	P. W. Garland 5-43	J. L. Kendrick	Guy C. Killian T	J. L. Kendrick A	K. G. Phillips	Lottie E. Blake
Geneva, N. Y	Charles F. Nieder 1-44	George F. Davie	Walter F. Foreman	None	Lynn Houseman	Mrs. Edw. Buchholz
Glen Cove, N. Y	H. Bogart Seaman 1-44	George Malinowski	Harvey L. Doxey F	Charles A. Vernon	Eugene J. Gribbin	Mrs. Eleanor Miller
Glendale, Calif.*	Archie L. Wolters 4-45	G. E. Chapman	A. H. Haak C	Blanche H. Gartley T	W. S. Ford	Bess R. Yates
Glens Falls, N. Y	John Bazinet 1-44	William C. Grady	Powell J. Smith T		A. W. Miller	Thatcher Sears
Gloucester, Mass	Donald J. Ross 1-45	Allen F. Grant	Kenneth S. Webber A	J. Russell Bohan T	Ernest W. Fellows	Margaret Flatley
Gloucester City, N. J	John F. Gorman 1-43	Daniel J. Lane	Peter F. McGlade T	Peter F. McGlade T	Marvin Porch	Miss G. Wittington
Gloversville, N. Y	Chauncey C. Thayer 1-44	William H. Marple	Edgar A. James T	None	Harry W. Langworthy	Lucy Edel
Goldsboro, N. C.*	Scott B. Berkeley 6-	J. G. Spence	J. G. Spence T	None	Ray Armstrong	Susan Borden
Goshen, Ind	Gordon D. Pease 1-43	Ray M. Kitson	Ray M. Kitson T	None	O. L. Walters	Marie Stouder
Grand Forks, N. D	T. H. H. Thoresen 4-44	Charles J. Evanson A	Charles J. Evanson A	Oscar J. Heen T	Elroy H. Schroeder	Irma Walker
Grand Island, Neb	Harry Grimminger 4-43	Floyd S. White	Floyd S. White K	J. R. Geddes T	C. Ray Gates	Daisy Houck
Grand Junction, Colo.*	T. S. Campbell P5-42	Helen C. Tomlinson A	Helen C. Tomlinson A	Francis I. Stringer T	J. Fred Essig	Margaret D. Sauer
Grand Rapids, Mich.*	George W. Welsh 5-42	Jacob Van Wingen	Clayton H. Hoffman C	Frank V. Smith T	Arthur W. Krause	Donald W. Kohlstedt
Granite City, Ill	M. E. Kirkpatrick 5-45	Edwin Rigg	Carroll Bright C	Frank Sappington	A. M. Wilson	Olive Stallings
Great Falls, Mont	E. L. Shields 5-43	W. P. Harrison	T. L. Ashton T	None	I. W. Smith	Louise M. Fernald
Greeley, Colo	Lacy Wilkinson 4-43	W. A. Hamnett	E. P. Hering F	John W. Read T	H. D. Eldridge	J. T. Newcomb, Jr.

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Framingham t, Mass.....	Samuel Dyer E	Leroy Trevett	William W. Holbrook	David Moxon	James A. Cunningham	Henry C. Perkins
Frankfort, Ind..........	Bruce Nice S	Ernest Hobbs	Marion Majors	J. A. Van Kirk	James Ayres	Robert Starr
Frankfort, Ky..........	Charles Whitehead S	George Conway	Guy C. Wainscott	Thomas P. Leonard	None	Guy H. Briggs
Frederick, Md..........	W. Raymond Walter E	None	Lloyd C. Culler, Act.	E. C. Kefauver	Jesse W. Kolb	Edward J. Smith
Fredericksburg, Va.*....	John L. Perry	T. W. Lamont	Arthur G. Kendall	Thomas B. Payne		C. O'Connor Goolrick
Freeport, Ill............	Carl P. Dippell E	Albert Luedeke	Adam Wilkey	H. J. Stickle		John G. Whiton
Freeport, N. Y..........	Ernest C. Drescher S	Edward Kohout	Peter Elar	(County)	Theodore Combs	Samuel M. Levy
Fremont, Neb...........	Glen Thornton S	T. C. Schmidt	Phil Nelson	R. T. Van Metre	Harold Erling	Fred H. Richards, Jr.
Fremont, Ohio..........	Albert Eicher	Tom Lahey	Herman Schneider	C. L. Smith	Albert Fiegelist	Bernard J. Hawk
Fresno, Calif............	Fred M. Ashley	Lewis A. Moore	Raymond T. Wallace	C. Mathewson	Raymond L. Quigley	C. M. Ozias
Fullerton, Calif.........	H. A. Hiltscher S	R. R. Davis	J. R. Gregory	Edward Lee Russell	H. E. Byerrum	Raymond Thompson
Fulton, N. Y...........	Rex Carney	Harry L. Waugh	Edward J. Dyer	F. E. Fox	Rex Carney	Dwight Murcky
Gadsden, Ala.........	J. H. Meighan	Sol T. Green	Hoyt L. Butler	C. L. Murphree	Morris Ford	Albert M. Rains
Gainesville, Fla.*.......	W. H. LaGrave	E. F. Beville	J. B. Clements	W. Lassiter	W. H. Wright	Sam T. Dell, Jr.
Gainesville, Ga.*........	H. L. Dooley S	J. L. Cain	H. Guy Cooper	J. N. Newman	None	W. P. Whelchel
Galesburg, Ill...........	Arthur Nordhiem E	Earl Cratty	O. E. Boyer	Fred Giddings	Harry Webber	Lucien Field
Galveston, Tex..........	W. B. McGarvey E	Frank V. Best	Fred M. Ford	Walter Kleberg	Theodore E. Dugey	Bryan F. Williams
Garden City, N. Y......	A. H. Rogers	Charles B. Nimmich	A. M. Vandewater	(County)		G. L. Hubbell, Jr.
Gardner, Mass..........	Eugene J. Teir	Robert M. Tappin	Cyrille Leblanc	William P. O'Donnell	Charles R. Shaw	William A. Loughlin
Garfield, N. J...........	John M. Forhez	Martin Schwartzinger	Nicholas Perrapato	Charles B. Bleasby	None	Henry L. Janowski
Garfield Hgts., Ohio.....	Paul Speno P	Otto Bicker	P. J. Gannon	Bert Arant	None	Robert L. Ross
Gary, Ind..............	W. P. Cottingham E	Robert McGuire	William J. Linn	D. B. Brown	Henry G. Hay	Ellis C. Bush
Gastonia, N. C.*........	J. C. Wilson	George F. McLaughen	J. C. Elliott	L. N. Patrick	Carl W. McCartha R	E. R. Warren
Geneva, N. Y...........	James J. Brennan	Louis McGuigan	Richard W. Morris	Chauncey W. Grove		Arthur T. McAvoy
Glen Cove, N. Y........	Harry L. Bemis	George Cresser	Frank V. McCue	None	None	Jacob J. Pincus
Glendale, Calif.*........	J. C. Albers S	A. H. Lankford	V. B. Browne	J. E. Ostendorph	J. T. Allen	Aubrey N. Irwin
Glens Falls, N. Y........	Edward J. Anderson	William J. Gates	George H. Culver	Virgil D. Selleck	Edward J. Anderson	Harry H. Singleton
Gloucester, Mass.........	Paul A. Polisson E	Homer R. Marchant	Winfred J. Ellis	George Rust	P. Sheldon Sudbay	Carlton W. Wonson
Gloucester City, N. J....	Frank McQuaid S	Walter Klaus	James Smith	Allen Hubbs	None	Vincent D. Costello
Gloversville, N. Y.......	Frederick H. Durfee E	Frank E. Tiedeman	Lewis A. Fish	R. L. Ellithorp		James H. Wood
Goldsboro, N. C.*.......	Guy E. Whitman	Al Gurley	A. B. Crews		Roy Parker	W. A. Dees
Goshen, Ind............	Gordon D. Pease	Forrest Laufraw	Ray D. Auer	W. R. Kelly	Fred Bryner	Wallace W. Mehl
Grand Forks, N. D......	A. F. Hulteng E	James Black	Ed Hough	E. C. Haagensen	Mrs. M. B. Kannowski	S. E. Paletz
Grand Island, Neb.......	Ray L. Harrison E	Clyde Campbell	N. D. Zachry	R. M. Phillips	Henry J. Schirkofsky	Cronin-Holmberg
Grand Junction, Colo.*..	Carl Bennett	Charles Downing	Marion H. Scott	E. H. Munro	Ralph Stocker	Willis R. Hinman
Grand Rapids, Mich.*...	Frank Goebel S	Fred P. Higgins	Frank O'Malley	C. C. Slemons	U. M. Lowing	Ganson Taggart
Granite City, Ill.........	Cleve Curtright S	Louis Grotz	John Tappel	Jule Betrix	Ed Seveking	Roscoe Furth
Great Falls, Mont.......	Ed Henen E	T. H. Gordon	Harold M. Mady	H. V. Gibson	T. S. M. Lease	Warren Toole
Greeley, Colo...........	W. E. Hollenback S	E. A. Brumley	C. C. Hunter	Leo L. Lux	W. E. Hollenback	Barnard Houtchens

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Green Bay, Wis.	Alex Biemeret 4-43	H. A. Draeger	John Tease C	Anton Stiller T	George E. Denman	Sybil Shuette
Greenfield t, Mass.	Whitman B. Wells C3-42	Dana W. Parkhurst	Robert J. Darrow N	John E. Kiley T	Frederick W. Porter	Gilbert C. Rich
Greensboro, N. C.*	Huger S. King 5-43	Hargrove Bowles	Hargrove Bowles F	C. H. Porterfield A	Ben L. Smith	Nellie Rowe Jones
Greensburg, Pa.	H. S. Coshey 1-44	James F. Giffen	G. E. Berry F	H. E. Armbrust	Mr. Bulick	None
Greenville, Miss.	M. C. Smith 1-42	Leo F. Archer	(Committee)	R. K. Haxton A	F. W. Murphy	Amanda Worthington
Greenville, N. C.	B. B. Sugg 7-43	J. O. Duval	W. C. Harris T	None	J. H. Rose	Mrs. W. C. Vincent
Greenville, S. C.	C. F. McCullough 10-43	B. F. Dillard	B. F. Dillard K		W. F. Loggins	Ellen Perry
Greenville, Tex.	J. W. Barlow 4-44	Mrs. Oscar Long	B. R. Brown T	None	H. H. Chambers	Ida Pennington
Greenwood, Miss.	S. R. Keesler 1-43	Bonner Duggan	S. R. Keesler F	T. R. Gregory	E. S. Bowlus	Sanders R. Smith
Greenwood, S. C.*	J. P. Childres, Act.	R. M. McConnell	R. M. McConnell K	None	W. E. Black	Mary Sue Cox
Gretna, La.	Charles F. Gelbke 7-45	Julius F. Hotard	Henry F. Bender F	Andrew Kraus T		
Griffin, Ga.*	D. E. Williams C1-43	R. A. Drake	R. A. Drake T	None	S. N. Gardner	Mrs. Logan Wallace
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	Karl B. Goddard P4-42	William G. Stamman	Joseph W. Glaser C	Charles D. Heise T	Paul Essert	(County)
Gulfport, Miss.	J. W. Milner 1-45	Ivan Ballenger	J. W. Milner F	C. B. Rogers A	B. Frank Brown	Mrs. Clara Bradley
Guthrie, Okla.*	J. H. Harman 5-43	Lloyd Jay	Fred L. Wenner T	W. K. Newton A	W. A. Green	Mrs. R. A. Hallenbeck
Hackensack, N. J.*	Frederick V. Ferber	Ethel M. Hoyt	Emil J. Meyerer T	C. R. Featherstone A	George Merrill	Mary Boggan
Hagerstown, Md.	Richard H. Sweeney 4-45	Clyde R. Stouffer	Harold F. Bester T	George E. Slaybaugh A	B. F. Willis	Mary McDearman
Hamilton, Ohio*	Leo J. Welsh 1-44	Adele Edmonds	Mark C. Thomas F	Mayme Elbe T	C. W. White	Mrs. Gladys Sepin
Hammond, Ind.	G. Bertram Smith 1-43	Arthur H. Spoerner	K. H. Cochran C	Frank R. Martin T	L. L. Caldwell	James A. Howard
Hamtramck, Mich.	Walter Kanar 4-42	Albert J. Zak	Raymond F. Matyniak C	Walter Bednarski	M. A. Kopka	Ruth Miller
Hannibal, Mo.	W. J. Schneider 6-43	W. C. Fisher	W. A. Storrs F	W. C. Fisher A	E. T. Miller	Helen Birch
Hanover, Pa.*	J. Oscar Kinneman B1-46	S. Donald Michael S	Horace C. Thoman T	None	R. A. Bagshaw	Mrs. Mabel Wolcott
Hanover tp, Pa.	John Davison P	Andrew Garber S			Edward S. Williams	None
Harlingen, Tex.	Hugh Ramsey 1-43	Charles Stovall	Charles Stovall T		E. C. Deering	Mrs. Gerald McKenna
Harrisburg, Ill.	J. E. Rose 5-43	Bernice Brown	N. A. Herrmann F	William Biggers T	Russell Malan	Agatha Collins
Harrisburg, Pa.	Howard E. Milliken, 1-45	Herman A. Earley	Warren E. Lyme	W. Thomas Senseman T	Robert R. Abernathy	Alice R. Eaton
Harrison, N. J.	Frederick J. Gassert 1-43	Francis J. McDonald	Daniel J. Ford	A. Percy Block	John P. Murray	Alma M. Lewis
Harrison tp, Pa.*	J. F. Carlisle P1-44	C. A. Grove	W. J. Seel T	A. S. Hendrickson A	M. G. Morris	None
Hartford, Conn.	Thomas J. Spellacy 12-43	John A. Gleason	Robert L. Duffy F	Edwin E. Lamb C	Fred D. Wish, Jr.	Truman R. Temple
Harvey, Ill.	C. H. Applegate, Jr. 4-43	Frank C. Norton	C. H. Applegate, Jr. F	H. M. Lundmark T	C. C. Thompson	Marcia Broek
Hastings, Neb.	William Harm 4-43	Edward L. Dier	Edward L. Dier K	Helen A. Weiler T	A. H. Staley	Mrs. Ellen D. Smith
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Goerge M. Calhoun	Scott W. Pickel	George M. Calhoun	Frederick G. Austin A	S. H. Blair	Mary Moore Mitchell
Haverford tp, Pa.	None	H. A. Fritschman S	A. A. Reiter F	Charles Bailey A	J. Frank Carter	Edith P. Hannum
Haverhill, Mass.	Albert W. Glynn 1-43	Bernard H. Donahue	Albert W. Glynn	J. Beck Pierce A	Arlington I. Clow	Donald K. Campbell
Hawthorne, N. J.	Robert K. Robertson 5-43	George V. Grillo	Robert K. Robertson F		Stephen Moshier	None
Hazleton, Pa.	James W. Kilner 1-46	Florence M. West	Harry F. Leuthold F	Arthur E. Martin C	Thomas Hinkle	Alice Willegerod
Helena, Mont.	John J. Haytin 5-42	Victor N. Kessler	Henry J. Ruegg T	None	Frances Forgey	Mrs. Mable Miller
Hempstead, N. Y.	Herbert Mirschel 4-43	Lael Von Elm	Lozere Thompson	Mortimer D. Jones T	None	Adelaide Faron

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Green Bay, Wis.	F. J. Steeno E	Ralph H. Drum	Thomas E. Hawley	G. M. Shinners	Marshall Simonds	Thomas C. Dwyer
Greenfield t, Mass.	Eugene L. Bond S	Herbert R. Ferris	William J. O'Connell	George P. Moore	Harry P. DeBruin	Henry J. Field
Greensboro, N. C.*	C. W. Mengel	Frank D. Shaw	L. L. Jarvis	C. C. Hudson	R. G. Williams	Herman C. Wilson
Greensburg, Pa.	H. Wentzell E	Al J. Utz	Walter Hutchinson	Al J. Utz	E. T. Hammer	H. E. Marker, Jr.
Greenville, Miss.	F. E. Hall E	E. L. Chipman	William Taggert	J. P. Ward	None	H. P. Farish
Greenville, N. C.	C. K. Beatty S	George W. Gardner	G. A. Clark	N. T. Ennett	None	R. B. Lee
Greenville, S. C.	T. C. Adams	F. E. Donnald	J. E. Smith	Irving S. Barksdale	Carter Newman	B. A. Morgan
Greenville, Tex.	R. B. Rush E	H. P. Peyton	LeRoy Brigman	B. F. Arnold	Ed B. Williams	Roy M. Washburn
Greenwood, Miss.	C. G. Abbott E	G. T. Haskins	F. H. Smith	R. J. Jones	None	A. H. Bell
Greenwood, S. C.*	S. B. Rambo E	C. B. Beaudrot	W. F. Hunter	J. E. Brodie	A. C. Nichols M	C. A. Young
Gretna, La.	Alvin Hotard E	Reuben Hock	Vincent E. Cox			Andrew H. Thalheim
Griffin, Ga.*	J. A. Mullins S	J. J. Powell	J. S. Harper	T. O. Vinson	J. A. Mullins	J. O. Futral
Grosse Pte. Park, Mich.	Homer Fritsch	Richard Holme	Henry Piel	B. H. Warren	Homer C. Fritsch	P. W. Heftler
Gulfport, Miss.	Roy Webb	E. F. Thompson	John A. Payne	E. W. Ryan	Ivan Ballenger	J. L. Heiss, Sr.
Guthrie, Okla.*	J. A. Whitlock S	Ed Nelson	Fred Streeter	Roy Anderson	John T. Hamill M	Merle Smith
Hackensack, N. J.*	Lester Fishbough	Frank P. Walsh	Frederick Ripperger	L. Van D. Chandler	Fred Lehnig	Horace F. Banta
Hagerstown, Md.	Charles W. Stump, Jr. S	Max Hoover	William H. Peters	W. R. Willard	Willard John Heck	Edward Oswald, Jr.
Hamilton, Ohio *	C. N. Teaff	William Conlin	John C. Calhoun	C. J. Baldridge	R. J. Smith	Millikin P. Shotts
Hammond, Ind.	Clarence A. Mason E	Joseph J. Scherer	Thomas J. Martinson	H. C. Groman	Dan Brown	Harry H. Stilley
Hamtramck, Mich.	Fred Pabst	Edward Sawtell	John Sikorski	John Podezwa	Fred R. Pabst	William Cohen
Hannibal, Mo.	George W. Farrell E	William Gwinner	James Featherstone	E. M. Lucke	None	
Hanover, Pa.*	Chester A. Eckbert M	Charles E. Donsen	Norman Keeney	Ralph W. Gobrecht	Chester A. Eckbert M	Edwin M. Buchen
Hanover tp, Pa.	John Kuzmack S	John Wordowski	Herbert Woodeshik	John Emanuel	Andrew Garber R	M. F. McDonald
Harlingen, Tex.	A. Tamm E	Jake Childress	E. W. Anglin	G. Earl Allen	Arthur Dabney	O. Fristal
Harrisburg, Ill.	Ralph Burroughs S	Ray Johnson	Walter Jackson	B. E. Montgomery	None	Lyndon M. Hancock
Harrisburg, Pa.	William T. DeHart	Earl W. Swartz	Oscar L. Blough	Robert M. Hursh	Robert R. Leightner	Paul G. Smith
Harrison, N. J.	John J. Bracken E	Andrew T. Callahan	Peter F. Brady	John T. McClure	Joseph Pyne R	Michael J. Bruder (Firm)
Harrison tp, Pa.*	T. B. Young M		Alex Sosinski	H. B. Herbert	None	
Hartford, Conn.	Robert J. Ross E	Thomas J. Skelley	Charles J. Hallissey	Alfred Burgdorf	George H. Hollister	Vincent W. Dennis
Harvey, Ill.	P. G. Robinson E	C. W. Madsen	A. F. Roll	J. W. Blair	E. B. Bloom	Harry Lambert
Hastings, Neb.	Andrew Reiff	R. J. Van Fleete	George Maul	Ralph Adamson	Claude Powers	J. E. Ray
Hattiesburg, Miss.	Fewell Thompson	E. J. Barksdale	M. M. Little	B. D. Blackwelder	S. W. Pickel	E. J. Currie
Haverford tp, Pa.	Alex C. Williams	Samuel Siegle	Samuel Siegle	D. N. Ross		Arthur L. Ruser
Haverhill, Mass.	Harry W. Bailey E	Benjamin L. Chase	Henry J. Lynch	Frederick W. Morse	Wilfred R. Feeney	Frederick H. Magison
Hawthorne, N. J.	William E. Fairhurst	Charles Buono	Ryan Vandervalk	V. Verberckmoes	W. E. Fairhurst	Francis Caminetti
Hazleton, Pa.	Paul Lamont E	George Brandau	Steve Havrilla	William Pfaff	Frank B. Prosser	John H. Bigelow
Helena, Mont.	Noble P. Evans S	Otto G. Krieg	Clyde L. Burgess	L. F. Hall	Noble P. Evans	Melvin E. Magnuson
Hempstead, N. Y.	Harold C. Seymour	Benjamin McKinley	Thomas J. Wylie, Act.	None	Harold C. Seymour	C. H. T. Jones

TABLE XVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Henderson, Ky.	J. Alves Clore 1-43	Phil J. Thomy	Griffin Sutton F	C. T. Blackwell A	T. A. Sanford	Susan S. Towles
Hibbing, Minn.	H. A. Frankson P	C. A. Aura	Sam L. Carroll A	William C. Rodgers	S. A. Patchin	Laila Kojola, Act.
Hickory, N. C.*	Walker Lyerly 7-42	R. E. Smyre M	R. E. Smyre M	Charles E. Hagaman A	R. W. Carver	Grace Patrick
Highland Park, Ill.	Frank J. Ronan 4-43	V. C. Musser	N. S. Sharp F	R. L. Erskine T	R. H. Price	Mary A. Egan
Highland Park, Mich.	Blaine T. Colman 4-42	Thomas E. Shawcross	Lilias F. Evans C	Robert M. Smith T	William H. Lemmel	Katharyne Sleneau
Highland Park, Tex.	E. B. Germany 4-42	E. E. Crowell S	A. G. Moss F	Paul Danna T	H. E. Gable	Louise Childress
High Point, N. C.*	O. Arthur Kirkman 5-43	Lois Welborn	H. L. Crowe N	Lois Welborn T	Charles F. Carroll	Mrs. Nancy K. Poston
Hillside tp, N. J.	George W. Herlich 1-43	Howard J. Bloy	Harry Schnabel T		Arthur G. Woodfield	Eleanor B. Cormack
Hobbs, N. M.	G. L. Rogers 4-42	H. L. Trout	None	H. L. Trout T	W. G. Donley	Mrs. B. Currie
Hoboken, N. J.	Bernard N. McFeely	Arthur Malone	William Gilfert T		Daniel Kealey	Nina Hatfield
Holland, Mich.	Henry Geerlings 4-42	Oscar Peterson	H. Becksford T		Egbert E. Fell	Dora Wenzel
Holyoke, Mass.	Henry J. Toepfert 1-44	John F. Sheehan	Ralph J. Thompson A	Lionel Bonvouloir T	William R. Peck	Frank G. Wilcox
Homestead, Pa.	J. J. McLean B1-46	Harry C. Lewis	S. E. Graham C	G. H. Wilson T	Port Eckles	William F. Stevens
Hopkinsville, Ky.	A. S. Koon 1-46	Hattie C. Wood	C. H. Vinson F	None	Gladstone Koffman	Miss Willie Rust
Hoquiam, Wash.	Ralph L. Philbrick 1-43	Miss Ola E. Hall	Mrs. Madge Peterson	None	H. C. Crumpacker	Marian Taft
Hornell, N. Y.	Lee Dennison 1-45	Jay I. Nesbitt	Howard P. Babcock T	None	H. S. Dodge	Helen Thacher
Hot Springs, Ark.	Leo P. McLaughlin 4-43	Emmett Jackson	Emmett Jackson K	None	E. E. Bratcher	Mary Hudgins
Houston, Tex.	C. A. Pickett 1-43	Duncan Neblett S	W. H. Maunsell C	Francis Gilbert T	E. E. Oberholtzer	Julia Ideson
Hudson, N. Y.	Earl J. Colwell 1-44	H. R. Deacon	William H. Clapp T	None	John T. Kaemmerlen	Lydia C. Trimper
Huntington, Ind.	Foster E. Cutshall 1-43	Wallace Reed	Wallace Reed T	None	Burton Stephan	Priscilla McArthur
Huntington, W. Va.	Claude V. Swann 1-43	Sterrett O. Neale	Sterrett O. Neale K	G. T. Smith A	O. C. Nutter	Lewis Harvey
Huntington Park, Calif.	Elmer E. Cox 4-42	W. P. Mahood	W. P. Mahood K	W. H. Boss T	Vierling Kersey	Althea Warren
Huntsville, Ala.	A. W. McAllister 9-44	N. M. Payne	N. M. Payne T	F. H. Ford F	W. G. Hamm	Horace Moses
Huron, S. D.	J. S. Tschetter 5-45	M. F. Walt A	W. H. Olson T	M. F. Walt A	A. J. Lang	Blanche Battin
Hutchinson, Kan.	Willis N. Kelly 4-43	T. C. Smith	Ernest Murphy F	May D. Harsha T	J. W. Gowans	Lucy Nichols
Idaho Falls, Idaho	E. W. Fanning 5-43	Lee Walker	Lee Walker K	Jessie M. Hanson T	W. W. Christensen	Marion C. Orr
Independence, Kan.	F. M. Wilhelm 4-43	G. H. Kreinhagen	W. C. Cavert F	Chester Ditch T	Willard Graff	Mabel Bays
Independence, Mo.	Roger P. Sermon 4-42	James S. Craig	Frank Hamilton A	Chester Green T	William E. Matthews	Carrie Wallace
Indiana, Pa.	B. H. Lichteberger B1-46	J. Reppell Moorhead S	J. Anthony Graff T	H. A. Borland F	E. C. Perry	Ida M. Shields
Indianapolis, Ind.	Reginald H. Sullivan 1-43	John M. Layton	James E. Deery F	Glenn B. Ralston A	De Witt S. Morgan	Luther L. Dickerson
Inglewood, Calif.	Raymond V. Darby 4-43	Otto H. Duelke	Otto H. Duelke K	Eula A. Spaulding T	Robert E. Cralle	Roberta V. Whitmore
Iowa City, Iowa	H. F. Willenbrock 4-43	William L. Condon	William L. Condon K	David L. Stochl T	Ivar Opstad	Jessie B. Gordon
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	Thomas E. Broderick 1-44	Fred E. Hussey	Thomas E. Broderick		A. C. Hamilton	None
Iron Mountain, Mich.	Ivar Anderson 4-43	Harold Lindholm	Elmer J. Hicks F	Joseph A. Michela A	John Jelsh	Lucille Monroe
Ironton, Ohio*	George Hugger C1-44	Don Hopkins	Charles R. Herrell A	A. T. Turnbull T	John A. Miller	Helen Cloran
Ironwood, Mich.*	Edward Marander 4-43	Leo Adriansen	Leo Adriansen K	William Pollari T	Arthur E. Erickson	Margaret Olson
Irvington, N. J.	Herbert Kruttschnitt 5-42	W. H. Jamouneau	Herbert Kruttschnitt F	Farrest V. Schoonover C	Herschel S. Libby	May E. Baillet
Ithaca, N. Y.	Melvin G. Comfort	F. H. Springer	F. H. Springer C	C. A. Snyder T	Claude Kulp	H. G. Stutz

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Henderson, Ky.	Robert B. Posey	Letcher Martin	Shelby Reid	E. W. Sigler	William T. Barrett, Sr.	Leo King
Hibbing, Minn.	J. H. Rough	Napoleon Ayotte	Chester Naeseth	(Vacancy)	J. H. Hansen	J. C. Henley
Hickory, N. C.*	H. K. Setzer E	Donald Shuford	E. W. Lentz	Jake Shuford	None	Baily Patrick
Highland Park, Ill.	A. H. Swanson	Ed C. Hoskins	Rex R. Andrews	Don S. Rossiter	E. J. Brown	P. J. McKenna
Highland Park, Mich.	Oscar Anderson	Floyd Baker	Manon L. Fowler	William N. Braley	L. H. Stradley	Earl B. Young
Highland Park, Tex.	R. B. Thomas E	M. M. Gardner	M. M. Gardner	D. G. Kilgore	Bert E. Smith	J. C. Muse, Jr.
High Point, N. C.*	S. A. McBee, Acting	E. K. Ingram	W. G. Friddle	R. A. Herring	W. F. Bailey	G. H. Jones
Hillside tp, N. J.	Frank Mitchell S	Albert Chamberlain	Norman L. Sanford	Samuel M. Jowitt	Francis L. Farrell R	Emil Herrigel
Hobbs, N. M.	H. L. Trout E	F. W. Wynn	Sam Young	Marvin Richards	E. Smith	W. D. Girand
Hoboken, N. J.	T. J. McAleer	J. Gilday	Edward McFeely	None	None	John J. Fallon
Holland, Mich.	J. Zuidema S	C. Bloom	J. Van Hoff	W. M. Tappan	J. Van Bragt	C. Lokker
Holyoke, Mass.	Stewart R. Allyn	John H. Rohan	David F. Allyn	Daniel P. Hartnett	Henry P. McNulty	John P. Dowling
Homestead, Pa.	Fred J. Brickner S	Herman Samuel	Thomas Conlin	E. Shaffer		P. H. McGuire
Hopkinsville, Ky.	O. S. Melton	Joe East	R. H. King	J. C. Waldeman		Frank Rives
Hoquiam, Wash.	Reuben Sandstrom S	William E. Crawford	Norman Foote	H. C. Watkins	None	James P. H. Callahan
Hornell, N. Y.	F. Hurd Robinson S	F. V. Kinnerney, Act.	Lowell T. George	George Taylor	F. Hurd Robinson	Albert Hollis
Hot Springs, Ark.	L. R. Plemmons E	Weldon Rasberry	Weldon Rasberry	R. E. Smallwood		A. T. Davies
Houston, Tex.	John G. Turney	Homer F. Lyles	Ray Ashworth	Austin E. Hill	Clarence Brock	Lewis W. Cutrer
Hudson, N. Y.	Clark G. Rossman	Harold J. Clark	Thomas L. Connors		None	K. R. Garrison
Huntington, Ind.	George Lobdell S	Marshall Ellet	C. Guy Payne	R. F. Frost	Loren Pratt	Mart J. O'Malley
Huntington, W. Va.	Grover C. Christian	Brooks McClure	Leslie J. Swann	Oscar B. Biern	(Commissioners)	Samuel Biern
Huntington Park, Calif.	H. E. Robinson E	J. M. Slocum	W. L. Hultquist	J. Hudson Jones	William E. Ford	Chris J. Griffin
Huntsville, Ala.	R. L. Mann S	R. M. Milam	J. H. Giles	W. C. Hatchett	None	M. H. Lanier
Huron, S. D.	H. M. Pierce E	S. A. Goethel	Harvey Huntley	T. J. Wood	Robert Fair	James Byrnes
Hutchinson, Kan.	H. P. Hertz E	Glen West	Ben L. Jones	H. W. B. Davis	Charles F. Carpenter	J. Richards Hunter
Idaho Falls, Idaho	C. R. Black E	L. G. Jackson	C. A. Carlson	H. B. Woolley	A. E. Heslop	Ralph L. Albaugh
Independence, Kan.	Glen Hackmaster E	Roy Pitts	Walter Troutman	None	Fred Roberts	Theodore F. Varner
Independence, Mo.	Robert H. Jones E	D. A. Kincaide	D. O. Cato	F. L. Cook		John F. Thice
Indiana, Pa.	Wallace Cunningham S	J. L. Jack	W. Ford Coleman	Clair Myers	None	Thomas S. Barbor, Act.
Indianapolis, Ind.	M. G. Johnson E	H. H. Fulmer	Michael F. Morrissey	Herman G. Morgan	A. C. Sallee	Michael B. Reddington
Inglewood, Calif.	Verne L. Aspinwall	Bacil Roberts	Carl C. Cupp	Paul Skoog	Verne L. Aspinwall	Clyde Woodworth
Iowa City, Iowa	W. J. Buchele E	James Clark	Frank Burns	Isom A. Rankin		Louis Shulman
Irondequoit t, N. Y.	Joseph Bevacqua E	(five districts)	Harold McFarlin	Willis Bradstreet	None	Robert Lochner
Iron Mountain, Mich.	George Wallner	Michael J. Scolatti	Gust A. Hassell	L. L. Browning	George Wallner	E. J. Dundon
Ironton, Ohio*	Karl Wentz E	John McGerty	Dennis J. Callahan	H. S. Allen	None	F. A. Ross
Ironwood, Mich.*	Joseph O'Berto	Alex Olson	Thomas McRae	C. C. Urquhart	None	S. W. Patek
Irvington, N. J.	J. Edward Jacobi	James Thompson, Jr.	Abraham Ruban	William S. Bailey	Harry E. Stanley	William Newman
Ithaca, N. Y.	L. H. Cass, Act. E	B. K. Reilly	William Marshall	Robert H. Broad	E. E. Bredbenner R	T. K. Powers

TABLE XVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Jackson, Mich.*	Daniel J. Hackett 1-44	C. H. Vedder	C. H. Vedder K	Alice Downey A	Harold Steele	Dorothy Dowsett
Jackson, Miss.	Walter A. Scott 1-45	Mrs. F. B. Allred	V. E. McGowen A	None	Kirby P. Walker	Mrs. Annie M. Parker
Jackson, Tenn.	A. B. Foust 7-43	B. F. Graves R	A. B. Foust	E. P. Taylor T	C. B. Ijames	Alice Drake
Jacksonville, Fla	John T. Alsop, Jr. -45	W. C. Almand R	J. E. Pace A	C. W. Hendley T	Daniel Boyd	Joseph F. Marron
Jacksonville, Ill.	Ernest L. Hoagland 5-45	John R. Phillips	M. Bea Loomis T	None	R. O. Stoops	Dorothy E. Hiatt
Jamestown, N. Y.	Samuel A. Stroth 1-44	Joseph Midgley	Frank L. Weekman C	Oscar W. Nordstrom T	Clinton Bush	None
Janesville, Wis.*	None	W. J. Sheridan	W. J. Sheridan T		Vernon C. Klontz	Bernice Colby
Jeannette, Pa.	John M. O'Connell 1-46	J. Claire Manson	J. Claire Manson K	Howard W. Shearer	Foster B. Snowden	Edna M. Potts
Jefferson City, Mo.	Jesse N. Owens 4-43	Henry W. Ells	Carl V. Mace T		Wade C. Fowler	Margaret Vinton
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Homer G. Vawter 1-43	Clara Crooks	Clara Crooks K		William F. Vogel	Mrs. D. S. Bricker
Jersey City, N. J.	Frank Hague	Joseph Colford	R. M. Greer C		James A. Nugent	Edmund W. Miller
Johnson City, N. Y.	Benjamin W. Ash 4-43	C. R. Nimmons	None	C. R. Nimmons T	Howard Eccleston	Harriet Stiles
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Sam H. Sells 4-42	E. J. Quillen R	E. J. Quillen T	None	C. E. Rogers	None
Johnston t, R. I.	William J. Miley	Martin F. McGuire	John H. Feely T		Aron DeMorinville	None
Johnstown, N. Y.	Percy A. Ripton 1-46	Archibald Wands	Edward D. O'Neil T		Erle L. Ackley	Nina A. Sloan
Johnstown, Pa.	John A. Conway 1-44	John J. Cullen	Vincent E. Hartnett F	Robert L. Brunner C	J. Ernest Wagner	L. Helen Berkey
Joliet, Ill.	George T. Jones 5-43	Arthur R. Blackburn	Arthur R. Blackburn K	Edward Salesnik A	Gayle Hufford	Mrs. Rena Barrickman
Jonesboro, Ark	H. J. Bosler 4-43	James Carr Cobb	H. J. Bosler	Vernon Covington T	Horton Moore	Lillian Malone
Joplin, Mo.	J. M. Temple 4-42	Maud E. Fones	H. A. Richardson F	Margaret Applegate A	A. E. Elliott	Blanche Trigg
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Lou W. Collins 11-43	C. Ray Howard	D. P. Turnbull F	Walter F. Koons T	Loy Norrix	Flora B. Roberts
Kankakee, Ill.	Albert F. Hattenburg 5-45	Ralph B. Farmer	David W. Wood T	None	Irving Munson	Dorothy Brown
Kansas City, Kan.	Don C. McCombs 4-43	Howard Payne	George T. Darby F		F. L. Schlaigle	Donald Kohlstedt
Kansas City, Mo.*	John B. Gage 4-42	Flournoy Quest	Horace R. McMorris F	Thomas J. Patten A	Herold C. Hunt	Louis M. Nourse
Kearny, N. J.	Frederick T. Law 1-44	Donald Allan	James Ness T	Charles G. McAllister F	Edmund Tink	Ruth Thiel
Keene, N. H.	Richard L. Holbrook 1-44	Elmer B. Chamberlain	Walter M. Hubbard A	Harold I. Chandler T	Laurence O. Thompson	Mary Lucina Saxton
Kenmore, N. Y.	Clifford F. Lane 4-43	Walter Ducker	Thomas W. Dickson T	John B. MacKinnon F	Frank C. Densberger	Mrs. Frank Williams
Kenosha, Wis.*	C. Watkins P4-43	B. Herman	B. Herman F		G. F. Loomis	Cora Frantz
Keokuk, Iowa	John L. Ward 4-42	Carl L. Mundy	H. C. Kiser F	W. A. Logan T	J. C. Wright	Nannie P. Fulton
Kewanee, Ill.	Mark A. Saunders 5-43	J. A. Todd	E. F. Anson F	Edward L. Elmberg T	Charles Bruner	Elizabeth Curry
Key West, Fla.	Willard M. Albury 11-43	Joseph Johnson	Charles R. Roberts A	E. J. O. Roberts T	Melvin E. Russell	Mary Wardlow
Kingsport, Tenn.*	Glen Bruce 7-43	J. R. Pecktal R	J. R. Pecktal T	None	R. N. Robinson	Mrs. J. A. Sommers
Kingston, N. Y.	W. F. Edelmuth 1-44	Leo T. Fennelly	W. B. Byrne T	Joseph A. Fassbender N	Arthur J. Laidlaw	Cornelia C. Goodrich
Kingston, Pa.	Lewis S. Reese 1-46	Charles Blochberger S	(Council)	Edward H. Evans T	Bala Smith	Miss Dorrance
Kinston, N. C.	William F. Stanley 5-43	T. W. Heath	T. W. Heath C	None	W. A. Graham	Eleanor Walters
Kirksville, Mo.	A. J. Bartlett 4-44	R. C. Waddill	None	H. W. Vanskike T	None	None
Kirkwood, Mo.	A. S. Kinyon 4-44	W. J. Donworth	Charles F. Hoyt F	H. J. Brusselbach A	F. Tillman	Mrs. E. Becker
Klamath Falls, Ore.	John H. Houston 1-45	L. M. Ackerman	Ruth O. Bathiany T	L. M. Ackerman A	J. P. Wells	Enola Hawkins
Knoxville, Tenn.*	Fred R. Stair 1-44	W. H. Stapleton	E. V. Cullum F	Hobart Carey A	T. C. Prince	Helen Harris
Kokomo, Ind.	Harold G. Freeland 1-43	C. Darwin Middleton	C. Darwin Middleton C	Forest Addington A	C. V. Haworth	Mrs. H. C. Weiland

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Jackson, Mich.*	John M. Biery E	Ernest C. Daunter	Edward C. Harris	E. J. MacLachlan	John Love	Burney E. Brower
Jackson, Miss.	J. J. Halbert	L. F. McDonald	J. D. Holden		H. M. Carmichael	W. E. Morse
Jackson, Tenn.	E. P. Taylor	B. L. Warlick	A. T. Taylor	Herman Hawkins	P. H. Callahan	W. P. Moss
Jacksonville, Fla.	W. E. Sheddan E	W. Q. Dowling	A. J. Roberts	N. N. Upchurch	W. L. Bradley	Austin Miller
Jacksonville, Ill.	K. K. Stapleton E	Charles Lonergan	Frank Kiloran	Friedrich Engelbach	Russell Kelly	Albert W. Hall
Jamestown, N. Y.	Charles J. Strandburg	Rudolph H. Swanson	G. Harry Nelson	William M. Sill	None	Samuel C. Alessi
Janesville, Wis.*	Joseph Lustig	Frank F. Murphy	William H. Ford	Fred B. Welch	Joseph Lustig	Robert J. Cunningham
Jeannette, Pa.	Earl C. Englehart	Thomas Milburn	Charles E. Walter		George Yurt	Fred B. Trescher
Jefferson City, Mo.	R. D. Fowler E	F. E. Robertson	Ben Markway	J. G. Bruce	(Board)	John O. Bond
Jeffersonville, Ind.	Jacob W. Bruner E	William E. Cox		E. P. Buckley	Harlan S. Vogt R	Albert Meranda
Jersey City, N. J.	James Henderson E	Roger Boyle	Harry Walsh	None	Robert Beese	James A. Hamill
Johnson City, N. Y.	James C. Adams	William Rickert	Joseph R. Huff	Walter J. Farrell		James E. Connerton
Johnson City, Tenn.*	Hobart Greene M	L. L. Geisler	Tom Carriger	B. C. Hall	Hobart Greene	J. H. Winston
Johnston t, R. I.	James E. Waterman	(three)	Chester B. Colwell	Edward Wolsiewicz	None	Francis A. Manzi
Johnstown, N. Y.	John Joyce E	John H. Walker	William H. Keaveney		John Joyce	Alfred D. Dennison
Johnstown, Pa.	H. Lee Wilson E	John Moran	Harry Klink	L. L. Porch	S. Clyde Snook	John P. Saylor
Joliet, Ill.	Albert A. Odenthal S	John O. Nygren	Nicholas J. Fornango	L. J. Fredericks	John J. Clemens R	James G. Holbrook
Jonesboro, Ark.	W. M. Booker S	J. C. Wilkerson	H. Mabry	R. C. Shanlever	None	Foster Clark
Joplin, Mo.	John J. Saunders S	John J. Jones	T. C. Bone	V. E. Kenny	Kit C. Vickery	Stanley P. Clay
Kalamazoo, Mich.*	Harold L. Andrus	J. Frank Van Atta	Ralph W. Chapman	I. W. Brown	B. LeRoy Gilbert	Lynn B. Mason
Kankakee, Ill.	Robert D. Gregg E	Roy Marquart	L. B. Rogers	C. K. Smith	None	Victor N. Cardosi
Kansas City, Kan.	Francis Blake S	Olander Lind	William Stone	Ragnar T. Westman	None	Alton H. Skinner
Kansas City, Mo.*	Arthur C. Everham	Francis B. Wornall	Harold Anderson	Hugh L. Dwyer	J. V. Lewis	William E. Kemp
Kearny, N. J.	George S. Zachau	Walter Scott	John N. Hemsley	Amos Field, Jr.	Philip E. Alden	Calvin S. Koch
Keene, N. H.	Arthur A. Wallace	Eugene B. Riley	J. L. Regan	Evan C. White	Robert T. Kingsbury	Walker S. Kimball
Kenmore, N. Y.	Albert A. Drews S	Raymond J. Kirsch	Clarence E. Yochum	E. R. Linklater		Elton M. Dale
Kenosha, Wis.*	Robert M. Smith	William J. Brady	John T. Sullivan	A. J. Randall	L. J. Gallagher	R. V. Baker, Jr.
Keokuk, Iowa	Harry L. Ayres S	Joe C. Dobson	E. C. McPherson	J. E. Peterson	None	D. J. McNamara
Kewanee, Ill.	N. Fischer E	A. Stuhlsatz	George N. Nelson			Charles Blachinsky
Key West, Fla.	B. Curry Moreno E	Harry M. Baker	Ivan Elwood	Harry C. Galey	None	Paul Sawyer
Kingsport, Tenn.*	W. L. Holyoke	J. Roy Pyle	C. G. Crawford		W. L. Holyoke	George T. Tipton
Kingston, N. Y.	Max Oppenheimer, Act. S	Joseph L. Murphy	Charles Phinney	Lester E. Sanford	Sidney G. Lutzin R	Joseph H. Forman
Kingston, Pa.	Thomas Culver S	Harry M. Weir	David Francis	John F. Seward	None	James P. Harris
Kinston, N. C.	A. Cheney S	J. S. Gray	George E. Canady	Z. V. Moseley		R. T. Allen
Kirksville, Mo.	Harold Robinson E	John Snider	Leonard Crow	None	None	Phillip Lawler
Kirkwood, Mo.	A. S. Kinyon	E. McGee	F. Weiss	C. E. Barnett	(Board)	J. C. Hoester, Jr.
Klamath Falls, Ore.	E. A. Thomas S	Keith K. Ambrose	Frank Hamm	George D. Massey, Jr.	David Bridge R	D. E. Van Vactor
Knoxville, Tenn.*	John W. Bush	Calvin M. Johnson	Levi M. York	W. H. Enneis	J. G. Simpson	O. M. Tate, Jr.
Kokomo, Ind.	Lindell D. Hale E	Robert L. Hoover	Clinton D. Jackson	W. H. Hutto	Hugh Dummett	Virgil Coffel

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Lackawanna, N. Y.	Michael J. Hughes 1-44	James J. Redmond	W. J. Magee A	R. E. Monaghan T	Leo Joyce	Francis Wilkins
Laconia, N. H.	Robinson W. Smith 3-43	Earl Flanders	Clarence S. Newell T	Dana S. Beane	Clark W. McDermith	Hazel J. Clark
La Crosse, Wis.	J. J. Verchota 4-43	F. L. Kramer	L. J. Kaiser C	John P. Roop T	G. M. Wiley	Lilly Borreson
Lafayette, Ind.	Austin R. Killian 1-43	Jack R. LeFevre	Clyde C. Lewis C	Otto E. May A	Morris McCarty	Hazel Randolph
Lafayette, La.	J. Maxime Roy 5-44	Wilson J. Peck	P. J. Le Blanc F	L. G. Menuet A	J. W. Faulk	None
La Grange, Ga.	R. S. O'Neal 1-44	J. H. Moss	A. G. Dunson F	J. H. Moss T	B. A. Lancaster	Janette Wilhoit
La Grange, Ill.	George W. Brooks P5-45	H. H. Mitchell	H. H. Mitchell F	George E. Sheffer T	James E. Pease	Rebecca Ditto
Lake Charles, La.	J. H. Handley 5-45	Emma H. Squires	J. H. Funderburg F	L. G. Menuet A	Ward Anderson	Mrs. C. M. Dees
Lakeland, Fla.	E. E. Kelley, Jr. 1-43	J. L. Davis	Flynn R. Nisbet T	J. L. Davis K	Carl S. Cox	Serena C. Bailey
Lakewood, Ohio	Amos I. Kauffman 1-44	Henry A. Rees	Henry A. Rees F	None	Paul A. Rehmus	Mary Parsons
Lancaster, Ohio	William J. Belhorn 1-43	Walker Tracy	Rosannah Barnes A	Arthur Everitt T	Paul Wenger	Edith Baumgartner
Lancaster, Pa.	Dale E. Cary	Charles E. Laird	Daniel W. Coulter F	M. J. McNerney C	Harvey A. Smith	Clifford B. Wightman
Lansdowne, Pa.*	James T. Stewart B1-46	Frank C. Nieweg	R. Shoemaker F	E. E. Bartleson T	S. N. Ewan, Jr.	Mrs. Gertrude Taylor
Lansing, Mich.	Sam Street Hughes 1-43	Bertha Ray	Robert E. Sanderson C	George A. Barker T	J. W. Sexton	E. Jennie McNeal
La Porte, Ind.	Alfred Norris	C. E. Anderson	C. E. Anderson T	None	Wendell R. Godwin	Margaret A. Hager
Laramie, Wyo.	S. W. Moyle 1-43	R. E. Waddleton	None	Ernest Carter T	A. A. Slade	Mrs. Millie Stewart
Laredo, Tex.	Hugh S. Cluck 4-42	A. R. Garcia S	R. J. Benavides T	R. L. Robertson A	William P. Galligan	Margaret Yaeger
La Salle, Ill.	H. M. Orr	Bertha Young	Walter J. Pietrucha T		J. McManus	Tessie Yopp
Latrobe, Pa.	David N. Denman B1-46	E. M. Eaton	Henry Swanson T		John G. Hulton	Sara McComb
Laurel, Miss.	J. R. Miller 1-44	J. C. Coats	J. R. Miller F		R. H. Watkins	Grace Ter Vree
Lawrence, Kan.	C. B. Russell 4-43	J. W. Stone	E. E. Alexander T	None	Clifford D. Dean	Lillian J. Constant
Lawrence, Mass.	James P. Meehan	John J. Daley	James P. Meehan F	John S. Cahill A	Dennis E. Callahan	Richard J. Sullivan
Lawton, Okla.	R. E. Glenn 5-43	C. W. Simpson	C. W. Simpson K	Mrs. Nettie Gaskins T	B. C. Swinney	Mrs. Mamie Small
Leavenworth, Kan.	Martin J. Eggert 4-43	E. A. Schaaf	Carl A. Sill F	George A. Trum A	I. J. Bright	Elsie Evans
Lebanon, Pa.	C. Ray Bell 1-44	George H. Biely	I. M. Klopp F	Titus A. Miller C	John W. Hedge	Mrs. Harry Spahn
Leominster, Mass.	Mathias La Pierre 1-44	Charles D. Harnden	Frank A. Shaw N	Charles D. Harnden T	William B. Appleton	Florence E. Wheeler
Lewiston, Idaho	R. R. McGregor 7-43	John P. Roos, Jr.	John P. Roos, Jr. C	Leta Tweedy T	L. L. Carlson	Margaret M. Field
Lewiston, Me.	Edmund J. Lambert 4-42	Lucien Lebel	Julian W. Deshaies A	Denis L. Leblanc T	Alden Woodworth	Annie Barr
Lewistown, Pa.	John Healy B	H. E. Fetterolf	H. E. Fetterolf K		Calvin V. Erdley	None
Lexington, Ky.*	T. Ward Havely 1-44	James L. Wilder	F. J. Benckart F	Robert Johnson A	W. T. Rowland	Carrie L. Hunt
Lexington †, Mass.	Archie R. Giroux 3-43	James J. Carroll	James H. Russell A	James J. Carroll T	Thomas S. Grindle	Ralph A. Nason
Lexington, N. C.*	W. B. Hunt 5-43	Edward Michael	J. L. Gordon M	F. L. Robbins T	L. E. Andrews	Mrs. Paul Sink
Lima, Ohio	Frank E. McClain 11-43	A. J. Filliez	Clyde Welty A	B. E. Tabler T	McClean Reed	Georgie McAfee
Lincoln, Ill.	Ralph F. Koehnle 5-45	James C. Greenslate	James C. Greenslate K	David W. Sullivan T	D. F. Nichols	Ida M. Webster
Lincoln, Neb.	Richard O. Johnson 5-43	Theo. H. Berg F	Theo. H. Berg F	B. W. Boeke A	Millard C. Lefler	Magnus Kristoffersen
Lincoln †, R. I.	None	David B. Johnston	A. J. Bucklin T		John L. Smith	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Jasper N. Howard	John M. O'Connor	William McGathen C	Floyd W. Harrison T	Leo W. Huff	None
Linden, N. J.	Myles J. McManus 1-43	Thomas J. Wieser	James J. Smith T	None	Paul R. Brown	Viola R. Maihl
Little Falls, N. Y.	Richard B. Conley 1-44	Dennis B. Reardon	Herman J. Misner T		Harold J. Corzett	Mabel Richards
Little Rock, Ark.	Charles E. Moyer 4-43	H. C. Graham	H. C. Graham K	G. L. Alexander T	Russell T. Scobee	Vera Snook
Lock Haven, Pa.	Charles E. Herr 1-44	William Hollis	H. W. Swope F		J. F. Puderbaugh	M. E. Crocker

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Lackawanna, N. Y.	Timothy J. McCormick E	(Vacancy)	Ray R. Gilson	Leo Michalek	John Galanti R	Francis J. Riordan
Laconia, N. H.	Harry L. Smith	Arthur W. Spring	George N. Hubbard	Earl J. Gage	Richard F. Shelley	William W. Keller
La Crosse, Wis.	John Barth E	F. C. McGlachlin	H. F. Rick	Anthony M. Murphy	George E. Ritter	Fred E. Steele
Lafayette, Ind.	H. B. Overesch E	William F. Koerner	Edward O'Connor	Harry J. Laws	Edward J. Vaughan	E. Burke Walker
Lafayette, La.	D. L. Reid E	Leo Gros	Ledell Sonnier	C. O. Theriot	J. E. Whitford R	J. J. Davidson, Jr.
La Grange, Ga.	G. H. Sargent	Joe Roberts	J. E. Mathews	C. S. Rutland	G. H. Sargent	B. J. Mayer
La Grange, Ill.	B. I. Greenlee	H. A. Oakes	H. A. Oakes	T. C. McDougal	None	Grover D. Rose
Lake Charles, La.	W. T. McInnis S	Fred A. Baumgarten	E. E. Baggett	H. B. White	W. T. McInnis	C. M. Moss
Lakeland, Fla.*	R. E. Bates	V. T. Rhinehart	Roy V. Huchingson	G. C. Overstreet	Harry L. Coe, Jr.	Roy H. Amidon
Lakewood, Ohio	A. I. Kauffman	C. A. Delaney	L. B. Miller	W. J. Benner	A. B. Greenley	Charles F. Ross
Lancaster, Ohio	W. E. Trimmer	W. Hesket, Act.	Gail Sesler	C. B. Snyder	William Ark	T. T. Courtright, Jr.
Lancaster, Pa.	E. W. Bowman	Harry E. Miller	Albert Carlson	Benjamin F. Charles	H. Clifford Kreisle	B. M. Zimmerman
Lansdowne, Pa.*	Frank B. Titus M	C. McCullough, Jr.	Peirce L. Richards	Frank B. Titus M	None	Frank A. Moorshead
Lansing, Mich.	Palmer H. Slack	Paul Lefke	J. F. O'Brien		H. Lee Bancroft	Clay Campbell
La Porte, Ind.	H. F. Hoelocker S	A. E. Homann	James A. Stayton	Jon Kelly	W. A. Cummings	Norman H. Sallwasser
Laramie, Wyo.	F. J. Treinen S	J. G. Miller	T. R. Burnstad	L. W. Storey		John Sullivan
Laredo, Tex.	Frank C. Heins E	George E. Renken	C. Mendiola	A. T. Cook	F. J. Rodriguez	Frank Y. Hill
La Salle, Ill.	Larry McGonnigal E	Richard Heilstedt	Peter Walloch	John V. Kwatick	(Commission)	Michael Falletti
Latrobe, Pa.	Samuel Bennett S	Charles Fagan	Charles E. Hough	W. T. Osborn	None	James B. Weaver
Laurel, Miss.	E. H. Oden E	Lyn Keys	J. E. Browne	T. Paul Haney	E. H. Oden	Henry Hilbun
Lawrence, Kan.	J. C. Harper E	Paul Ingels	(Vacancy)	T. R. Hood		Clarence M. Gorrill
Lawrence, Mass.	John W. McCarthy	(Vacancy)	Charles Vose	Timothy Shine	Cornelius J. Roche	James P. Kane
Lawton, Okla.	W. B. Hendrick E	Jess Cowell	A. B. Bowling	Elbridge Sullivan	Jess Percival	Charles Jennings
Leavenworth, Kan.	Loren Nash	Thomas L. Medill	William Cranston	John C. Whyte	Joe Burke	William B. Reilly
Lebanon, Pa.	Frank L. Gardner E	Russell Aulenbach	Herman F. Anspach	C. Ray Bell, Jr.	Herman W. Louser	Roy M. Bowman
Leominster, Mass.	Herbert J. Lawson S	Ernest P. Johnson	George H. Smith	Hugh E. Crain	David E. Bassett	James H. Walsh
Lewiston, Idaho	W. P. Hughes S	D. R. Gill	Frank H. Jacobs	(City-County)	W. P. Hughes	Russell S. Randall
Lewiston, Me.	A. J. Roy	Z. F. Drouin	Thomas E. Johnson	Robert J. Wiseman, Jr.	None	Fernand Despins
Lewistown, Pa.	H. E. Fetterolf S	A. Nelson Yearick	Norris M. Houser	Charles B. Pyles	H. E. Fetterolf	Harry L. Siegel
Lexington, Ky.*	M. J. McGruder E	Charles J. Henry	Austin B. Price	Charles D. Cawood	John Geary	William A. Minihan
Lexington t, Mass.	William C. Paxton	Edward W. Taylor	James J. Sullivan	Victor N. Rochette	John J. Garrity	S. R. Wrightington
Lexington, N. C.*	J. L. Gordon M	T. N. Owen	W. R. Lanning	G. C. Gambrell	None	P. V. Critcher
Lima, Ohio	Frank Cupp E	H. Taflinger	J. Goodwin	James B. Poling	F. Loecher	Lester W. Shepherd
Lincoln, Ill.	R. H. Cooke E	Edgar Smith	Martin Dougherty	C. B. Davis	B. C. Moore	William S. Ellis
Lincoln, Neb.	D. L. Erickson	F. W. Donnelly	Joseph T. Carrol	M. F. Arnholt	F. W. Goebel	Max Kier
Lincoln t, R. I.	Howard R. Smart	None	James H. Axon	R. A. Charon	None	None
Lincoln Park, Mich.	Clyde Johnston	Adolph Fernelius	Floyd M. Crichton	Dan R. Herkimer		Frederic J. Keppen
Linden, N. J.	James Davison E	Frank T. Miller	Frank J. Hickey	Maidie E. Noe	Frank M. Krysiak	Lewis Winetsky
Little Falls, N. Y.	Ralph D. Austin E	Edward J. Cooney	Francis Reardon	Augustus B. Santry		James A. McTiernan
Little Rock, Ark.	R. A. Boyce E	Joseph Carmichael	James A. Pitcock	L. L. Fatherree	None	Cooper Jacoway
Lock Haven, Pa.	W. H. Ohl	J. B. Mader	M. J. Peters	Charles Manger	C. W. Hamberger	M. E. Haggerty

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Lockport, N. Y.	Edward H. Gailor 1-44	Joseph W. Hills	Raymond M. Noble T		Clare N. Pettit	Helene M. Prudden
Lodi, Calif.	George M. Steele 4-42	J. F. Blakely	J. F. Blakely K	J. Hamilton Davis T	LeRoy Nichols	Amy L. Boynton
Lodi, N. J.	(Not reporting)					
Logan, Utah	William Evans, Jr. 1-44	H. R. Pedersen	William Evans, Jr. F	Erwin T. Hawkins T	E. Allen Bateman	Dora Wright
Logansport, Ind.	Russell F. Leonard 1-43	E. M. Hoyt	E. M. Hoyt T	None	Reed Groninger	Alice D. Stevens
Long Beach, Calif.*	Francis H. Gentry 7-41	Frank J. Beggs	Fred W. O'Lovesky N	Myrtelle L. Gunsul A	Kenneth E. Oberholtzer	Theodora R. Brewitt
Long Branch, N. J.	Alton V. Evans 5-44	J. Arthur Wooding	Walton Sherman F		William H. Smith	Mary Clarkson
Longview, Tex.*	G. A. McCreight C4-42	Mrs. Laura Ellsworth	None	Mrs. Laura Ellsworth T	H. L. Foster	Camilla Halliday
Longview, Wash.	C. C. Tibbetts 1-45	D. Wiley Carpenter	Faye Scott Witt T		E. J. McNamara	Mrs. Avalon Warren
Lorain, Ohio	Harry G. Van Wagnen 1-44	Frank Ayres A	Frank Ayres A	P. J. Flaherty T	P. C. Bunn	Marion King
Los Angeles, Calif.	Fletcher Bowron 7-45	Walter C. Peterson	Dan O. Hoye C	L. V. McCardle T	Vierling Kersey	Althea Warren
Louisville, Ky.	Wilson W. Wyatt 12-45	None	John R. Lindsay F	John C. Engelhard C	Zenos Scott	Harold Brigham
Lowell, Mass.	George T. Ashe 1-44	Perry D. Thompson	Dan E. Martin A	John J. Flannery T	Vincent M. McCartin	David F. Connors
Lower Merion tp, Pa.*	John H. Jeffries, Jr. P1-44	Evan L. James S	Evan L. James M	Peter C. Hess T	F. A. DuBois	None
Lubbock, Tex.*	C. E. Sloton 4-42	Levina Williams	D. D. Martin C	Levina Williams T	W. B. Irwin	None
Lynbrook, N. Y.	William K. Ross 4-43	Harold E. Dana	Arthur J. Morr T	Bernard C. Ullmann A	Arthur H. Schubert	Teresa A. Guertin
Lynchburg, Va.*	L. E. Lichford 9-42	R. S. Harris	R. S. Harris C	George M. Bell T	Omar Carmichael	J. M. Campbell
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	Horace R. Bogle	Dominic J. Livelli	Carmine Savino F		Homer Shepard	Dorothy Fell
Lynn, Mass.	Albert Cole 1-44	Albert L. Flynn	Joseph Cole T	George D. Crane A	Harvey S. Gruver	Helen Luitwieler
Lynwood, Calif.	Ray Meyer 4-42	R. W. Anderson	H. S. Wilkinson T	W. R. Wright A	J. Ross Fouts	(County)
McAlester, Okla.*	Robert J. Bell 5-42	Celest O'Bannon	Jack R. Gabbert T	None	D. D. Kirkland	Mrs. Genevieve Pace
McAllen, Tex.	Horace Etchison 4-43	C. D. Martin	C. D. Martin T	A. L. Hart A	John H. Gregory	Elinor Hambrick
McKeesport, Pa.	George H. Lysle	John F. Alderin	George F. Young F		J. D. Lawson	Jean May
McKees Rocks, Pa.	Charles W. Ashton B1-45	Charles J. Lanz	D. J. Buckley C	J. P. Faloney T	William H. Church	None
Macon, Ga.	Charles L. Bowden 11-43	Mrs. Viola R. Napier	Frank Branan T	None	Mark A. Smith	Mrs. Hattie Smith
Madison, Wis.	James R. Law 4-42	Alfred W. Bareis	George Forster A	D. J. Leigh T	Philip H. Falk	Helen Farr
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Patrick J. Foley B1-47	T. P. McLaughlin	T. P. McLaughlin K	Thomas L. James F	Joseph E. Boyle	None
Malden, Mass.	Vernon C. Newman 1-44	Bessie L. Holden	C. A. McAuliffe C	J. Howard Hughes T	Farnsworth G. Marshall	H. W. Fison
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	James T. Corrigan 4-43	F. H. Bull, Jr.	F. H. Bull, Jr. T	None	A. Z. Boothby	Eleanor Merrow
Manchester, N. H.	Wilfred J. Laflamme 1-44	Clarence J. R. Hunter	Noe Allard A	Frank D. McLaughlin T	Austin J. Gibbons	Caroline B. Clement
Manhattan, Kan.	J. David Arnold 4-43	A. L. Hjort	Sam C. Charlson A	Emil Thoes T	W. E. Sheffer	Mary Lee
Manitowoc, Wis.	Martin Georgenson 4-43	Arthur Post	Arthur Post K	William C. Herrmann T	Hugh S. Bonar	Doris M. Call
Mankato, Minn.	C. K. Mayer 4-43	F. W. Bates	L. Baumgartner F	Elizabeth Lorentz T	J. A. Anderson	Clara Boardwell
Mansfield, Ohio	William J. Locke 1-44	R. R. Black	P. L. Kelley A	E. K. Troll T	W. L. Miller	Lois MacKellar
Maplewood, Mo.	F. L. Martini 4-45	John P. Usher	R. T. Kalb F	James C. Thompson A	C. E. Dille	Josephine Albins
Maplewood tp, N. J.	Milo S. Borden C1-45	Edward R. Arcularius	Thomas W. Sweeney F	A. H. Hart A	John Bosshart	Mable F. Langton
Marblehead t, Mass.	H. B. L. McIntosh C3-42	William F. Bragdon	Harry B. Lipphardt F	Clarence E. Chapman T	James W. Vose	Anna B. Cole
Marietta, Ohio	Earl D. Schob 1-44	Hanley A. Hackett	Harold D. Brooker A	Elizabeth H. Sprague T	Henry L. Sullivan	Mabel M. Hawthorne
Marinette, Wis.	Richard P. Murray 4-42	John Moore	Richard P. Murray C	Myrtle O'Connor T	W. F. Waterpool	Hazel D. Laing

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Lockport, N. Y.	J. Eugene Niland	Edwin J. Coyle	William A. Burbank	Lyman H. Wheeler	Nelson C. Goehle	W. Harwood Hooper
Lodi, Calif.	Clinton Henning E	Earl May	Clarence S. Jackson	None	None	Glenn West
Lodi, N. J.	Arthur Noack E	T. Francis Butler	Henry R. Witte	Henry Brevoort	None	Benjamin P. Galanti
Logan, Utah	E. U. Moser E	C. W. Rapp	Hyrum Weatherstone	Rulon Tuellor	George B. Bowen	M. C. Harris
Logansport, Ind.	William Morack S	Joseph L. Graffis	O. R. Carson	Roy J. Beattie	Samuel Snell	Leland L. Smith
Long Beach, Calif.*	George E. Baker E	Allan C. DuRee	Joseph McClelland	George McDonald	H. J. Scherer	Irving M. Smith
Long Branch, N. J.	Paul Nastasio, Jr.	Carroll Green	Frederick A. Wardell	Joseph F. Emmons	Paul Kiernan	Leo J. Warwick
Longview, Tex.*	B. A. Crocker E	E. S. Scott	Albert Adams	G. G. McKellar	None	(law firm)
Longview, Wash.	Jack Jones E	H. H. Clarke	B. S. Mullen	None	John Null	J. C. McCoy
Lorain, Ohio	Isaac W. Neil	David E. Hatt	Theodore Walker	Valloyd Adair	George Crehore	John D. Pincura, Jr.
Los Angeles, Calif.	Lloyd Aldrich E	John H. Alderson	Clemence B. Horrall	George M. Uhl	Gilbert L. Skutt	Ray L. Chesebro
Louisville, Ky.	Roy W. Burks	Edward A. McHugh	Arthur E. Kimberling	Hugh R. Leavell	Byrne Morgan	Harry Hill
Lowell, Mass.	Stephen J. Kearney	Charles F. Stackpole	Michael Winn	John J. McNamara	John W. Kernan	P. Harold Ready
Lower Merion tp, Pa.	Walter E. Rosengarten E	Frank J. Pollack	Samuel W. Gearhart	Marvin E. Reynolds	Robert A. Lockard	James M. Brittain
Lubbock, Tex.*	M. R. Smith, Jr. E	W. E. Twitty	Don Reeder	J. W. Rollo	C. D. McGhee	Durwood H. Bradley
Lynbrook, N. Y.	Carman-Dunne E	Ellsworth Ogden	Anthony H. Heimers	None	None	Raphael W. Alpher
Lynchburg, Va.*	Richard F. Wagner	Marvin K. Evans	J. H. Boice	Mosby G. Perrow	George H. Reed	T. Gibson Hobbs
Lyndhurst tp, N. J.	William Guthiel	Philip Quinzer	Otto Bayer	John McGarry	Patrick Guidetti	Leo S. Reilly
Lynn, Mass.	Frank E. Gowdy E	Joseph E. Scanlon	Edward D. Callahan	James A. Dumas	John Morrissey	Patrick F. Shanahan
Lynwood, Calif.	A. J. Bateman E	E. W. Lewis	Charles J. Miller	(County)	John A. Blain	Charles A. Ruby
McAlester, Okla.*	Ode Williams S	Fred Hawkins	G. R. Lackey, Sr.	None		H. I. Aston
McAllen, Tex.	W. F. Hartshorn	Alfred S. Meyers	N. L. Cannon	J. G. Harrison	W. F. Hartshorn	C. R. Fulton
McKeesport, Pa.	Edward F. Hengstler S	James C. McAllister	John J. Whalen	Daniel F. Marsh	Ben Rosenberg	Harry M. Jones
McKees Rocks, Pa.	Andrew Robyak S	Charles Chamberlain	Fred Kwiatek	Leo Herbst	None	Kenneth E. Rennekamp
Macon, Ga.	Watson Walker E	J. E. Dellinger	Robert L. Miller, Act.	J. D. Applewhite	T. C. James	E. W. Maynard
Madison, Wis.	T. F. Harrington E	Richard Widman	William H. McCormick	F. F. Bowman	James G. Marshall	Harold E. Hanson
Mahanoy City, Pa.	Timothy B. VanBuren E	Charles Gerlott	A. P. McLaughlin	Lauretta M. Reed	None	James P. Bohorad
Malden, Mass.	Thomas W. Sheehan E	Lorimer T. West	Burt Dewar	Clement Lynch	Daniel E. Connell	Bernard Kaplan
Mamaroneck, N. Y.*	Ralph M. Robins	George Carpenter	A. W. Martensen	None	William L. Gedney	Anthony Sansone
Manchester, N. H.	Francis B. Kenney E	Charles H. French	James F. O'Neil	Howard A. Streeter	Edward J. McIntyre	Joseph Betley
Manhattan, Kan.	E. C. Pfuetze S	Clyde L. Morris	A. R. Scheleen	Glen Boyles	Ellis Beardsley	Gerald F. Smith
Manitowoc, Wis.	Earl F. Walter E	John Gaedke	J. J. Kuplic	Charles Wall	Edward Pasewalk	Edward Meyer
Mankato, Minn.	A. M. Kircher	Ben E. Bangerter	A. E. Salisbury, Jr.	A. F. Kemp	Gomer Jones	C. E. Gilmore
Mansfield, Ohio	C. F. Crafton	Charles J. Seeburger	M. K. Bates	W. B. Wild	Frank Burton	L. K. Wagner
Maplewood, Mo.	M. E. Waterhouse S	L. W. Browne	L. W. Browne	P. M. Brossard	None	Charles E. Altenbernd
Maplewood tp, N. J.	H. W. Heilmann	Fred Cordes	Gustave Swan	Marie Harrison	Richard Walters	Abram Cornish
Marblehead t, Mass.	Walter B. Power S	John Q. S. Adams	S. Irving Chapman	Everett S. Thompson	C. S. Sweetland, Jr.	Raymond H. Trefry
Marietta, Ohio	Dennis E. Hurst	G. B. Holst	H. O. Wolfe	J. B. McClure	Theodore Waggoner	E. E. Erb
Marinette, Wis.	Fred Hubbell	Otto Hackbarth	Fred Schultz	J. W. Boren	Henry Hansen	J. E. McCarthy

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Marion, Ind	Carl F. Barney 12-42	Robert Custer	Verlie Mills A	Ben Gallion T	Elbert Day	Frances Davis
Marion. Ohio	Russell C. Snare 1-44	Lew W. Shadaker	Elmer Shaw A	Harry D. Cahill T	E. T. Holt	Helen Kramer
Marlborough, Mass	Michael P. Cronin 1-44	Francis J. Bertrand	E. F. Bigelow T	Frank D. Walker A	Ernest P. Carr	Katherine E. Gorman
Marquette, Mich	Louis W. Biegler 1-44	Mary A. Hogan	Joseph Cone A	Glen B. Wilson T	W. M. Whitman	Elizabeth L. Ellison
Marshall, Tex.*	Louis W. Kariel C4-42	Joe McGilvray	H. J. Graeser M		E. N. Dennard	None
Marshalltown, Iowa	W. B. Hull 4-43	Anne McMahon	J. G. Bartine T		William F. Shirley	Helen Rex
Marshfield, Wis	George J. Leonhard, Sr. 5-42	Elmer H. Olson	Arthur J. Reeths F	L. E. Buchmiller T	H. H. Helms	Alice Millard
Martinsburg, W. Va	C. H. Dailey 7-42	S. M. Langford	F. G. Fawver T		G. William Ropp	Mary C. Stribling
Martins Ferry, Ohio	Lee Woods 1-44	Maude Peltz	Edward Shrodes A	J. Paul Michael T	Fred Teal	Josephine Beery
Martinsville, Va	J. W. Booker, Jr. 8-44	C. P. Craig	C. P. Craig C	W. R. Shumate T	E. E. Givens	None
Mason City, Iowa*	Arleigh J. Marshall 4-42	Pearl B. Kellogg	Bernard L. Main A	Ross A. Potter T	Robert B. Irons	Lydia M. Barrette
Massena, N. Y	Rollin A. Newton 4-43	Walter D. Clark	None	John R. Lahey T	Martin E. Helfer	Mrs. Philip Hellincks
Massillon, Ohio	S. Robert Weirich 1-44	Lewis Holcomb A	Lewis Holcomb A	Joseph Putnam T	L. J. Smith	Florence Hulings
Mattoon, Ill	E. E. Richardson 5-	W. R. Bowman	E. W. Vollmer F	A. D. Williams T	H. B. Black	Blanche Gray
Maywood, Calif	Frank L. Dowell	Isobel Hollar	Isobel Hollar K	John W. Uren T	None	None
Maywood, Ill	Earle K. Broberg P5-	Clarence Tevander	Harry M. Staup C	Ferrin O. Kaapke T	Clarence Pygman	Vernell Dammier
Meadville, Pa	Fred F. Whipple 1-46	G. Stanley Maxwell	C. C. Cunningham F	Bernice W. DeLancey T	Warren P. Norton	Helen Dermitt
Medford, Mass	John C. Carr 1-44	George P. Hassett	Alexander A. Lucey A	John J. Ward T	J. Stevens Kadesch	Mary H. Davis
Medford, Ore	H. S. Deuel 1-43	M. L. Alford R		Oris Crawford T	E. H. Hedrick	E. Fay Woolsey
Melrose, Mass	Carl A. Raymond 1-44	Raymond H. Greenlaw	Edward J. Donovan A	S. Homer Buttrick T	Herman H. Stuart	Elsie M. Hatch
Melrose Park, Ill	Andy H. Frenzel P5-45	Michael J. Laraia	Herman Weiss		Clarence Pygman	Alma Wolf
Memphis, Tenn	Walter Chandler 1-44	F. T. Tobey C	F. T. Tobey C	L. D. Erwin T	Ernest Ball	Jesse Cunningham
Menasha, Wis	William H. Jensen 4-42	Walter J. Dougherty	Theodore Beach, Jr. A	C. A. Heckrodt F	F. B. Younger	Miss D. Trilling
Menominee, Mich	Michael C. Olsen 4-42	B. W. Delgoffe	B. W. Delgoffe K	R. F. Cernoch T	Camden Kitson	Mary F. Meinberg
Merced, Calif	R. A. Jones 4-42	J. J. Garibaldi	W. A. Baker F	William Searing T	Max Smith	Minette L. Stoddard
Meriden, Conn	Francis R. Danaher 1-44	Ruth E. Fayne	Frederick K. Weisner C	Henry J. Thomas T	Raymond E. Brown	Martha Bartlett
Meridian, Miss	Clint Vinson 1-45	R. S. Tew	Clint Vinson	R. S. Tew T	H. M. Ivy	Mrs. T. L. Bailey
Methuen t, Mass	C. C. Butchel, Jr. C3-42	E. Vernon Sanborn	William H. Ruediger A	Tom Longworth T	Lewis H. Conant	Beatrice Weibel
Miami, Fla.*	C. H. Reeder 5-43	Frank J. Kelly	A. E. Fuller F	M. D. Cauthen N	James T. Wilson	Mrs. Frances Parsons
Miami Beach, Fla.*	Val C. Cleary 6-43	C. W. Tomlinson	Claude A. Renshaw M		Sidney H. Ellison	Bertha Aldrich
Michigan City, Ind	Fred F. Parker 1-43	Frank Wentland	Lowell T. Hay C	George J. Clough T	M. L. Knapp	Marie K. Wilcox
Middlesborough, Ky	H. R. Giles 1-46	H. H. Hutcheson	I. M. Slusher F	Nelson Cowan A	J. W. Bradner	Dorothy Sprague
Middletown, Conn	B. E. Spencer 10-42	Ernest G. Peterson	Mark F. Dunn C		Fred W. Shearer	Nathaly Newton
Middletown, N. Y	Harold H. Smith 1-44	P. E. Benedict	P. E. Benedict T		Carl V. Warren	Ford Rockwell
Middletown, Ohio	Ralph E. Pearson C1-44	Harry C. Kempf	C. H. Campbell A	Hilda Ross T	R. W. Solomon	Emma E. Hale
Midland, Mich	Alex Shauger 5-42	Anna E. Coons	None	James Hayden T	J. J. Shafer	Mrs. G. B. Stanford
Milford t, Mass	John H. Gardella C3-41	Catherine L. Coyne	Michael J. Hannigan N	B. J. Clancey T	Frank Berry	May Comba
Millburn tp, N. J	Clarence A. Hill C1-43	Theodore L. Widmayer	George O. Lord T	Russell W. Hotchkiss A	John Patterson	Frances Duck
Millville, N. J	Raymond F. Goodwin 5-45	John H. Fisher	George B. Worstall T	James L. Turner A	G. Edward McComsey	Emma C. Shaw
Milton t, Mass	Daniel E. Duggan C3-43	G. Frank Kemp	C. F. Batchelder, Jr. F	Fred Krim A	Horace F. Turner	Carrie Allen
Milwaukee, Wis	Carl F. Zeidler 4-44	Stanley Witkowski	William Wendt C	Joseph Krueger, Jr. T	Milton C. Potter	Richard E. Krug

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Marion, Ind.	Carl F. Barney	Burr Hamilton	Frank Brandon	Charles F. Abell	Simon Smith	Robert T. Caine
Marion, Ohio	C. C. Caldwell	T. J. McFarland	William E. Marks	M. M. Weinbaum	Paul Cass, Sr.	Kenneth A. Robinson
Marlborough, Mass.	J. Francis Granger S	Samuel Daoust	Albert E. Bergeron		None	George E. Dewey
Marquette, Mich.	Fred G. Hawken	R. W. Bystrom	Donald McCormick	Charles P. Drury	Fred G. Hawken	John J. Walsh
Marshall, Tex.*	J. E. Albright E	Carl Bechtold	C. M. Ezell	W. H. Bennett	R. V. Haggard	William Caven
Marshalltown, Iowa	C. J. Anderson E	C. C. Pigman	H. F. Block	R. S. Grossman	W. B. Hull	W. D. Kearney
Marshfield, Wis.	John J. Coates	Walter Mueller	William Paape	F. A. Boeckman	None	Fred A. Rhyner
Martinsburg, W. Va.	C. J. Wever E	Roland S. Snyder	Robert Strum	D. R. Dupuy	None	J. O. Henson
Martins Ferry, Ohio	William Shriver E	Clyde Cecil	J. W. Muhleman	Edward Scheehle	Campbell Fowler R	William Irwin
Martinsville, Va.	J. S. Hackler	J. E. Minter	H. W. Stultz	R. M. Wilson	None	H. N. Joyce
Mason City, Iowa*	C. H. Stevens, E	Daniel H. Shire	Harold E. Wolfe	C. M. Franchere	None	Charles E. Cornwell
Massena, N. Y.	Walter D. Clark E	Glenn Robinson	Darwin Shatraw	C. E. Elkins	Walter D. Clark	Bennett Abrams
Massillon, Ohio	Henry S. Urban	Edwin Hunsinger	Stanley W. Switter	John A. Welsh	William L. Clark	Robert Willison
Mattoon, Ill.	John R. Owen	J. C. Weaver	E. F. Shirley	Edward Link	James L. Warren	O. F. Schoch
Maywood, Calif.	T. R. Bousman E	Thomas Reid	K. H. Blackburn	(County)	H. J. Overholtzer	J. Harold Cragin
Maywood, Ill.	L. H. Sweeney	Eugene Humphreville	R. H. Bailey	Allen R. Morrison	John Kuhlmeyer R	Louis Ancel
Meadville, Pa.	Roy L. Phillips E	Charles Smalenberger	Edward C. Gibson	John Laley	George Francis	A. D. Andrews
Medford, Mass.	James J. Gillis S	Thomas A. Qualey	William J. McLaughlin	John J. Curtin	John F. Howard	E. Mark Gallagher, Jr.
Medford, Ore.	F. W. Scheffel	Roy Elliott	Clatous McCredie	L. D. Inskeep	Thomas Higgins	F. P. Farrell
Melrose, Mass.	(Vacancy)	Sidney C. Field	Louis B. Heaton	Albert E. Small	George W. Rogers	Harry E. Cryan
Melrose Park, Ill.	Peter Tassi S	Anthony Prignano	Robert Wigglesworth	A. P. Vincenti	None	Guy C. Guerine
Memphis, Tenn.	O. P. Williams	Irby Klinck	Carroll Seabrook	L. M. Graves	Dave Renfro	John Exby
Menasha, Wis.	A. E. McMahon E	Paul Theimer	Alex Slomski	H. O. Haugh	C. H. McDaniels	Edward C. McKenzie
Menominee, Mich.	James I. Corbett S	John P. Erdlitz	(Vacancy)	None	(Board)	William J. Clancy
Merced, Calif.	G. E. Winton E	George Lady	W. S. Garrett	A. S. Parker	R. H. MacMath	H. K. Landram
Meriden, Conn.	C. Perry Prann E	John F. Moroney	Michael B. Carroll	John E. Stoddard	None	Carl H. Mueller
Meridian, Miss.	John C. Watts E	W. F. C. Partin	Cecil C. Currie	C. T. Burt	W. Vernon Rush	C. Howard Westbrook
Methuen t, Mass.	John V. Austin S	Thomas Dow	Cyril Feugill	Albert Slack	Elmer E. Young	Matthew A. Cregg
Miami, Fla.*	William Sydow	Henry R. Chase	H. Leslie Quigg	George N. MacDonell	J. Gerry Curtis	J. W. Watson, Jr.
Miami Beach, Fla.*	M. N. Lipp E	J. S. Stephenson	A. W. Simpson	T. E. Cato	M. N. Lipp	Ben Shepard
Michigan City, Ind.	W. D. McAlpine E	Henry Scholl	Julian Warner	N. R. Carlson	Frank Sadenwater	Theron F. Miller
Middlesborough, Ky.	A. W. Oaks	R. M. Knipp	Charles H. Minton	None	(Board of 3)	H. F. White
Middletown, Conn.	Samuel C. Cannon	Michael W. Lawton	Charles A. Anderson	M. L. Palmieri	P. M. Kidney	Aaron J. Palmer
Middletown, N. Y.	Justin F. Gates	Francis E. O'Boyle	Harry Holmbraker	Nicholas P. Cosco	Justin F. Gates	Samuel W. Eager
Middletown, Ohio	L. P. Diefenbach E	Elmer Reed	Hugh King	J. A. Carter	D. W. Jacot	Fred Schatzman
Midland, Mich.	Merrill Hunter	Stanley Sage	Fred Sayles	None	Lawrence Brown	Joel H. Kahn
Milford t, Mass.	J. Frank Cahill S	John F. Adams	John J. Moloney	E. E. Allen		William A. Murray
Millburn tp, N. J.	Levi Price E	J. David Hayes	C. Norbert Wade	E. H. Macpherson	Harry Campbell	R. J. Wortendyke, Jr.
Millville, N. J.	Howard Zimmerman	Thomas Corson	Thomas Breeden	Richard Knowles	A. M. LaDow	Harry R. Waltman
Milton t, Mass.	Forrest Maynard S	James F. Hanna	John B. Shields	Paul Kimball	William G. Rodd	Lincoln Bryant
Milwaukee, Wis.	Walter Swietlik	Peter Steinkellner	Joseph T. Kluchesky	Edward R. Krumbiegel	George Hansen	Walter J. Mattison

TABLE XVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Mineola, N. Y.	Joseph Nohowec 4-43	Dwight G. Hunt	Dwight G. Hunt F		Harlan B. Allen	Ada Drury
Minneapolis, Minn.	Marvin L. Kline 7-43	Charles C. Swanson	O. J. Turner C	Gladys E. Miller T	N. B. Schoonmaker	Carl Vitz
Minot, N. D.*	V. E. Sandberg 4-42	J. B. Schmidt	J. B. Schmidt A	J. F. Smallwood T	L. A. White	Barbara Williams
Mishawaka, Ind.	Carl J. Castleman 1-43	Joseph M. Canfield	Cyriel A. Himschoot C	A. E. DeCaussemaker T	P. C. Emmons	Ella Hodges
Missoula, Mont.	Dwight N. Mason 5-43	J. I. McDonald	J. I. McDonald A	H. K. Powell T	Ira B. Fee	Nina M. Ford
Mitchell, S. D.	Walter J. Dixon 5-42	Chris Hirning	Chris Hirning A	C. E. Buehler T	J. C. Lindsey	Lora Crouch
Moberly, Mo.	Thomas J. Tydings 4-43	George H. Mitchell	C. P. Broaddus F	Ambrose Rucker, Jr. T	M. F. Beach	Virginia Connell
Mobile, Ala.	C. A. Baumhauer 10-45	S. H. Hendrix	H. G. Zeigler C	Ernest M. Megginson F	W. C. Griggs	Mrs. Emma Harris
Modesto, Calif.	Carl W. Shannon 4-43	Elmer J. Blum	W. B. Devlin T	George F. Neece F	Margaret Annear	Bessie Silverthorn
Moline, Ill.	A. Henry Arp 5-45	Mrs. A. N. Brissman	Mrs. A. N. Brissman K	George W. Swanson T	E. P. Nutting	Alice Williams
Monessen, Pa.	Joseph Lescanac 1-46	John C. Lermann	John Kotch, Jr. F	John J. Spielman C	A. John Goetz	Hazel H. Seamon
Monroe, La.	H. H. Benoit 7-44	P. A. Poag S	P. A. Poag T	W. D. H. Rodriquez F	E. L. Neville	Mrs. J. M. Townes
Monroe, Mich.	George Danz, Sr. 1-44	D. A. Soleau	Henry Fischer T		George T. Cantrick	Mary J. Crowther
Monrovia, Calif.	George H. Williams 4-42	F. R. Schallert	Harry F. Booth A	A. K. Petrie T	Dwight Lydell	Anne L. Crews
Montclair, N. J.	William E. Speers 5-44	Joseph D. McKee	Bayard Faulkner F	Harold M. Heddy C	A. L. Threlkeld	Margery Quigley
Monterey, Calif.*	Emet McMenamin 5-43	Clyde Dorsey	M. W. McMenamin T	Stanley Douglas A	J. Russell Croad	Bertha Helem
Montgomery, Ala.	Cyrus B. Brown 10-43	Silas D. Cater	B. A. Kilgrow A	J. L. Cobbs T	(County)	Mrs. Betty Aldridge
Morgantown, W. Va.*	Ray Swindler 7-42	Russell K. Bolton	Russell K. Bolton T		Floyd B. Cox	Betty Berry
Morristown, N. J.	Clyde Potts 1-43	Nelson S. Butera	Thomas H. Wiss T	John W. Wehman A	J. Burton Wiley	Grace D. Rose
Moultrie, Ga.*	E. Reynolds 10-43	G. A. Shaver M	G. A. Shaver M		J. L. Yaden	Hazel Austin
Moundsville, W. Va.	John K. Chase 6-43	O. S. Chambers	O. S. Chambers K	None	None	Ida M. Hankins
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Elmer J. Delcamp B1-46	E. J. Fincato	Richard Morgan F	Alex Concavage A	Gerald Beierschmitt	None
Mount Clemens, Mich.	Don R. Westendorf 5-43	Joseph H. Matthews	Fred Breitmeyer, Jr.	George A. Dankers T	L. W. Fast	Ann Crocker
Mount Lebanon tp, Pa.*	None	Robert K. Boyer S	Daniel W. Baker F	Thomas R. Knowlson T	H. V. Herlinger	Ella E. Daub
Mount Vernon, Ill.	Berthold Borden	John M. Ayers	Albert McPherson T		Raymond E. Lovin	Margaret Baird
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	W. Hart Hussey 1-44	Thomas J. Dooling	John Lynn C	Samuel Roberts A	William H. Martin	Alice Jewett
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Forrest L. Sparks 1-44	Maude Appleton	Maude Appleton A	Mary Turner T	J. D. Geiger	Bess B. Bennett
Muncie, Ind.	Ira J. Wilson 1-43	J. Clyde Dunnington	John D. Lewis C	Lester Holloway T	H. B. Allman	Walter H. Kaiser
Munhall, Pa.	Albert Williams 1-42	Harry Percival	Clayton McCluret		Earl Liggett	W. F. Stevens
Muscatine, Iowa	Raymond E. Dunker 3-44	H. H. Hanson	R. K. Stohr C	F. D. Millar T	A. A. Johnson	Cornelia Rhynsberger
Muskegon, Mich.*	Charles C. Johnson 1-43	R. F. Cooper	Fred A. Backstrom A	Anna J. Vos T	John A. Craig	C. Tefft Hewitt
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	F. R. Rockenbach 4-43	R. J. Miles	Margaret Kroeze A	Frank H. Wood T	William R. Booker	None
Muskogee, Okla.*	S. B. Hudson 4-42	R. L. Davis	Roger Tucker M	W. H. Pritchett A	J. R. Holmes	Mrs. Cora C. Porter
Nampa, Idaho	B. H. Waigand 5-43	G. H. Shellaberger	G. H. Shellaberger K	Elva G. Miller T	John E. Walsh	Blanche R. Van Slyke
Nanticoke, Pa.	John Paulus 1-46	Edward Kowalski	Evan J. Williams, Jr. F	Walter Gritsavage C	Fred Jones	None
Nashua, N. H.	Eugene H. Lemay 1-44	Irenee D. Ravenelle	Alfred O. Poulin T		Earle T. Tracey	Clara E. Smith
Nashville, Tenn.	Thos. L. Cummings 6-43	P. L. Woodward	W. F. Burton C	C. P. Moore A	W. A. Bass	F. W. Drury
Natchez, Miss.	William J. Byrne 1-43	Audley B. Conner	None	Audley B. Conner K	W. H. Braden	Mrs. Florence Kelly
Natick t, Mass.	C. Ray Bennett C3-43	James H. Fleming	Thomas J. Shea A	Walter D. Leavitt T	Clifford Hall	Ada Adams

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Mineola, N. Y.	Stanley Downs	Charles Witzel	(County)	(County)	None	Charles H. Flesch
Minneapolis, Minn.	F. T. Paul E	Earl A. Traeger	Edward B. Hansen	F. E. Harrington	C. A. Bossen	R. S. Wiggin
Minot, N. D.*	S. K. Svenkeson	J. J. O'Leary	W. E. Slaybaugh	A. R. Sorenson	Dave Hovey	O. B. Herigstad
Mishawaka, Ind.	Frank J. Miller	William C. Roggeman	Charles F. Montine	Jacob Rossenwasser	Fred C. Waidner	E. Spencer Walton
Missoula, Mont.	Roy F. Hamilton	Arthur L. Quinn	Harry M. Smith	F. D. Pease	Roy F. Hamilton	Fred W. Schilling
Mitchell, S. D.	Charles A. Trimmer E	Asa Wheeler	L. W. Casey	W. E. Young	Herbert Munroe	Fred A. Tinan
Moberly, Mo.	Carl Haynes	Mose Alexander	Amos Magruder	C. C. Smith	John Groeber	John F. Carmody
Mobile, Ala.	Harry T. Hartwell	L. L. Petrey	Dudley McFadyen	O. L. Chason	C. E. McLean	Harry Seale
Modesto, Calif.	Ronald E. Bates	George E. Wallace	E. E. Arington	E. F. Reamer	Frank J. Rossi	Robert B. Fowler
Moline, Ill.	Robert M. Benell S	John H. Polchow	Ben DeJaeger	Lee Swanson	Ralph Birks	Fred Railsback
Monessen, Pa.	Patrick J. Reilly S	Roy McShaffrey	David Canova	F. C. Duvall	Daniel Reamer	Vincent R. Smith
Monroe, La.	W. D. H. Rodriguez	F. J. Roddy	F. V. Reitzell	Douglas Williams	Lucile Godwin R	S. L. Digby
Monroe, Mich.	Arthur J. Jennings E	Edmund Dubois	Jesse Fisher	James Humphrey	Jack Ellis	O. P. Barron
Monrovia, Calif.	Karel H. Tonglet	R. C. Dassity	F. L. Scott	J. M. Furstman	Fred W. Cole	Paul F. Garber
Montclair, N. J.	Louis K. Comstock	John H. Graham	James Lennon	Carl Pomeroy	Raymond D. Shepard	George S. Harris
Monterey, Calif.*	Manuel Perrey	H. T. Morgan	Fred H. Moore	(County)	Manuel Perrey	Argylle Campbell
Montgomery, Ala.	W. A. Gayle	C. L. Ingram	R. B. King	J. L. Bowman	C. F. McMahan	R. S. Hill, Jr.
Morgantown, W. Va.*	Elmer W. Prince M	(Vacancy)	Clete W. Smith	L. A. MacLean	Elmer W. Prince M	John D. Downes
Morristown, N. J.	Charles K. Fetzer E	John J. Cullinan	Fred A. Roff	John J. Kilkinney	Thomas Dolan	N. C. Toms
Moultrie, Ga.*	C. A. Page	G. B. Hunt	T. D. Bell	T. H. Chessnut	M. L. Tucker	P. Q. Bryan
Moundsville, W. Va.	Gordon Sammons E	Charles Cunningham	Jacob V. Underdonk	None	None	Clinton Rogerson
Mount Carmel, Pa.	Harry W. Jones	Joseph Murin	Abe Morgan	William Toy	None	Louis V. Cohen
Mount Clemens, Mich.	E. L. Pettengill E	C. Edward Willert	Arthur I. Rosso	William J. Kane	Bernard Ballantine R	B. V. Nunneley
Mt. Lebanon tp, Pa.*	W. F. Vegeler E	James E. Wood	Charles W. Senn	Charles C. Miller		S. A. Schreiner
Mount Vernon, Ill.	Lyman V. Grigg S	Paul Partridge	Verner Pigg		M. E. Miller	John A. Kirk
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	August Stolz	John Gibson	M. I. Silverstein	Theodore A. Jost	Walter Cammack R	Arthur H. Ellis
Mount Vernon, Ohio	Charles Phillips E	U. G. Pickard	Laurel McDonald	J. B. Sensel	None	Barton Blair
Muncie, Ind.	C. V. Rector S	Archie McCabe	Joseph M. Stipp	Henry E. Bibler	Tracy Wolfe	William H. Bales
Munhall, Pa.	John Fertig	Edward Doyle	Earl K. Gable	O. E. McNaughton	John A. Fertig	J. B. McAdoo
Muscatine, Iowa	I. V. Howenstine E	H. D. Bierman	Mark Taylor	E. H. Carlson	Herman Muchow	R. K. Stohr
Muskegon, Mich.*	Harry J. Lewis M	Christ M. Smith	Peter Hansen	M. E. Stone	Ernest W. Hollman	E. C. Farmer
Muskegon Hgts., Mich.*	George F. Liddle M	Harry L. Ridout	A. Chester Derby	O. M. LaCore	None	William J. Balgooyen
Muskogee, Okla.*	Brice Patrick E	Gerald Goodin	Cain Burnett	J. T. McInnes	George W. Palmer	C. A. Ambrister
Nampa, Idaho	John H. Griffiths	Louis T. Lessinger	John Wakefield	Clyde Hicks	Lee R. Redmon	George Van de Steeg
Nanticoke, Pa.	William Samuels E		John Smereski	Judd Abbott	Barney Hiller	R. A. Livingston
Nashua, N. H.	Fred L. Clark E	Anthony J. Molloy	Ralph A. Stearns	Leon A. Sylvestre	William R. Kirkpatrick	Edward J. Lampron
Nashville, Tenn.	F. O. Beazley E	J. A. Scruggs	John F. Griffin	John Overton		William C. Cherry
Natchez, Miss.	W. H. Wilson S	None	E. M. Thomas	A. L. Adam	R. H. Ferguson	Gerard H. Brandon
Natick t, Mass.	Benjamin G. Sargent	Lyman G. Brown	Thomas P. Evans	Joseph P. Foley	(Board)	Edward P. Connolly

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
National City, Calif.	Frederick J. Thatcher 4-42	Dale Smith	Dale Smith K	Asa R. Webb T	Fred Tonge	Ellen Baeder
Naugatuck, Conn.	John J. Sheridan	Charles F. Daly	E. C. Lingenheld A		Harold E. Chittenden	Jessie F. DeShong
Needham t, Mass.	Rodney S. Adams C	E. Bertha Behnke	Melville W. Grant N	Arnold MacIntosh T	Harry A. Brown	Mary L. Huber
Neenah, Wis.	Edwin A. Kalfahs 4-42	R. V. Hauser	R. V. Hauser K	Walter H. Loehning T	C. F. Hedges	May Hart
Neptune tp, N. J.	R. R. Gracey C1-43	John W. Knox	Arthur H. Pharo T	Elmer O. Stevens A	Onsville Moulton	Clara Youmans
New Albany, Ind.	Noble F. Mitchell 1-43	James G. Ferrell	James G. Ferrell C	John Peters A	C. B. McLinn	Annetta Clark
Newark, N. J.	Vincent J. Murphy 5-45	Martin Bross, Act.	Barney Koplin, Act. C	E. A. Farrell, Act. A	Stanley Rolfe	Beatrice Winser
Newark, Ohio	A. D. Lockwood 1-44	S. O. Coyle A	S. O. Coyle A	R. P. Devereaux T	P. B. Edwards	Mary H. Pierce
New Bedford, Mass.	Matthew A. Glynn 1-43	Charles W. Deasy	Francis A. Considine A	Rodolphe J. Carrier T	Allen P. Keith	William T. O'Rourke
New Bern, N. C.	Ray Henderson	William C. Barfield	William C. Barfield T		H. B. Smith	Margaret Chapman
New Britain, Conn.	George J. Coyle 4-42	Harry E. Scheuy	William H. Judd F	William H. Day C	Carlyle C. Ring	Greta E. Brown
New Brunswick, N. J.	Richard V. Mulligan 5-43	John F. Boyce	John L. Snitzler T	Harry W. Dwyer F	Frederick J. Sickels	Roger H. McDonough
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Herbert A. Warden 1-44	Miss A. P. Templeton	A. B. Slaughter C		Snyder J. Gage	Sarah Corwin
Newburyport, Mass.	John M. Killuher	William D. Kelly	Norbert A. Carey A	Charles E. Houghton T	Frank Sweeney	Erving S. Cole
New Castle, Ind.	Sam J. Bufkin 1-44	John Rutlidge	John Rutlidge T		Roy H. Valentine	Feryl Sipe Goar
New Castle, Pa.	Charles B. Mayne 1-44	C. Ed Brown	S. L. Lockley C	S. L. Lockley A	C. C. Green	Alice M. Sterling
New Haven, Conn.	John W. Murphy 1-44	Abraham Zweigbaum	Cecil J. Marlowe C	Edward S. Minor T	Joseph A. Fitzgerald	Lindsey Brown
New Iberia, La.	William Lourd 5-44	G. O. Pharr	G. O. Pharr T	Marcus De Blanc A	Lloyd G. Porter	Thelma Broussard
New Kensington, Pa.	W. C. Walley 1-46	L. G. Heinle	Dudley H. Anderson	T. E. Skilling C	E. T. Chapman	Mary Restelli
New London, Conn.*	Lewis B. Doane 10-42	Edward S. Neilan	Carey Congdon	William Z. White A	Warren A. Hanson	Frederick W. Edgerton
New Orleans, La.	Robert S. Maestri 5-46	George Weaver	Jess S. Cave F	Dudley Desmare C	August J. Tete	John Jacob Hall
New Philadelphia, Ohio	M. H. Snyder 1-44	Lester B. Stonebrook	Lester B. Stonebrook A	Inez J. Bair T	H. S. Carroll	Mildred A. Mercier
Newport, Ky.*	Leo G. Broering 12-43	A. C. Joseph	C. A. Voet F	Albert L. Wald A	A. D. Owens	Henrietta Litzendorf
Newport, R. I.	Herbert C. Macauley 1-43	W. Norman Sayer	Benjamin F. Downing F	Benjamin F. Downing T	Harold T. Lowe	A. Louise Cottrell
Newport News, Va.*	T. Parker Host P9-42	A. M. Hamilton	J. C. Biggins M	L. J. Kopke A	Joseph H. Saunders	Gwendolyn Evans
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Stanley W. Church 1-44	Charles Combes	Walter J. Brennan T	Edward J. Glick A	Herbert C. Clish	Frances C. Little
Newton, Iowa	A. M. Miller	H. J. Lammers	M. G. Addicks T		B. C. Berg	Blanche Maytag
Newton, Kan.*	N. R. Daugherty 4-45	E. D. Raffety	E. D. Raffety K	Anna Kater T	H. B. Heffelfinger	Mary Roberts
Newton, Mass.	Paul M. Goddard 1-44	Frank M. Grant	Daniel A. White C	Clarence C. Colby T	Julius E. Warren	Julius Lucht
New York, N. Y.	F. H. LaGuardia 1-46	H. Warren Hubbard	Joseph McGoldrick C	Almerindo Portfolio T	Harold G. Campbell	Franklin F. Hopper
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	E. W. Mirrington 1-44	George J. Rickert	Charles H. Brown, Jr. C	Wallace J. Bellinger T	James F. Taylor	Bertha M. Cudebec
Niles, Mich.	W. F. Morgridge 4-42	W. Enger	Mrs. Ilah Warren T		F. W. Crawford	Orril Coolidge
Niles, Ohio	Elmer E. Fisher 1-44	Homer Thomas	Homer Thomas A	Thomas Smith T	S. H. Bonham	Ida M. Sloan
Norfolk, Neb.	A. W. Breyer	A. O. Hagen	Bertha Cooper T		Allen P. Burkhardt	Alice D. Butterfield
Norfolk, Va.*	Joseph D. Wood P	John D. Corbell	Charles B. Borland M	A. Preston Breeden A	C. W. Mason	Mary D. Pretlow
Norman, Okla.*	Sylvester Grim	Maurice Crownover	W. K. Newton	Ona Lee Helms T	George M. Roberts	Goldie Barnett
Norristown, Pa.	W. R. Hendrickson B1-46	William S. Bowen S	William P. Sutch T	(3 auditors)	H. O. Dietrich	Helen A. Bomberger
North Adams, Mass.	Faxon Bowen 1-43	Albert L. Fuller	Daniel J. Hawthorne A	Percy F. Kittredge T	Justin Barrett	Mildred Richmond
Northampton, Mass.	Walter W. O'Donnell 1-44	John P. Foley	Horace C. LaFleur A	Albina L. Richard T	William R. Barry	J. L. Harrison
North Attleboro t, Mass.	James F. Brennan C3-42	John A. Rose	None	August R. Funke T	George W. Morris	Ethel Rix
North Bergen tp, N. J.	Paul F. Cullum 5-43	Joseph Kelly	Gabriel A. Machetto F	John A. Sullivan C	Robert Madden	Mrs. Rose Cowler

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
National City, Calif.	Floyd Finnerty S	James A. Bird	Leslie E. Knapp	Alex M. Lesem	B. J. Gautereaux	Merideth L. Campbell
Naugatuck, Conn.	Harold Murtha S	John J. Sheridan	John J. Gorman	Walter I. Baker	Harold E. Chittenden	James P. Sweeney
Needham t, Mass.	Lester C. Hollis	Richard M. Salamone	Thomas H. Welch	G. Donald Buckner		Henry W. Hardy
Neenah, Wis.	A. G. Prunuske E	L. M. Rausch	Irving Stilp	F. O. Brunckhorst	Edgar Patterson	John W. O'Leary
Neptune tp, N. J.	Harry Whitlock	None	S. William Maas	W. Stanley Applegate	Ralph W. Johnson	Richard W. Stout
New Albany, Ind.	Lewis Thorn S	George W. Hanen	Frank E. Kelley	Kenneth H. Brown	Carson Bard	Chester V. Lorch
Newark, N. J.	Joseph M. Byrne, Jr.	Peter Kiernan	George E. Kaas, Act.	Charles V. Craster	Ralph Villani	Raymond Schroeder
Newark, Ohio	S. A. Anderson	Stanley Shaw	Gail Christman	Paul C. Keller	None	Charles B. Holtsberry
New Bedford, Mass.	Patrick J. Foley	Edward F. Dahill	Samuel D. McLeod	Archibald N. Senesac	William P. Hammersley	John B. Nunes
New Bern, N. C.	T. G. Godfroy	M. L. Bray	Edward Belangia	R. S. McGeachy	Frances Ferebee R	Wilson H. Lee
New Britain, Conn.	Edward A. McCarthy	William J. Noble	William C. Hart	Louis J. Dumont	George J. Chesley	Samuel S. Googel
New Brunswick, N. J.	Richard V. Mulligan	Arthur C. Jaques	George T. Cox	E. I. Cronk	Thomas F. Baker	Paul W. Ewing
Newburgh, N. Y.*	Robert Todd S	George W. M. Brown	Fred G. Brown	C. W. Barth	Walter Haible	Hiram B. Odell
Newburyport, Mass.	James H. Ronan S	C. Frank Creeden	James Sullivan	Wilbur O'Brien	Walter Noyes	Bernard J. Lojko
New Castle, Ind.	Walter D. Main E	George Van Zant	Thomas E. Lockhart	William C. Lawless	Hamilton Craft	Malcolm M. Edwards
New Castle, Pa.	Glen Throop E	James Thomas	Willis McMullen	W. L. Steen	J. D. Alexander	Robert McK. White
New Haven, Conn.	John M. Golden	Paul P. Heinz	Philip T. Smith	Joseph I. Linde	Walter L. Wirth	Philip A. Pastore
New Iberia, La.	Thomas J. Jones E	Gilbert Kahn	Andrew Viator	C. L. Mengis	L. G. Porter	James L. Helm
New Kensington, Pa.	E. J. Patterson	Edward Clawson	Richard K. Barnes	John Evans	R. J. Sinclair	Victor B. Bouton
New London, Conn.*	Kenneth H. Holmes E	Thomas H. Shipman	John J. Courtney, Act.	Benjamin N. Pennell	Courtland R. Darrow	Edward H. Henkle
New Orleans, La.	Joseph P. Skelly	John M. Evans	George Reyer	John M. Whitney	Marcel Montreuil	Francis M. Burns
New Philadelphia, Ohio	W. P. Rogers	T. W. Ferris	Emery Gintz	Kirkwood Glauser	W. E. Geiser	E. N. Fair
Newport, Ky.*	A. H. Root	Edward Miles	Leo Livingston	E. R. Schnake	Fred Lampe R	C. H. Ebert
Newport, R. I.	Harry R. Hamilton	Joseph S. Lawton	Edward C. Sullivan	Norman M. MacLeod	Arthur Leland R	Jeremiah A. Sullivan
Newport News, Va.*	J. C. Biggins M, Act.	G. A. Powers	W. F. Peach	W. W. Griggs	None	S. R. Buxton
New Rochelle, N. Y.*	Adolph Hinrichs	Oscar A. Grab	Walter L. Kirchoff	Joseph H. Kinnaman	Charles J. Broder	Aaron Simmons
Newton, Iowa	Grant Carney	William Koppin	L. A. McCall	J. W. Billingsley	None	Lawrence Brierly
Newton, Kan.*	R. M. Dick E	E. C. Warhurst	C. H. Sherman	M. L. Dietrich	E. L. Davis	J. Rodney Stone
Newton, Mass.	Ernest H. Harvey E	Clarence W. Randlett	Michael T. Hughes	Ernest Morris	John D. Haughey	Joseph W. Bartlett
New York, N. Y.	Irving V. A. Huie	Patrick J. Walsh	Lewis J. Valentine	John L. Rice	Robert Moses	William C. Chanler
Niagara Falls, N. Y.*	H. Wesley Clark E	James H. O'Neill	Thomas J. Holohan	Edward E. Gillick	Edward R. Werner	Clarence W. Greenwald
Niles, Mich.	John Parnell, Act.	C. S. Collins	L. O. Bates	J. E. Ames	Willard Weimer R	C. R. Grathwohl
Niles, Ohio	Ray Hubbard S	James H. Swager	Charles Nicholas	S. W. Boesel	George Hayman	David Clayman
Norfolk, Neb.	H. H. Tracy	R. H. Wolfe	E. N. Anderson	T. H. Waters	N. P. Johnson	R. M. Mueting
Norfolk, Va.*	Walter H. Taylor III	Edward J. Cannon	John F. Woods	J. C. Sleet	Frederic Huette	Alfred Anderson
Norman, Okla.*	R. H. Haralson	Harry Borjes	A. J. Beddo	Ralph Reed	J. A. Andrews	J. D. Holland
Norristown, Pa.	Samuel Hart E	Miles A. Riley	George Bausewine	J. C. Cassel	S. Cameron Corson	Julian W. Barnard
North Adams, Mass.	Faxon Brown	John E. Saulnier	Michael W. Conlon	None	None	John N. Alberti
Northampton, Mass.	Wallace A. Howes S	Thomas W. Hurley	George J. Bernier	E. E. Thomas	None	Charles J. O'Connor
N. Attleboro t, Mass.	Nathan B. Phipps S	Ralph C. Robertson	Peter J. McKeon	H. Irving Bixby	William E. Young	Paul F. Armstrong
North Bergen tp, N. J.	Harry Buesser	Joseph J. McLaughlin	John Simmen		Anthony Fugman, Jr.	Nicholas S. Schloeder

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
North Braddock, Pa	P. J. McLeigh	John O. Jones			F. DeWitt Zuerner	
Northbridge t, Mass		Mary Welch	Stanley Gray T	Roy Rollins A	Harry Phipps	Miss Pope
North Little Rock, Ark	O. W. Neely 4-43	Percy H. Machin	Percy H. Machin K	Tom F. Digby, Jr. T	A. B. Cox	None
North Plainfield, N. J	Herbert W. Schaefer 1-43	Frederick A. Martin	Julius J. Stahl T		Beekman R. Terhune	Mrs. Robert Sherlock
North Platte, Neb	George B. Dent, Jr. 4-43	S. W. Throckmorton	L. E. Mehlmann T		W. J. Braham	Elnora Wheeler
North Providence t, R. I	None	Louis A. Sweet	A. Robert Black T		James L. McGuire	Veronica Hurley
North Tonawanda, N. Y	John E. Wallace 1-44	Jay M. Zimmerman	Herman E. Scharf T	None	B. A. Leonard	Pauline Van Voorhees
Norwalk, Conn	Frank T. Stack 10-43	Charles C. Swartz	William F. Brunicardi C	Daniel J. Farrell T	Philip A. Jakob	Margaret S. Wilson
Norwich, Conn	W. J. Fitzgerald 6-42	Richard F. Marks	Alexander Jordan T	John H. Powers A	James E. Murphy	Rosina S. Hamilton
Norwood t, Mass.*	Harry B. Butters C1-42	Walter A. Blasenak	Edmund F. Sullivan T	Edmund F. Murphy F	Lincoln D. Lynch	Edna Phillips
Norwood, Ohio	A. C. Roudebusch 1-44	Ray J. Griffin	A. M. Schoneberger A	Gertrude M. Burl T	Harold Bates	Alice Isphording
Nutley, N. J	Charles A. Sherwood 5-44	Simon Blum	Raleigh S. Rife F	Clinton B. Van Horn A	John A. Spargo	Irene C. Phillips
Oakland, Calif.*	John F. Slavich 7-44	Frank Colburn	John F. Hassler M	R. C. Horstman A	William F. Ewing	John B. Kaiser
Oak Park, Ill	R. F. McMaster P4-45	Harry N. Leadaman	T. R. Leth C	Henry W. Austin T	W. J. Hamilton	Elsie McKay
Ogden, Utah	Harman W. Peery 1-44	E. O. N. Ballantyne	M. L. Critchlow A	Heber J. Heiner T	W. Karl Hopkins	Elva L. Wattis
Ogdensburg, N. Y	Francis B. Burns 1-43	E. J. W. Crawford	M. M. Morse T		Frank Roda	Sophronia Dewey
Oil City, Pa	J. G. Payne 1-44	C. S. Hetrick	E. R. Gnade F	C. Guy Whitehill	Vaughn R. DeLong	Florence G. Trosh
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	R. A. Hefner 4-43	Earl Simon	F. G. Baker C	Ollie Black T	H. E. Wrinkle	Mabel Peacock
Okmulgee, Okla	T. J. Dean 4-44	Harry DeVinna	Harry DeVinna K	Arthur Jones A	Max Chambers	Jennie Elrod
Old Forge, Pa	James Tudesco B1-43	Anthony Camarota S	Anthony Camarota S	Daniel Melvin F	B. F. Harris	None
Olean, N. Y	Walkerman D. Dugan 1-44	W. R. McGarick	F. C. Kamler A		P. M. Keagle	James Dunn
Olympia, Wash	J. T. Trullinger 1-44	B. F. Hume	M. Y. Haskett F	B. F. Hume T	Leland P. Brown	Lillian Collins
Omaha, Neb	Dan B. Butler 5-42	M. J. Dineen, Jr.	Harry Knudsen F	Charles E. Stenicka C	H. M. Corning	Bertha Baumer
Oneida, N. Y	Robert J. Burns 1-44	Lucy M. Rice	Robert H. DeWitt C	Charles Smith T	Albert H. Covell	Nellie Mirick
Oneonta, N. Y	Daniel Franklin 1-44	W. A. Holley	James D. Van Woert T	None	George J. Dann	Rosanna Bagg
Ontario, Calif	George P. Weldon 4-44	C. C. Peabody	C. C. Peabody K	Lulu F. Lyle T	Bruce Miller	Alberta Schaefer
Orange, N. J	Ovid C. Bianchi 5-42	W. F. Christiansen	Ovid C. Bianchi F	John C. Crowe T	Howard McNaughton	John B. Fogg
Orangeburg, S. C	Arthur C. Walker 10-45	L. F. Theiling	L. F. Theiling K		A. J. Thackston	Mrs. L. D. Adams
Orlando, Fla	William Beardall 1-44	E. H. McDowell	W. C. Lanier C		Judson B. Walker	Olive Brumbaugh
Oshkosh, Wis	George F. Oaks 4-43	James S. Chase	Rud. F. Kriz C	Harvey A. Galow T	C. C. Bishop	Natalie T. Huhn
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Lake M. Crookham 4-43	B. L. Buner	None	Ed L. Butler T	R. J. Carroll	Elizabeth Mitchner
Ossining, N. Y	Howard Dunscomb 1-43	Lewis H. Acker	George W. Haddow F	Ralph Roberts T	Harold V. Loomis	Blanche Davis
Oswego, N. Y	John J. Scanlon 1-44	Elliott J. Cullinan	Robert J. McGann T	None	Charles E. Riley	Juanita Kersey
Ottawa, Ill	Fred N. Spurgin 5-43	H. W. Farnsworth	Wallace T. Rippey F	J. D. Dingle A	Claude S. Chappelear	Vilda P. Beem
Ottawa, Kan	L. C. Geiger 4-44	L. I. Crater	L. I. Crater A	M. H. Forester F	G. H. Marshall	Mrs. Flossie Davis
Ottumwa, Iowa	David A. Nevin 4-43	Frank Gibbons	H. U. Mathews F	Henry W. King A	Frank W. Douma	May Ditch
Owensboro, Ky	Fred L. Weir 1-46	E. J. Rhodes	E. J. Rhodes K	Ona M. Dawson C	J. L. Foust	Mrs. Keith McCulloch
Owosso, Mich	J. Edwin Ellis 4-	G. A. Van Epps	G. A. Van Epps K	Wayne J. Taylor T	E. J. Willman	Maud C. Thompson

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
North Braddock, Pa.	Alex Hutchinson E	John C. Flygare	John J. Duhon	Michael Pastor	None	Leo Kostman
Northbridge t, Mass.	Daniel C. Duggan, Jr. S	William O. Aldrich	J. Albert Cullen	James Ferry	Walter Buffum R	Thomas J. Barry
N. Little Rock, Ark.	I. W. Roe S	Roy Nichols	J. H. Anderson	Val L. Eason	None	Glenn G. Zimmerman
N. Plainfield, N. J.	Alfred S. DeNise S	Frank S. Reynolds	Martin J. Kane	Walter W. Debele	None	Ralph J. Smalley
North Platte, Neb.	J. C. Stack E	C. E. Hines	O. L. Discoe	J. B. Redfield	W. L. Wood	William D. Deakins, Jr.
N. Providence t, R. I.	Emilio Ricci S	None	William J. Donovan	Joseph J. St. Angelo	Telesphore Octeau	John A. Notte, Jr.
North Tonawanda, N. Y.	Theodore H. Werth	Fred F. Knight	Frederick A. Hoefert	Henry C. Lapp	William L. Ramsay	Henry W. Schmidt
Norwalk, Conn.	John O'Donnell S	Charles A. Volk	Jeremiah Dorney	Robert E. Perdue	Edward J. Kelley	Paul L. Connery
Norwich, Conn.	Thomas Delaney S	Joseph P. Tracy	Thomas P. Murphy	Clarence G. Thompson	F. W. Krohn	Orrin Carashick
Norwood t, Mass.*	Joseph E. Conley	Alonzo N. Earle	William H. Sullivan	Bartley King	Joseph E. Conley	George F. James
Norwood, Ohio	Edgar H. Kelley	Thomas G. Fisher	Charles W. Fritz	Sam Maitland	None	R. Edward Tepe
Nutley, N. J.	Dudley R. Shepard E	Andrew J. Hutch	John Jameson	Richard Fellers	Chester A. Shannon	William Gorman
Oakland, Calif.*	Walter N. Frickstad S	William G. Lutkey	B. A. Wallman	N. N. Ashley	Lee Kerfoot	F. Bert Fernhoff
Oak Park, Ill.	C. A. Walls	W. C. Watters	Benjamin Barsema	Gilbert P. Pond	Karl F. Johnson	John F. Tyrrell, Act.
Ogden, Utah	William D. Wood	Elmer A. Anderson	Rial C. Moore	I. Bruce McQuarrie	Edward T. Saunders	George S. Barker
Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Charles Lord E	Francis Cadieux	Herbert Myers	Frederick Clark	None	William B. O'Connell
Oil City, Pa.	B. B. Weber E	Thomas A. Owens	Joseph Damon	W. J. Lewis	J. A. Angove	S. N. Mogilowitz
Oklahoma City, Okla.*	Ralph Lee E	G. R. McAlpine	Frank S. Smith	W. H. Miles	Pat Murphy	Austin L. Jeffrey
Okmulgee, Okla.	Walter Wheatley	Frank Beal	Erie Upton	None	Walter Wheatley	W. C. Alley
Old Forge, Pa.	Rodger Notari	John Rork	Nicholas Salerno	Nicholas Salerno	None	Saverio Rosato
Olean, N. Y.	S. J. Biracree S	F. W. Wallen	J. C. Dempsey	J. A. Johnson	None	J. Richmond Page
Olympia, Wash.	Otis F. Murray	R. E. Holcomb	John M. Walker	S. P. Lehman	Charles F. Norrie	E. W. Anderson
Omaha, Neb.	Harry Trustin	A. W. Olsen	John J. Pszanowski	A. S. Pinto	Roy N. Towl	Harold Linahan
Oneida, N. Y.	George F. Wilcox	Fred Kopple	J. Allie Murphy	J. Frederick Rommell	Howard Eggleston	Frank R. Nemeti
Oneonta, N. Y.	George F. Smith	Michael H. Stapleton	R. J. Simmons	E. P. Hall	Joseph A. McCarthy	Julian B. Jackson
Ontario, Calif.	Neal D. Smith E	J. H. Gordon	C. F. Robberson	C. L. Emmons	None	A. D. Mitchell
Orange, N. J.	Russell A. Riley	George J. Gmeiner	Joseph P. McGonnell	William M. Brien	Ralph E. Giordano	Edmond J. Dwyer
Orangeburg, S. C.	Edward Hawes, Jr. E	G. H. Fischer	J. W. Gillam	V. W. Brabham	Martha Zeigler	Hugo S. Sims
Orlando, Fla.	A. B. Herndon E	M. G. Bennett	Roy E. Larson	A. C. Kirk	A. T. Coith	Jack Hays
Oshkosh, Wis.	Fred M. Wolverton E	George Revland	William Golz	William Wheeler	Ray Miller R	Harry Meyer, Jr.
Oskaloosa, Iowa	Don B. Russell E	Marion C. Whitmore	G. Owen Crispin	E. M. Williams	George Loos	L. R. Carson
Ossining, N. Y.	Edward J. McCormack	Andrew Giese	Spencer Purdy	Robert R. Bloom	John H. White R	John P. Powers
Oswego, N. Y.	J. Francis Gill	Monte Lass	Thomas Mowatt	Charles Marsden	None	Thomas McGough
Ottawa, Ill.	Joseph Megaffin	Joseph Boissenin	Frank Frazier	E. P. Hathaway	Fred N. Spurgin	G. Harold Wiley
Ottawa, Kan.	C. M. Sheldon	Willis Rodgers	F. H. Bullock	F. A. Trump	L. C. Geiger	R. R. Redmond
Ottumwa, Iowa	Henry E. Cook	Samuel D. Russell	Carl M. Higdon	David A. Nevin		Samuel O. Erhardt
Owensboro, Ky.	J. C. Keeley E	Frank L. Taylor	Vernie Bidwell	W. G. Morgan	Les Evans	W. W. Kirtley
Owosso, Mich.	W. A. Wright	Claud Craig	Ted Rice	None	None	Michael Carland

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Paducah, Ky.*	Pierce E. Lackey 1-44	Rudy Stewart	Bess B. Washam T	Pauline Egolf A	H. L. Smith	Harriet Boswell
Painesville, Ohio*	J. W. Joughin P1-46	J. H. Murray	J. H. Murray A	J. H. Fitzgerald T	C. C. Pierce	Mrs. Ruth Pierce
Palestine, Tex.	R. H. McLeod 4-43	Mrs. Irma L. Campbell	Tom Willison F	C. E. Webb A	Bonner Frizzell	Georgia McMeans
Palo Alto, Calif.	J. B. Blois 7-42	Winifred Kidd	F. V. Pering A	W. C. Cobb	Charles W. Lockwood	Mrs. Grace Helliwell
Pampa, Tex.*	Fred Thompson 4-42	W. C. de Cordora	Mabel Davis T	Harney Nenstiel A	L. L. Sone	Evelyn Todd
Panama City, Fla.*	H. G. Fannin 3-42	J. S. Newbern	J. S. Newbern K		W. S. Weaver	None
Paris, Tex.	J. Morgan Crook 4-42	J. A. Binnion	J. Morgan Crook	S. M. Haizlip T	A. H. Chamness	Nina Shelton
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Earl Stephens 4-44	Myrtle L. Hoffmann	Carlton E. Welch F	None	Lloyd H. Wharton	Anna E. Taylor
Park Ridge, Ill.	James D. Tierney 5-45	Leopold E. Fleessner	Ralph T. Schuettge F	Christian F. Nast T	Harry D. Winslow	Frances Holbrook
Parma, Ohio	Roland E. Reichert 1-44	George Weckerling A	George Weckerling A	Josephine Baker T	Frank S. Shields	Josephine Krieg
Parsons, Kan.	Earl Minton 4-43	D. M. Raymond	E. R. Gould F	Andrew B. Wick A	Wallace Guthridge	Belle Curry
Pasadena, Calif.*	A. I. Stewart C5-43	Bessie Chamberlain	Miner B. Phillipps C	S. F. Cheshire T	John A. Sexson	Doris Hoit
Passaic, N. J.	Thomas J. Kennedy 5-43	Arthur D. Bolton	Henry C. Whitehead F	William F. Laporte T	Willard B. Spalding	Maude I. Stull
Paterson, N. J.	William P. Furrey 1-44	Edward Du Pree	T. Star Dunning C	John Clegg T	John R. Wilson	Leo Etzkorn
Pawtucket, R. I.	Thomas P. McCoy 1-43	James M. Donovan	Thomas P. McCoy A	Vincent J. McAloon T	Frank A. R. Allen	Frank J. Canning
Peabody, Mass.	Joseph B. O'Keefe 12-42	Edward J. Dowd	Daniel J. Conroy A	Patrick M. Cahill T	William E. Welch	Nathan F. Masterson
Peekskill, N. Y.	Ralph F. Hopkins 1-44	Harry B. Foshay	Harold H. Lent C	None	Julius F. Scott	Ella F. Fowler
Pekin, Ill.	J. Norman Shade 5-43	W. D. Jansen	F. J. Moenkemoeller F	George Behrens T	C. B. Smith	Helen Haase
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	George Landis C12-	Robert V. Peabody	W. Leslie Rogers T	G. Austin Smiley A	George B. Fine	None
Pensacola, Fla.*	L. C. Hagler 6-43	J. E. Frenkel	George J. Roark M	J. E. Frenkel C	A. S. Edwards	Lucia M. Tryon
Peoria, Ill.	E. N. Woodruff 5-45	A. D. Davidson	L. E. Kauffman C	Lester E. Pratt T	George Earl Dille	Earl W. Browning
Perth Amboy, N. J.	John A. Delaney 5-42	Philip P. Costello	Joseph E. Hornsby T	Edward J. Dalton C	William McGuiness	Ann Cladek
Peru, Ind.	William H. Long 1-43	Harry E. Worl	Harry E. Worl T		Paul Crodian	Inez Colby
Petersburg, Va.*	Alex. Hamilton, Jr. 9-42	William F. Spotswood	I. Val Parham T	William F. Spotswood A	H. G. Ellis	Theresa D. Hodges
Phenix City, Ala.	Elmer E. Reese 1-43	Joseph S. Bird	A. L. Gullatt F	H. G. Mangum T	L. P. Stough	None
Philadelphia, Pa.	Bernard Samuel 1-44	None	Robert C. White C	Edgar W. Baird, Jr. T	Alexander J. Stoddard	Franklin H. Price
Phillipsburg, N. J.	John F. O'Donnell 5-42	Harvey G. Wismer	George L. Hartman F	J. L. Lomerson T	G. V. Sloan	Edna Woodruff
Phoenix, Ariz.*	Reed D. Shupe 5-42	Joseph C. Furst	Alice Mosier A	Joseph S. Thurman T	E. W. Montgomery	Jane Hudgins
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Arthur H. Tompkins B1-46	John T. Bush	John T. Bush T		Martin L. Peters	Alta Kreibel
Pine Bluff, Ark.	G. L. Blackwell 4-43	R. E. Lee	Emmett Sanders F	Grover C. Roberts T	H. F. Dial	Mrs Earl Spencer
Piqua, Ohio*	Harry E. Croner 1-44	Cloyd Smith	Anna H. Sager F	George Rundle T	George C. Dietrich	Gertrude Irvin
Pittsburg, Kan.	Wilbur O. Myers 4-43	Agnes M. Young	W. L. Baldwin A	Al M. Richards T	Howard W. McEachen	Mrs. Ruth Nevin
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Cornelius D. Scully 1-46	Edward W. Lindsay	Edward R. Frey C	James P. Kirk T	Benjamin G. Graham	Ralph Munn
Pittsfield, Mass.	James Fallon 1-44	Harold F. Goggins	Anthony W. Sottile A	H. Edward Hayn T	Edward J. Russell	Francis H. Henshaw
Pittston, Pa.	Kenneth J. English	Joseph P. Fitzpatrick	S. C. Andaloro F		Elizabeth G. Battle	Charlotte I. Mason
Plainfield, N. J.	Harvey R. Linbarger 1-43	Fred Toegel	Arthur E. Crone T	Fred Toegel K	Frederic W. Cook	Luke S. White
Plains tp, Pa.	None	Anna Roonyet	Joseph Trosko F	Frank Miller A	M. Hughes	None
Plattsburgh, N. Y.	Leander A. Bouyea 1-44	Walter J. Arbenger	Susan E. Arthur F		George M. Elmendorf	Helen E. Hale
Pleasantville, N. J.	W. Scott Ireland 1-43	Nehemiah Andrews	H. W. Helfrich, Jr. T		Simon M. Horstick	Catherine Boice
Plymouth t, Mass.	James A. White C3-42	Herbert K. Bartlett	Elmer R. Harlow N	Herbert K. Bartlett T	Burr F. Jones	Charlotte Haskins
Plymouth, Pa.	Samuel Brokenshire B1-46	David W Jayne	Kenneth J. Guest C	Stephen Yeosock T	Henry S. Jones	Katherine West

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Paducah, Ky.*	T. A. Bradley E	Ray R. Wilkins	W. E. Bryant	C. E. Reddick	L. L. Nelson	Adrian H. Terrell
Painesville, Ohio*	C. S. Fullerton M	L. J. Elliott	W. G. Carrig	Clara C. Wilder	C. S. Fullerton M	Seth Paulin
Palestine, Tex.	J. B. Early E	H. H. Padon	J. S. Walding	H. T. Choice		V. Melvin Johnston
Palo Alto, Calif.	L. H. Anderson E	William Clemo	H. A. Zink	Louis Olsen	John Linder	Arnold Rumwell
Pampa, Tex.*	L. B. Haggard S	Ben R. White	Ray Dudley	Malcolm Brown	J. V. Andrews	R. F. Gordon
Panama City, Fla.*	C. E. Swank M	R. L. Caswell	G. W. McCall	J. O. Barfield	None	Roll & Isler
Paris, Tex.	Walter F. Hicks E	Jodie Moss	Jack Reeves	O. W. Robinson, Act.	J. Hibert Luther	Edgar Wright
Parkersburg, W. Va.	Leland G. Merrill E	Lloyd Layman	Clarence W. Hylbert	W. A. BeVacqua	Ralph G. Shaver	Richard C. Moore
Park Ridge, Ill.	Robert Diesness S	George Duwel	H. Johnson	Dan Frakes	William Hinckley	R. J. Monahan
Parma, Ohio	Martin H. Weber	None	Garry Burczyk	Howard A. Hartman	Vince Douglass R	Herschel G. Holland
Parsons, Kan.	Frank P. Donnelly E	E. R. Parsons	Blanche Bolander	L. A. Proctor	None	Stuart T. McAlister
Pasadena, Calif.*	H. W. Hincks S	E. F. Coop	Neil F. Anderson	C. W. Arthur, Act.	William H. Nicholas	Harold P. Huls
Passaic, N. J.	Nicholas Martini	William H. Coffey	Charles J. Monks	Henry E. Dwyer	Benjamin F. Turner	Thomas E. Duffy
Paterson, N. J.	Vincent Scanlon E	Thomas L. Coyle	James Walker	Frederick Lee	Robert McCrowe	John Evans
Pawtucket, R. I.	Thomas E. Harding E	Napoleon Taupier	Leonard Mills	Albert L. Vendale	Lawrence J. Corrente	John A. O'Neill
Peabody, Mass.	Frank J. McCarthy	William C. Mahoney	James F. Murphy	Percy F. Murray	None	James A. Liacos
Peekskill, N. Y.	James E. Whiskeman	David Cleveland	Joseph A. Lillis	Alexander D. Langmuir	Lawrence Gallo	Isadore Vogel
Pekin, Ill.	P. P. Schermer S	Roy C. Weinheimer	William Grant	C. G. Muehlman		T. N. Smith
Pennsauken tp, N. J.	Edward A. L. Cox	W. L. Burgin	Thomas Thorpe	Fred C. Metzger	None	Thomas F. Salter
Pensacola, Fla.*	D. J. Semmes, Jr.	W. R. Bicker	William O'Connell	A. L. Stebbins	J. N. Jolly	Churchill Mellen
Peoria, Ill.	W. P. Conrad	Pat Malone	Edward J. Wombacher	Sumner Miller	W. W. Beamer	Russell James
Perth Amboy, N. J.	Stephen F. Balinski	Balthasar Miller	John F. Murray	Charles Thompsen	Joseph P. Sieber	Francis M. Seaman
Peru, Ind.	H. E. Norris S	Carl Ahnert	E. R. Hobbs	F. M. Lynn	H. E. Norris	H. P. Lawrence
Petersburg, Va.*	W. W. Cotton E	W. T. Miller	Charles A. Ryburn, Jr.	Mason Romaine	W. G. Bulifant	J. Gordon Bohannan
Phenix City, Ala.	Homer D. Cobb	John Newsome	J. W. Perry		None	Roy L. Smith
Philadelphia, Pa.	John H. Neeson	William F. Cowden	Howard P. Sutton	Hubley R. Owen	(Board)	John H. Maurer
Phillipsburg, N. J.	Harry W. Mixell E	Elsworth E. Kocher	Theodore Booth	F. A. Wolf	Charles G. Smith	S. C. Smith, Jr.
Phoenix, Ariz.*	R. Gail Baker E	L. B. Barnum	Don Stewart, Act.	H. L. McMartin	George H. Hillis	Hess Seaman
Phoenixville, Pa.*	Norman G. Young M	Leo J. Cosgrove	Fred K. MacInnis	Russell E. Deery	Norman G. Young M	Fred W. Deininger
Pine Bluff, Ark.	H. T. Rudder E	George Alford	M. L. Galligher	W. H. Bruce	None	Jay W. Dickey
Piqua, Ohio*	W. J. Baldwin M	Gilbert Grove	Frank Strickling	S. T. Stephenson	John E. Wells	Bernard S. Keyt
Pittsburg, Kan.	Jay V. Andrews E	Walter C. Campbell	T. M. Stowers	W. G. Rinehart	Ed Zimmerman	B. W. Weir
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Frank M. Roessing	E. J. Kerr	George E. A. Fairley	I. Hope Alexander	Ralph Griswold	William A. Stewart
Pittsfield, Mass.	Leon H. Reed	Thomas F. Burke	John L. Sullivan	Frances Tebeau, Act.	(Board of 5)	James M. Rosenthal
Pittston, Pa.	Roy A. Mead S	Howard Owens	Edward A. Moran	Thomas Newcomb	Joseph A. Walsh	William H. Gillespie
Plainfield, N. J.	H. Edwin Bush E	Wesley J. Dunn	George Leorch	Andrew J. Krog	Roy O. Schlenter R	Salvador Diana
Plains tp, Pa.	Joseph Gurria S	Martin Birock	J. H. Chehutske	Stanley Swicicki	None	H. T. Rowlan
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Thomas G. Burke	Eli Z. Seymour	Clifford Fleming	Leo F. Schiff	Thomas G. Burke	Ellen M. Light
Pleasantville, N. J.	Jesse B. Hackney S	W. J. Hudson	Belleville Naylor	Robert M. Grier	None	Louis D. Champion
Plymouth t, Mass.	Elmer C. Chandler S	Everett B. Wood	Russell P. Dearborn	Harold E. Giles	Clyfton C. Wood	A. Perry Richards
Plymouth, Pa.	Adnah Kostenbauder E	Kenneth Williams	Lawrence L. Kindig	John Harrison		Thomas M. Lewis

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Pocatello, Idaho	Robert M. Terrell 4-43	W. E. Gee	W. E. Gee K	None	E. Norman Vaughan	Lucille Hood
Pomona, Calif.	James B. Pettit 5-43	H. A. Leigh	H. A. Leigh A	E. Elizabeth Dillin T	Emmett Clark	Sarah Jacobus
Ponca City, Okla	F. M. Overstreet 5-44	C. E. Norton	C. E. Norton K	T. D. Harris F	Charles P. Howell	Gertrude K. Sterba
Pontiac, Mich.*	George W. Booth 4-42	Harry A. Maurer	Oscar Eckman F	Marvin Alward A	Robert B. French	Adah Shelly
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Ira Bradley	R. P. Sullivan	Mrs. R. J. Davis T		George Loughead	Mrs. Caine
Port Arthur, Tex.*	L. C. Heare 3-42	None	Joyce Campbell F	C. Nelson A	G. M. Sims	Lucy Stiefel
Port Chester, N. Y	W. Burdell Banister 5-42	Amerigo J. De Chiara	Harry Wunsch T		Evans E. Jones	Pauline Tingley
Port Huron, Mich.	George C. Higgins -43	Allen R. Hill	Earl Madill F	Mary E. McEllen A	Howard D. Crull	Leila Wilcox
Portland, Me.*	Adam P. Leighton C1-43	A. Edwin Smith	A. Edwin Smith A	John R. Gilmartin T	(Vacancy)	Grace Trappan
Portland, Ore.	Earl Riley 1-45	Will E. Gibson A	Linwood B. Cornell T	Kenneth L. Cooper F	Ralph E. Dugdale	Nell A. Unger
Portsmouth, N. H.	Stewart E. Rowe 1-43	Edward J. Hopley	Remick H. Laighton A	Frank P. Hunt T	Harry L. Moore	Hannah Fernald
Portsmouth, Ohio.*	Harold Clayton 1-44	Evangeline Justice	J. E. Williams F		M. Van B. Moulton	Les Cowdry
Portsmouth, Va.*	John P. Leigh 9-44	L. C. Brinson A	L. C. Brinson A	A. E. Parker T	H. A. Hunt	Miss Hart
Pottstown, Pa.	Lewis P. Sweeney B1-46	Edmund W. Critchley S	B. Frank Christman T		F. M. Haiston	Freda Gloss
Pottsville, Pa.	Claude A. Lord 1-46	F. A. Matthews	Harry Marks F	Harry R. Poetz C	L. A. Bu Dahn	Edith Patterson
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	William H. Schrouth 1-44	William V. Welch	Jesse D. Wetsel T	William Sturgess A	Fox D. Holden	John J. Morrow
Providence, R. I.	Dennis J. Roberts 1-43	W. Earl Dodd	Thomas F. A. Flynn A	Walter F. Fitzpatrick T	James L. Hanley	None
Provo, Utah	Maurice Harding 1-44	I. G. Bench	Maurice Harding F	J. Walter Prothero T	J. C. Moffitt	Georgia Forsyth
Pueblo, Colo.	B. L. Beaty P1-45	Mary E. Weaver	Charles E. Sexton F	C. P. Western C	J. H. Risely	Claire Knox
Quincy, Ill.	Ed. J. Schneidman 5-44	Duke Schroer	John Wise C	L. Kuhlman T	Robert O. Evans	Mrs. Sarah Molony
Quincy, Mass.	Thomas S. Burgin 1-43	Hattiemay Thomas	Leo E. Mullin A	Harold P. Newell T	James N. Muir	Galen W. Hill
Racine, Wis.	T. G. Morris 4-43	Frank J. Becker	James C. Peterson C	A. J. Eisenhut T	William C. Giese	Martha B. Merrell
Rahway, N. J.	John E. Barger 1-43	Samuel R. Morton	James J. Kinneally T	Eugene F. Kenna A	Arthur L. Perry	None
Raleigh, N. C.	Graham H. Andrews 7-43	J. E. Sawyer	Graham H. Andrews F	W. R. Price A	Claude F. Gaddy	Miss Clyde Smith
Rapid City, S. D.*	Robert S. Hill 5-	C. I. Leedy A	R. E. Smith T	C. I. Leedy A	E. B. Bergquist	Marjorie Smith
Reading t, Mass.	C. W. Goodridge C 3-43	Norman P. Charles	Leon G. Bent N	Preston F. Nichols	Elbridge C. Grover	Grace J. Abbott
Reading, Pa.	Harry F. Menges 3-44	Daniel F. McKenna	John A. Gingrich F	John E. Halliday, Jr. C	Thomas H. Ford	Richard L. Brown
Red Bank, N. J.	Charles R. English 1-43	A. E. Shinn	J. M. Keough T	Wallace Jeffrey A	Edw. Gilland	Gertrude Capen
Redlands, Calif.	Frank S. Gunter 4-42	C. P. Hook	Theodore Krumm F	C. J. Tripp T	John Branigan	Mabel Innes
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Isaac H. Hawkins 4-43	Charles C. Mangold	Charles C. Mangold K	George H. Anderson T	H. P. McCandless	Miriam N. Burney
Redwood City, Calif.*	Harold F. Anderson 4-42	C. W. Eltringham	C. W. Eltringham T		Andrew Spinas	Wilhelmina Harper
Reidsville, N. C.*	John Hester 7-42	E. P. Nichols	J. L. Womack M		L. J. Perry	Mrs. E. H. Wrenn
Reno, Nev.	August C. Frohlich 5-42	J. B. Reese	C. H. Knox F	Delle B. Boyd A	Otis E. Vaughn	Edwin Castagna
Rensselaer, N. Y.	Charles G. Maloy 1-44	Harvey C. Younghans	Arthur J. Scheibly		Walter S. Clark	Kathleen Millis
Revere, Mass.	Raymond E. Carey 1-44	Joseph F. McChristal	Andrew A. Casassa T	Loretta E. Burke A	Carl A. Lindstol	Nina A. Cross
Richmond, Calif.*	W. W. Scott 7-42	A. C. Faris	B. K. Peterson A	I. R. Vaughn T	W. T. Helms	Coit Coolidge
Richmond, Ind.	John R. Britten 1-43	Lester Meadows	Winfield H. Urban C	Frank D. Howells T	William G. Bate	Ada L. Barnhardt

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Pocatello, Idaho	R. C. Lowrie E	A. A. Girard	R. J. Roubidoux	Don Hartman	W. L. Raymona	Ralph H. Jones
Pomona, Calif.	James B. Pettit	A. Earle Cooke	J. B. Ashurst	None	J. C. Hunt	Turner M. Garr
Ponca City, Okla.	Guy Conner	Steve McCarty	Joe McFadden	C. C. Gardner	Wayne Moler	Lester R. Maris
Pontiac, Mich.*	Lewis M. Wrenn E	Frank W. Kuhn	Charles F. Rhodes	Charles A. Neafie	Joseph B. Jewell	William A. Ewart
Poplar Bluff, Mo.	E. C. Thomes E	B. Limekiller	Earl Porter	William T. Thomes	None	B. Hyde
Port Arthur, Tex.*	H. H. Pool E	D. P. Rachal	H. F. Baker	F. J. Beyt	M. C. Creswell	B. T. McWhorter
Port Chester, N. Y.	Francis I. McGrath E	Fred Hartlieb	A. Leo Brogan	Bernard J. Gioffre	George Craig	Abraham Tunick
Port Huron, Mich.*	Leonard G. Howell M	George Hisscock	Thomas Davidson	A. L. Callery	Leonard G. Howell M	Rudolph Inman
Portland, Me.*	Edward M. Hunt	Oliver T. Sanborn	E. R. Dodwell	Thomas Tetreau	William J. Dougherty	W. Mayo Payson
Portland, Ore.	William A. Bowes	Edward Grenfell	Harry M. Niles	Louis J. Wolf	C. P. Keyser	L. E. Latourette
Portsmouth, N. H.	Nat. S. Stevens E	George Cogan	Leonard H. Hewitt	George Tredick	None	Oscar Neukom
Portsmouth, Ohio*	L. M. Cowdry S	Robert Leedom	Ray Brown	C. W. Wendelken	None	Ernest Littleton
Portsmouth, Va.*	(Vacancy)	W. L. Sykes	J. M. Broughton	Dr. Cummings	None	R. C. Barclay
Pottstown, Pa.	Donald Maurer S	Richard Lindauer	James A. Laughead	A. John Andre		C. Edmund Wells
Pottsville, Pa.	James A. Lynaugh S	George A. Smith	Leo S. Deegan	Alex Huntzinger	Frank Youngleish	Elwyn Jones
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Harold R. Dean	Chris W. Noll	George E. Leadbitter	William H. Conger	Frank M. Berry	Charles O'Donnell
Providence, R. I.	Charles F. McElroy	Thomas H. Cotter	James J. Cusick	Michael J. Nestor	Martin F. Noonan	William A. Needham
Provo, Utah	J. P. McGuire	Earl Finlayson	Claud Hawkins	Charles M. Smith	W. M. Andrews	I. E. Brockbank
Pueblo, Colo.	S. F. Elliott E	L. P. Willis	J. Arthur Grady	W. E. Buck	Ray H. Talbot	Charles M. Rose
Quincy, Ill.	C. R. Baxter	Frank Hummelti	Peter F. Hartman	H. O. Collins	Ralph Gardner	Frank J. Dick
Quincy, Mass.	Ezekiel C. Sargent	William J. Sands	John J. Avery	Richard M. Ash	William J. Spargo	John D. Smith
Racine, Wis.	Henry A. Nelson	Thomas T. Hartnett	Arthur Muhlke	W. D. Thompson	Irving B. Farmer	C. M. Colbert
Rahway, N. J.	Fred H. Hedeman E	Walter Ritzman	Clifford W. Dunphy	Fred Williams	None	Eugene Mainzer
Raleigh, N. C.	Roy L. Williamson S	W. R. Butts	J. Winder Bryan	A. C. Bulla	R. L. Williamson	P. H. Busbee
Rapid City, S. D.*	H. H. Babcock E	George E. Engler	N. J. Hendrickson		Leslie H. Kiel	Boyd S. Leedom
Reading t, Mass.	Philip P. Welch	Hugh L. Eames	Jeremiah Cullinane	David Martin	None	Samuel H. Davis
Reading, Pa.	Robert S. Chubb E	Harry J. Brown	George Schuck	Ira J. Hain	Paul A. Wenrich	John P. Wanner
Red Bank, N. J.	H. S. Allen	J. McConvey	Harold A. Davidson	Robert L. Ticehurst	Burton Doremus	John S. Applegate
Redlands, Calif.	George S. Hinckley	E. R. Thomas	William H. Morrison	F. H. Folkins	W. T. Ferguson	Paul B. Wilson
Redondo Beach, Calif.	Delos L. Bundy S	Earl Wiltse	Harry M. Petersen	H. C. Smiley	Delos L. Bundy	William E. MacFaden
Redwood City, Calif.*	C. L. Dimmitt M	M. E. Ryan	C. L. Collins	Charles C. Gans	Roger Walsh	Albert Mansfield
Reidsville, N. C.*	R. L. Goolsby S	H. W. White	R. A. Allen	M. P. Cummings	None	P. W. Glidewell, Jr.
Reno, Nev.	James Glynn E	George M. Twaddle	Andy M. Welliver	J. J. Sullivan	Bud Holcomb	Douglas A. Busey
Rensselaer, N. Y.	Alfred T. Kaufman E	Terrence Barney	Richard S. Goode	Richard B. Gray	None	James S. Millea
Revere, Mass.	Michael O'Donnell	T. J. McCarrick	Edward J. Tighe	Frank S. Sandler	Alvin R. Meyers	Sidney Zuker
Richmond, Calif.*	Edward A. Hoffman S	W. P. Cooper	L. E. Jones	C. R. Blake	R. Tcherassy	Thomas M. Carlson
Richmond, Ind.	S. W. Hodgin E	Harry Williams	Ellis H. Duckett	George B. Hunt	Joe Frisby	Earl Keisker

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Richmond, Va.	Gordon B. Ambler 9-44	William T. Wells	J. M. Miller C	W. C. Hill A	Jesse H. Binford	Thomas P. Ayer
Richmond Heights, Mo.	B. W. LaTourette 4-44	Lee M. Duggan	F. W. Keene F	A. W. Larson A	(Four)	Marguerite Norville
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	H. I. Lowe 5-44	Elwood G. Hoyt	H. I. Lowe F	Carl W. Wright A	None	Muriel Kern
Ridgewood, N. J.	William J. Tonkin 5-43	Wilbur Morris	William J. Tonkin F	William C. Rhyne A	I. B. Somerville	Esther M. Baker
River Rouge, Mich.	Edmund T. Higgins 4-43	Raymond J. Peters	Raymond J. Peters K	Louis Goniea T	Alex. A. MacDonald	Jane Hartsig
Riverside, Calif.	Walter C. Davison 1-45	G. Albert Mills	Herbert W. Pierson A	Jules H. Covey T	Ira C. Landis	Charles F. Woods
Roanoke, Va.*	Walter W. Wood 9-42	L. D. James	H. R. Yates A	C. R. Kennett T	D. E. McQuilkin	Pearl Hinesley
Rochester, Minn.	Paul A. Grassle 4-43	F. R. Finch	F. R. Finch K	Theo. H. Tollefson T	I. E. Rosa	Grace Stevens
Rochester, N. H.	Walter H. Wood 1-43	D. Arlene Baker	Walter H. Wood	J. Stacy Tripp N	Arthur S. Rollins	Lillian E. Parshley
Rochester, N. Y.*	Samuel B. Dicker 1-44	Thomas P. O'Leary	Raymond V. Ellis C	Frederick Ereth A	James Spinning	John A. Lowes
Rockford, Ill.	C. H. Bloom 5-45	Elmer O. Strand	Elmer O. Strand K	F. Ditto T	Selmer Berg	Jane Hubbell
Rock Hill, S. C.*	Erwin Carothers 1-	Ben R. Neely	Ben R. Neely T	None	W. C. Sullivan	Nan Weller
Rock Island, Ill.	Robert P. Galbraith 5-44	Martin T. Rudgren	Martin T. Rudgren C	Carl J. L. Wessel T	Earl H. Hanson	Elsie Schocker
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Edgar S. Beanush 4-43	Frank A. Ernst	Robert T. Eichmann T		Floyd B. Watson	Mrs. H. L. Decker
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	J. Q. Robinson 5-43	L. B. Aycock M	L. B. Aycock M	M. Williamson T	R. M. Wilson	Mrs. Nell Battle
Rome, Ga.*	John E. Yarbrough C1-45	F. L. Sammons S	H. E. Ellington F	None	B. F. Quigg	Helen Eastman
Rome, N. Y.	Walter W. Abbott 1-44	James A. Doyle	G. Arthur Mickle T	None	George Staley	Helen Salzmann
Roselle, N. J.	Francis V. Lowden P1-	J. F. Ostrander	George H. Burt F	Edward C. Moffitt T	Joseph L. Bustard	Mrs. Raddin
Roswell, N. M.*	Thomas J. Hall 4-42	J. H. Dekker	J. H. Dekker T		J. D. Shinkle	Louise Hamilton
Royal Oak, Mich.*	Fletcher L. Renton 12-44	Gladys Holmes	George L. Nampa F	Edward M. Shafter M	N. J. Quickstad	Elizabeth V. Briggs
Rutherford, N. J.	Martin P. Nelson 1-44	Harold J. Landshof	Scott D. Staples T	Louis Korb A	Guy L. Hilleboe	Dorothy E. Burrows
Rutland, Vt.	Henry B. Carpenter 3-43	Henry P. Battles	Theodore Roberts T		William W. Fairchild	Cynthia M. Gordon
Sacramento, Calif.*	Tom B. Monk 1-44	H. G. Denton	A. O. Hoover C	Wilbur D. Polk A	J. R. Overturf	Grace R. Taylor
Saginaw, Mich.*	William J. Brydges 4-43	Frank B. Niederstadt	R. F. Agard F	Hoyt Holcomb T	Chester F. Miller	Beatrice Prall
St. Augustine, Fla.*	Walter B. Fraser 12-42	Charles E. Kettle	Charles E. Kettle K	None	D. D. Corbett	Erma G. Pattison
St. Charles, Mo.	Adolph Thro 4-43	Clarence G. Wessler	Clarence G. Wessler F	A. J. Moerschel T	Stephen Blackhurst	Kathryn Linnemann
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	A. A. Lingemann P1-44	Walter Pratt	Walter Pratt K	Helen Mikdoder T	Loa S. Lindsey	Delia Waldner
St. Cloud, Minn.	Phil H. Collignon 4-44	Andrew J. Haberkorn	William R. Burkhard F	William R. Burkhard T	H. B. Gough	Alma R. Penrose
St. Joseph, Mo.	Phil J. Welch 4-42	Thomas J. Lysaght	K. T. Boyle C	Ezra Harrison A	Tracy Dale	I. R. Bundy
St. Louis, Mo.	William Dee Becker 4-45	Ray C. Schroeder	Louis Nolte C	John J. Dwyer T	Homer W. Anderson	Charles H. Compton
St. Paul, Minn.	John J. McDonough 6-42	Harry T. O'Connell	Harold F. Goodrich C	John S. Findlan F	P. S. Amidon	Perrie Jones
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	R. J. McCutcheon, Jr. 7-44	T. L. Crossland	A. A. Rabe A	T. L. Crossland T	G. V. Fuguitt	Mary Bright
Salem, Mass.	Edward A. Coffey 1-44	John J. Connelly	H. Francis Dolan	John V. Cook A	George M. Bemis	Ralph P. Emerson
Salem, Ohio	R. R. Johnson 1-44	K. L. Webster A	K. L. Webster A	O. C. Hoover T	Earl Kerr	Alice Gladdon
Salem, Ore.	W. W. Chadwick 1-43	Hannah M. Hanzen R	Paul H. Houser T	None	Frank B. Bennett	Hugh Morrow
Salina, Kan.*	Edward Morgenstern 4-42	Charles E. Banker	Charles E. Banker K	Harold Peterson F	Charles E. Hawkes	Delia Brown
Salinas, Calif.*	Edmund J. Leach 7-43	F. E. Heple	F. E. Heple	F. A. McCollum T	R. D. Case	Amanda Andersen
Salisbury, Md.	I. Virgil Hitchens 5-42	Wade H. Insley, Jr.	Wade H. Insley, Jr. T		James L. Bennett	Mrs. S. King White
Salisbury, N. C.*	R. E. Ramsay 7-43	Elizabeth Massey	Mrs. W. F. White T	None	J. H. Knox	Edith Clarke

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Richmond, Va.	Gamble M. Bowers	A. F. Taylor	E. Hutson Organ	M. H. Hanson	J. Malcolm Pace	Horace H. Edwards
Richmond Hgts, Mo.	Lester Watson	George Hawkins	Thomas H. Brown	Sam Bassett	F. W. Keene	Philip A. Foley
Ridgefield Park, N. J.	E. G. Alberque, Jr.	H. J. Alberque	Robert Benson	Erwin Goemann	None	Lloyd-Morrison
Ridgewood, N. J.	Frank D. Livermore	Arthur J. DeMouth	R. Floyd Tremper	Joseph F. Benjamin	Henry Leuning	T. L. Zimmerman, Jr.
River Rouge, Mich.	John A. MacLeod	Joseph Benoit	Thomas Verellen	Claude A. Smith	John A. MacLeod	Henry Messimer
Riverside, Calif.	Lee Hylton S	William J. Taylor	Nestor N. Brule	Warren F. Fox	George Rash	Miguel Estudillo
Roanoke, Va.*	John L. Wentworth E	W. M. Mullins	James F. Ingoldsby	C. B. Ransone	K. Mark Cowen	C. E. Hunter
Rochester, Minn.	A. C. Smith E	C. E. Ginther	H. N. Tompkins	F. M. Feldman	Ralph B. Compton	Desmond B. Hunt
Rochester, N. H.	John H. Shepard S	Gordon G. Cushing	Ralph V. Gould	Charles E. Goodwin	None	Guy Smart
Rochester, N. Y.*	William H. Roberts	John Slattery	Henry T. Copenhagen	Arthur M. Johnson	Patrick J. Slavin	William H. Emerson
Rockford, Ill.	William Day E	T. D. Blake	Charles Manson	N. O. Gunderson	E. Elliott	David Connolly
Rock Hill, S. C.*	J. D. Hoke S	W. H. Hope	J. V. Porter	S. T. Frew	None	C. W. F. Spencer
Rock Island, Ill.	W. J. Gallagher	August Schmidt	Herman Sehnert	Walter Kittilsen	John G. Evans	Leo Herbert
Rockville Centre, N. Y.	Frank J. Lyons S	Robert C. Hopkins	Thomas A. Eibler	None	Samuel Barasch	Irwin T. Longworth, Jr.
Rocky Mount, N. C.*	A. S. Lyon	J. R. Sorsby	J. R. Thomas	J. A. Whitaker	Mrs. J. M. Bandy R	Thorp & Thorp
Rome, Ga.*	Charles H. Gilmour E	W. T. McKinney	C. I. Harris	Claude Carver	None	Chastine Parker
Rome, N. Y.	Ernest Rosenburgh	Harry W. Piggott	Thomas Owens	Laurence S. MacMillan	William Keating	W. Cullen Stevens
Roselle, N. J.	John L. Miller E	George S. Wright	Burt M. Avery	P. A. Proudfoot	None	G. W. Gordon
Roswell, N. M.*	Lea Rowland	Rue Chrisman	H. L. Eller	C. R. Covington	C. D. Fulton M	Ross L. Malone, Jr.
Royal Oak, Mich.*	E. M. Shafter M	Charles Henning	Ray Hayward	D. C. Cameron	M. W. Harris	W. C. Hudson
Rutherford, N. J.	Fred H. Hackenburg	Chris Klemeyer	Charles M. Williams	Marine Dunn	Ralph I. Kauffman	Oliver T. Somerville
Rutland, Vt.	W. K. Nichols	A. H. Koltonski	W. P. Fox	A. H. Bellerose	None	Milford K. Smith
Sacramento, Calif.*	Fred J. Klaus E	Terence Mulligan	Alec K. McAllister	Herbert F. True	Frederick N. Evans	Hugh B. Bradford
Saginaw, Mich.*	Alfred Eckert	Frank W. Bender, Jr.	Alden A. Lewis	Frank A. Poole	Russell O. Koenig	Edwin W. Koepke
St. Augustine, Fla.*	George Center M	W. B. Parkhill	William Lindsey	H. E. White	W. L. Cooksey	Peter Perry
St Charles, Mo.	Richard W. Halteman	Earl Bricker	J. Edward Duckworth	A. A. Gossow	Norbert Wappelhorst	Robert V. Niedner
St. Clair Shores, Mich.	Emerson Belmore	Harold Lanstra	Harold Lanstra	J. M. Earnhardt	None	George Francis
St. Cloud, Minn.	R. E. Borrowman E	J. J. Gillis	Edward J. Brick	Math Hamilton	Joseph Munsinger	Ray J. Quinlivan
St. Joseph, Mo.	A. J. Branum	Leo J. Urbanski	Melvin Swepston	J. M. Allaman	Martin Thomas	Homer C. King
St. Louis, Mo.	Arthur C. Meyers S	Joseph W. Morgan	John H. Glassco	John G. Bredeck	Palmer B. Baumes	Joseph F. Holland
St. Paul, Minn.	Milton Rosen	William J. Sudeith	Clinton A. Hackert	R. B. J. Schock	W. LaMont Kaufman	Harry W. Oehler
St. Petersburg, Fla.*	Frank O. Lee	C. W. Nesbit	E. D. Vaughn	Paul A. Scudder	A. C. Beers	Carroll R. Rynon
Salem, Mass.	Thomas Hever S	Arthur L. Flynn	John W. Harkins	John J. McGrath	(Vacancy)	James Kinsella
Salem, Ohio	Frank Wilson	Vincent Malloy	Ralph N. Stoffer	R. T. Holzbach	Ed. Sheen	Henry Reese
Salem, Ore.	J. H. Davis S	Harry Hutton	Frank A. Minto	V. A. Douglas	Cleve W. Shields	Lawrence N. Brown
Salina, Kan.*	E. W. Hopkins E	J. E. Travis	D. K. Fitch	R. S. Fassnacht	Irvin Ricklefs	W. S. Norris
Salinas, Calif.*	Donald Davies S	George Von Soosten	M. A. Lapierre	John Sharp	Donald Davies	Russell Scott
Salisbury, Md.	W. Clarke Gardner	Walter B. Disharoon	William Chatham	Seth H. Hurdle	None	Charles J. Potts
Salisbury, N. C.*	J. A. English	Charles L. Burkett	J. D. Poole	S. L. McCanless	None	J. W. Ellis

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Salt Lake City, Utah	Ab. Jenkins 1-44	Ethel MacDonald	Oscar W. McConkie F	Louis E. Holley A	L. John Nuttall	Julia Lynch
San Angelo, Tex.*	W. A. Halamicek 4-42	Mamie Barfield	Tom J. Cody T	Sam O. Lawhon M	Bryan Dickinson	Doris Wood
San Antonio, Tex.	C. K. Quinn 6-43	James Simpson	C. Ray Davis T	Walter Tatsch A	I. E. Stutsman	Julia Grothaus
San Bernardino, Calif.	W. C. Seccombe 5-43	John H. Osborn	C. C. Wood C	Albert A. Burcham T	J. Russell Croad	May Coddington
San Buenaventura, Cal.*	Harold Y. Carrico 4-45	Grace Woodruff	Grace Woodruff C	L. L. Spafford T	T. G. Grieder	Elizabeth Topping
San Diego, Calif.*	P. J. Benbough 5-43	Fred W. Sick	J. S. W. Barber C	Robert C. Lindsay T	Will C. Crawford	Cornelia D. Plaister
Sandusky, Ohio*	George J. Apel 1-44	Carl Breining	Carl Breining T	None	Carl Whinnery	Mary McCann
Sanford, Fla.*	W. C. Hill 1-44	H. N. Sayer	H. N. Sayer K		T. W. Lawton	Mrs. E. J. Moughton
San Francisco, Calif.	Angelo J. Rossi 1-44	Herman A. Van der Zee	Harold J. Boyd C	Duncan Matheson T	J. P. Nourse	Robert Rea
San Gabriel, Calif.	Albert J. Grieb 4-42	Carl E. Gruendler	George W. Wood A	C. C. Pearson T	Roland Upton	(County)
San Jose, Calif.*	H. A. Young P7-42	John J. Lynch	Roy E. Walter A	C. A. Swain T	Walter L. Bachrodt	Edith Daley
San Leandro, Calif.*	Helen L. C. Lawrence 4-44	E. F. Hutchings	E. F. Hutchings K	Herbert Landis A	A. J. Cartwright	Marie Tinsley
San Mateo, Calif.*	Frank P. Simmen 4-43	Belton Rhodes	C. A. Ginnever T	C. H. Petersen A	A. H. Horrall	Kathleen Bartle
Santa Ana, Calif.	Joseph P. Smith 4-43	Erma Keeler	William C. Jerome A	Margaret Esau T	Frank Henderson	Ethel Walker
Santa Barbara, Calif.	Patrick J. Maher 6-43	Faye Canfield	Faye Canfield A	Burton D. Hopkins T	Curtis Warren	Frances B. Linn
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Edwin L. Rich 7-43	S. A. Evans	F. R. Howe F	S. A. Evans T	Homer H. Cornick	Minerva Waterman
Santa Fe, N. M.	Alfredo Ortiz	R. L. Thornton	R. L. Thornton T		R. P. Sweeney	Salome Anthony
Santa Monica, Calif.	C. C. Crawford 1-44	R. A. Krueger	D. C. Freeman F	Florence M. Coyne T	Percy Davis	Katherine Whelan
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	Robert Madison 4-42	Agnes S. Farquar	John Hawkes A	Harvey Sullivan T	Lloyd K. Wood	Ruth Hall
Sapulpa, Okla.*	O. L. Humes 5-42	A. H. Chapman	W. C. Kohlenberg A	J. W. Howard T	James L. Prince	Mayme B. Clark
Sarasota, Fla.	E. A. Smith 1-44	J. E. Richards	E. A. Smith	Jim Quinn A	T. W. Yarbrough	Betty Service
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Addison Mallery	John Reilly	Mrs. Mary Mulqueen F		Harris Crandall	None
Saugus t, Mass.	George W. Quarmby C3-42	Viola G. Wilson	Ralph Quirk N	Harold E. Dodge T	Vernon W. Evans	Vivian B. Copp
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.*	Paul L. Adams 5-42	S. M. Stephenson	S. G. Carlton A	Leo Gillespie T	Foss Elwyn	Alice Clapp
Savannah, Ga.	Thomas Gamble 1-43	P. J. McNamara	H. B. Grimshaw F	E. R. Banks C	Ormond B. Strong	Ola M. Wyeth
Scarsdale, N. Y.	Kenneth C. Hogate 4-43	Edward H. Jackson	Anson McLoud T		Vernon G. Smith	Anne J. Rymer
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Mills Ten Eyck 1-44	Simon Etkin	Harold A. Root F	None	W. H. Pillsbury	Bernice Hodges
Scottsbluff, Neb.	S. Everett Dennis 4-43	H. E. Brown	Charles H. Blackburn F	J. L. Witters T	J. E. Shedd	Alma Wickman
Scranton, Pa.	Howard J. Snowdon 1-46	Samuel H. Bevan	Foster W. Nauman C	W. D. Stowe A	John Dyer	Harold Wooster
Seattle, Wash.	Earl Millikin 6-42	W. C. Thomas	W. C. Thomas C	H. L. Collier T	Worth McClure	Judson T. Jennings
Sedalia, Mo.	Julian H. Bagby 4-42	James M. Bailey	None	Jean Slack T	Heber U. Hunt	Mrs. Grace M. Young
Selma, Ala.	L. P. Burns 10-44	R. M. Watters	R. M. Watters T		W. M. Jackson	Bettie Keith
Seminole, Okla.	J. L. Fife 5-43	H. C. Sullivan	Jack Moore T		John G. Mitchel	Carmi Herald
Shaker Heights, Ohio	William J. Van Aken 1-44	E. P. Rudolph	E. P. Rudolph F		Arthur K. Loomis	Ellen Ewing
Shaler tp, Pa.	(Not reporting)					
Shamokin, Pa.	George W. Shade	John Wary	John Wary K			None
Sharon, Pa.	Myron W. Jones 1-44	Fred S. Williams	E. H. Whitehead F	Roy Houtz C	Paul E. Witmeyer	Dorothy V. Hall
Shawnee, Okla.*	K. Pat Murphy 5-42	J. C. Coleman	Cora M. Stevens T	Henry Craig A	A. L. Burks	Mrs. R. W. Funk
Sheboygan, Wis.	Charles H. Bau 4-43	Joseph E. Leberman	Wilbur Brehm C	Carl J. Fahres T	Henry Earl Smith	Marie Barkman
Shelby, N. C.	H. S. Woodson 7-44	Reeves Forney	Bessie Reinhardt T		Walter Abernathy	Mrs. Mildred Suttle
Shelbyville, Ind.	Ed Shook 1-43	Ralph S. Scofield	Ralph S. Scofield T		W. F. Loper	Bertha Bowlby

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Salt Lake City, Utah	W. D. Beers E	LaVere M. Hanson	Reed E. Vetterli	T. J. Howells	Fred Tedesco	E. Ray Christensen
San Angelo, Tex.*	J. P. Burden E	Tom Biggs	C. O. Reed	B. T. Brown	A. N. Carlin	Olin Blanks
San Antonio, Tex.	Henry F. Hein	C. A. Hart	Aubrey Hopkins	W. A. King	Paul Dobrowolski	Victor Keller
San Bernardino, Calif.	Edgar T. Ham S	Neal C. Niday	James W. Cole	F. M. Gardner	Owen R. Bristow	H. R. Griffin
San Buenaventura, Cal.*	Carl Froerer E	Charles E. Dawley	T. W. Neel	Frank E. Gallison	A. B. Perley	H. F. Orr
San Diego, Calif.*	F. A. Rhodes	John E. Parrish	Clifford E. Peterson	Alex M. Lesem	W. Allen Perry	Jacob Weinberger
Sandusky, Ohio*	August Zeiher	Wilson McLaughlin	Ronald G. Bravard	F. H. Mahla	Joseph Michels	Clarence E. Moyer
Sanford, Fla.*	James Moughton S	M. N. Cleveland	R. G. Williams	J. N. Tolar	James Moughton	Fred R. Wilson
San Francisco, Calif.	A. D. Wilder	Charles J. Brennan	Charles W. Dullea	J. C. Geiger	John McLaren	John J. O'Toole
San Gabriel, Calif.	William H. Stearns S	Homer Mann	H. Powell Sloan	(County)	None	H. S. Farrell
San Jose, Calif.*	W. L. Popp E	Charles Plummer	J. N. Black	Dwight M. Bissell	W. L. Popp	Archer Bowden
San Leandro, Calif.*	Ray L. Billings M	B. X. Whitaker	Joseph Peralta	I. O. Church	Ray L. Billings M	Dave A. Gilmore
San Mateo, Calif.*	W. D. Soule M	Hugh F. Morris	Thomas F. Burke	Charles C. Gans	Stanley Pitcher	Ernest A. Wilson
Santa Ana, Calif.	J. L. McBride S	John Luxembourger	Earl B. Lentz	Lee Russell	Dale Griggs	L. W. Blodgett
Santa Barbara, Calif.	C. W. Moore S	C. L. Tenney	Fred Hoelscher	C. T. Roome	Finlay McKenzie	Norris Montgomery
Santa Cruz, Calif.	Laurence E. Stickles S	Louis Gomes	Al Huntsman	Mahlon McPherson		Francis R. Hall
Santa Fe, N. M.	W. S. Henderson E	R. L. Thornton	Armando Larragoite	David Knapp	None	C. R. McIntosh
Santa Monica, Calif.	William W. Milliken	William J. Mohr	C. E. Webb	W. F. Reasner	W. W. Milliken	C. W. McInerny, Jr.
Santa Rosa, Calif.*	V. L. Martin S	Lloyd D. Rhoades	Melvin F. Flohr	E. J. Helgren	Joseph P. Berry M	L. G. Hitchcock
Sapulpa, Okla.*	Fred M. Boone M	W. M. Colliers	J. O. Edwards	J. B. Lampton	Fred M. Boone M	Dan Odell
Sarasota, Fla.	E. H. Knight	H. M. Knowles	E. A. Garner	Henry Morton	C. L. Herring R	C. L. McKaig
Saratoga Springs., N. Y.	William J. Graul	John S. Hickey	Patrick Rox	F. J. Resseguie	None	Francis Dorsey
Saugus t, Mass.	Ernest A. Merrithew	William R. Salsman	John T. Stuart	Leroy Furbush	None	Frederick B. Willis
Sault Ste Marie, Mich.*	Henry A. Sherman M	Frank F. Trombley	Matt H. Mitchell		Henry A. Sherman M	James Fenlon
Savannah, Ga.	C. W. Hurst	W. S. Blanton	William M. Hall	Charles C. Hedges	William H. Robertson	Spence M. Grayson
Scarsdale, N. Y.	Arthur G. Bouton S	Chester A. Dobbs	William J. Short	None	None	Herbert McKennis
Schenectady, N. Y.*	Leroy C. Purdy E	James J. Higgins	Joseph A. Peters	William C. Treder	F. H. Marvin	Arlen T. St. Louis
Scottsbluff, Neb.	Wayne K. Harris	George Williams	James A. Hedge	T. J. Vanderhoff	Mrs. Guy Lovell	Jack L. Raymond
Scranton, Pa.	B. J. Harding	E. B. Lewis	Walter Kime	F. P. Colizzo	Herman M. Kerber	Jerome I. Myers
Seattle, Wash.	Charles C. Hughes	William Fitzgerald	H. D. Kimsey	Frank M. Carroll	Allen Erickson	A. C. Van Soelen
Sedalia, Mo.	Elmer E. Herrmann E	John Lueck	H. Anderson	R. R. Fetters	F. Pfeiffer	J. Z. Montgomery
Selma, Ala.	W. P. Phillips S	W. L. Pitts	H. L. Dickerson	L. T. Lee	Paul Grist R	R. Randolph Smith
Seminole, Okla.	Homer M. Montgomery	B. E. Brodnax	Jake Sims	L. R. Pace	C. R. Nichol	J. Henery Weston
Shaker Heights, Ohio	William E. Arnold	Merle M. Hand	Bert S. Tilson	Paul M. Spurney	None	Ralph W. Jones
Shaler tp, Pa.	(not reporting)					
Shamokin, Pa.	Harry Reinhart	Reynold Bainbridge	William L. Miller	George W. Renn, Jr.		Daniel W. Kearney
Sharon, Pa.	L. E. Burnside E	W. Leroy Hall	Charles B. Steger	Joseph Hildebrand	Oliver Phillips	Walter M. Applegate
Shawnee, Okla.*	A. L. Lynam	W. W. Wicker	F. A. Budd	C. W. Haygood	R. E. Stearns	S. R. Pitman
Sheboygan, Wis.	C. Fred Calhoun	Charles W. Brandt	Walter H. Wagner	G. J. Hildebrand	Gordon Z. Raynor	Edward C. Schmidt
Shelby, N. C.	E. W. Spangler S	Grady Mauney	Knox Hardin	Dr. Mitchell	None	B. T. Falls
Shelbyville, Ind.	Everett Rhodes S	Bernard A. Jones	Maurice Moberly	P. R. Tindall	Mary Meloy	George L. Stubbs

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Shelton, Conn.	Ralph C. Booth 1-43	J. Stirling Edwards	Edward L. Miller T		Harry E. Fowler	Jessamine Ward
Shenandoah, Pa.	Andrew Baraniak B1-46	Cecil P. James	Frank Lipinski T		A. J. Ratchford	Helen Danks
Sheridan, Wyo.	Basil Dean 1-44	M. F. Ryan	M. F. Ryan T		J. J. Early	Mrs. Florence Marshall
Sherman, Tex.*	R. L. Hall 4-43	J. C. Bryant	Lee H. Powell M	J. C. Bryant T	R. L. Speer	Mrs. Dorothy Head
Shorewood, Wis.	John J. Cary P4-43	John L. Jones	Harry A. Schmitt M	Paul R. Krueger T	Homer Hemenway	Floyd Hanson
Shreveport, La.	Sam S. Caldwell 11-42	Mamie Turner	John McW. Ford F	L. T. Baker A	E. Weldon Jones	Bess Vaughan
Sioux City, Iowa	David F. Loepp 4-42	Carl Norrbom	D. L. Lewis F	A. E. Rugg A	L. W. Feik	Mildred Pike
Sioux Falls, S. D.	John T. McKee 5-44	C. M. Whitfield	C. M. Whitfield A	E. M. Reiley T	W. I. Early	Alberta Caille
Somerville, Mass.	John M. Lynch 1-44	Norman E. Corwin	Frederick W. Hale A	John J. Donahue T	Everett W. Ireland	John D. Kelley
South Bend, Ind.	Jesse I. Pavey 1-43	Marie H. Nelson	Harry S. Driggs C	Eugene Pajakowski T	Frank E. Allen	Ethel Baker
Southbridge t, Mass.	Wesley Cole C3-42	Clare P. Boyer	Joseph E. Desrosier N	Daniel P. Bernheim F	Channing M. Greene	Eleanor Shane
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	L. H. Oakes 4-42	J. W. Londeree	W. G. Moore T		Robert L. Bryan	None
South Gate, Calif.	Earl L. Fike 4-42	Herbert C. Peiffer	J. E. Manwaring A	Louise Workman T	Vierling Kersey	Vesta Bruner
South Milwaukee, Wis.	Charles J. Plotz 5-42	H. W. Daehling	H. W. Daehling K	Elmer Welbes T	J. P. Mann	Miss Elton Fry
South Orange, N. J.	Spencer Miller, Jr. P5-43	M. A. Fitzsimmons	William S. Doyle F	Howard S. Watkins T	John C. Bosshart	Mrs. Helen Harris
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Andrew O. Porter 4-42	Nettie A. Hewitt	Nettie A. Hewitt K	Donald H. Dollison T	Roy Simpson	Georgia A Diehl
South Portland, Me.*	Ralph W. Leighton				George E. Beal	None
South River, N. J.	John F. Fitzpatrick 1-44	George A. Bowen	Nathan Lipman A	Guy Gilbert T	Lester A. Rodes	Elizabeth Chando
South St. Paul, Minn.	A. O. Elder 4-42	John F. O'Donnell R	Joseph Jerhoff T	None	I. T. Simley	Grace A. Dorival
Spartanburg, S. C.	Jennings Thompson 645	I. T. Williams	Roy E. Leonard F	I. T. Williams T	Larry W. Jenkins	Mary M. Baugham
Spokane, Wash.	Frank G. Sutherlin 6-	Alexander A. Brown	Otto A. Dirkes F	Harry D. Dearling A	Orville C. Pratt	Mrs. Gladys Puckett
Springfield, Ill.	John W. Kapp, Jr. 4-43	Marie M. Smith	Harry B. Luers F		R. E. Fildes	Martha Wilson
Springfield, Mass.	Roger L. Putnam 1-44	Clifford F. Smith	Albert E. Neale A	George W. Rice T	John Granrud	Hiller C. Wellman
Springfield, Mo.	Harry B. Carr 4-44	F. E. Rosback	Herschel E. Bennett F	B. E. Jared A	H. P. Study	Harriet M. Horine
Springfield, Ohio*	John H. Voller 1-44	Lamar W. Foster	John M. Stritch A	Lamar W. Foster T	Homer Stevens	Thelma Reniff
Stamford, Conn.	Edward A. Gonnoud 11-42	John F. Connolly	John F. Connolly F	None	Leon C. Staples	Alice M. Colt
Statesville, N. C.	J. Wesley Jones 5-43	A. E. Guy	A. E. Guy K		L. S. Weaver	Mrs. D. S. Conway
Staunton, Va.*	George A. Cottrell	C. V. Herndon	H. E. Baylor T		L. F. Shelburne	Alice Gilkeson
Steelton, Pa.	John C. Craig 1-46	Charles E. Newbaker	Charles E. Newbaker K	Charles S. Boughter T	O. H. Aurand	None
Sterling, Ill.	Frank E. Birch 4-43	Fred P. Jones	Elmer Janssen F	Fred P. Jones T	Harold Challand	Mrs. C. Brucher
Steubenville, Ohio	James T. Welsh 1-44	Joseph La Presto	Joseph Cartledge A	Thomas J. McDonald T	Russell E. Schafer	Mrs. Alma Huggins
Stevens Point, Wis.	Frank G. Lasecke 4-43	Michael B. Liss	Alois L. Jacoboski C	Fred A. Haas T	P. M. Vincent	Aileen McGeorge
Stillwater, Okla.	L. E. McConkey P5-43	Lee Hall	Lee Hall K		Ed Price	Orva Henkins
Stockton, Calif.*	Raymond O. Robinson	B. L. Trahern	J. P. Campbell A	M. E. Page T	Ansel Williams	Ida Condit
Stoneham t, Mass.	Harry R. Dockam	Winthrop A. McCarthy	Winthrop A. McCarthy N		Charles E. Varney	Martha A. Jackson
Stowe tp, Pa.	William G. Blumling P	Edward T. Irwin	J. D. Sarandria T	None	Gale F. Stroup	None
Stratford t, Conn.*	C. C. Schwable C10-43	William H. Wilcoxson	William H. Shea M	John O. Ostberg T	Virgil H. Barker	Frances Russell
Streator, Ill.	T. R. Halfpenny 5-43	Paul E. Uebler	R. Hendrickson F	F. McCormick A	H. K. Whittier	Alice E. Arthur
Struthers, Ohio	William A. Strain 1-44	John F. Pearce	John F. Pearce A	Nan Mayberry T	H. E. Zuber	Margaret Zenk
Suffolk, Va.*	B. O. Hill 9-45	Charles L. Hutchins	Herbert C. January A	George S. Swain T	S. T. Godbey	None
Summit, N. J.	Guido F. Forster	Frederick C. Kentz	Herbert G. Fuchs T		A. Bartholomew	Emily Hill

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Shelton, Conn.	V. B. Clarke E	Frank W. Cramer	William Donovan	William S. Randall	Michael West	John B. Dillon
Shenandoah, Pa.	James J. Doyle S	John Clifford	Frank Alinsky	John Bell	None	Martin V. McGuire
Sheridan, Wyo.	A. R. Swickard	Guy Webb	John C. Hendrickson	L. G. Booth	William E. Powell	D. P. B. Marshall
Sherman, Tex.*	A. A. McMillan	J. M. Andrews	G. L. Tribble	W. I. Southerland	Lee H. Powell M	J. P. Cox, Jr.
Shorewood, Wis.	John G. Deppisch	E. F. Bartels	E. F. Bartels	Jerome M. Jekel	W. D. Stockwell	H. O. Wolfe
Shreveport, La.	H. Lane Mitchell S	S. J. Flores	Grady Williamson	W. J. Sandidge	Sidney Caldwell	Joseph H. Jackson
Sioux City, Iowa	Keyes C. Gaynor E	Charles B. Kuhl	G. F. Wheelock	John A. Cowan	H. C. Kingsbury	Ralph W. Crary
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Joseph S. Nelson	Carl E. Hunt	Guy E. Geelan	Emil G. Erickson	Elmer H. Anderson	Roy D. Burns
Somerville, Mass.	Thomas E. Hegarty E	John C. McNally	Thomas Damery		Francis J. Mahoney R	Robert J. Muldoon
South Bend, Ind.	Anthony Zmudzinski S	Charles DeVleeschower	William K. Ingram	F. R. N. Carter	Paul S. Hays	Nathan Levy
Southbridge t, Mass.	John G. Clarke E	Oswald J. Meunier	Ulric A. Brault	Marguerite Houle	Hector LeClaire	R. S. Normandin
S. Charleston t, W. Va.	M. C. Catlette E	J. D. Barrett	A. Brabban	B. V. Blagg	None	John E. Amos
South Gate, Calif.	Frank E. Alderman E	William F. Carleton	John C. Gutting	Clyde Heckel	Carl Plate	Clyde Woodworth
S. Milwaukee, Wis.	Hy Wink S	Raymond Gee	Frank Breiesemeister	R. D. Moray	(County)	John McCarrier
South Orange, N. J.	Arthur L. Demarest E	John C. Loughran	Thomas L. McGuire	A. C. Benedict	Richard Brown	Howard R. Cruse
South Pasadena, Calif.*	Frank H. Clough M	J. Frank Smith	Frank W. Higgins	Darius Eshoo	Glenn W. Garwood	Braeme E. Gigas
South Portland, Me.*	Donald L. Giddings	Harry A. Brinkerhoff M	Harry A. Brinkerhoff M	Waldo T. Skillins	None	George E. Hill
South River, N. J.	E. R. Van Ness E	Joseph Hartman	Charles Van Deventer			George L. Burton
South St. Paul, Minn.	Lloyd McNulty E	Harry E. Rund	Lewis Fuller	O. S. Ely	Sam Ettinger	Walter T. Ryan
Spartanburg, S. C.	Harwood Beebe E	W. O. Blackwell	Lewis E. Jett	W. O. Wrightson	E. C. Bell	Claude A. Taylor
Spokane, Wash.	Hugh English	W. P. Payne	Ira A. Martin	Ralph Hendricks	John W. Duncan	George M. Ferris
Springfield, Ill.	W. J. Spaulding	Ernest Albertson	Frank Healey	J. A. Van Nattan	John McWherter R	Hugh Graham, Jr.
Springfield, Mass.	Cornelius W. Phillips S	Herbert C. Root	John P. Fleming, Act.	L. Jackson Smith	Theodor R. Geisel	James M. Carroll
Springfield, Mo.	Otis L. Barbarick S	W. R. Price	Warren J. Hayes	W. E. Handley	O. L. Knocke	Jack S. Curtis
Springfield, Ohio*	William E. Lucas E	Grover L. Frock	George A. Abele	Oscar M. Craven	E. O. Hartmann	Abe Gardner
Stamford, Conn.	James H. Harvey	Victor H. Veit	John B. Brennan	Paul H. Brown	Gilbert Mead	Joseph J. Rinaldi
Statesville, N. C.	R. L. Crawley	L. M. Gaither	W. S. Thomas	J. Will Mills	R. L. Crawley	John A. Scott
Staunton, Va.*	George B. Fretwell S	E. H. Dabney	J. M. Webb	C. W. Rodgers	E. H. Stockdon	Peyton Cochran
Steelton, Pa.	Claude W. Baskin	James F. Thompson	Joseph N. Sostar	E. G. Butler		William F. Housman
Sterling, Ill.	William Krohn	Connel Nicol	Curtis Bucher	W. H. Perry	None	None
Steubenville, Ohio	George O. Reeves	Edward J. Green	R. H. Cunningham	J. A. Pizzoferrato	Roswell Caulk R	James S. Kimble
Stevens Point, Wis.	M. D. Jackson E	Paul Tuszka	A. William Risch	Paul N. Sowka	William Dagneau	L. N. Jenkins
Stillwater, Okla.	G. H. Rendleman E	Ray Pence	Gene Hoyt	O. T. Peck	Harry Ransom	Ernest Jenkins
Stockton, Calif.*	Lyle Payton E	Ralph E. Thompsen	Harold A. Vogelsang	J. J. Sippy	V. G. Anderson	Joseph C. Tope
Stoneham t, Mass.	Albert E. Casey	William F. McCall	J. Clarence Nelson	Gordon F. May	Percival H. Wardwell	Orvis H. Saxby
Stowe tp, Pa.	Guy A. Reed E	Charles Eckert	Max Homer	William J. Duerr		Harry V. Bair
Stratford t, Conn.*	Daniel N. McLeod	Allen D. Judson	William B. Nichols	Harold T. Oesau	Daniel N. McLeod	Pullman & Comley
Streator, Ill.	Fred Renz E	Frank A. Owen	Elmer Eutsey	A. C. Purcell	Al Leis	Daniel McMullen
Struthers, Ohio	Stephen Ondra	Alfred E. Hull	Harry D. Davis		Charles F. Mohr	Theodore T. Macejko
Suffolk, Va.*	E. N. Wilkinson E	James H. Bangley	Lawrence B. Butler	B. Randolph Allen	F. S. Burns	William M. Birdsong
Summit, N. J.	Francis A. Murray S	Thomas Murray	Michael J. Finneran	Henry P. Dengler	Harlan Kennedy R	Frederick C. Kentz

TABLE XVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Sumter, S. C.*	F. B. Creech 8-44	S. K. Rowland	S. K. Rowland T		W. H. Shaw	Mrs. T. C. Reed
Sunbury, Pa.	Morris R. Michaels 1-46	Mary E. Holsapple	G. B. Reichley F	R. E. Jones T	O. C. Kuntzleman	Mrs. Martha Dodson
Superior, Wis.*	James Murphy P4-43	R. E. McKeague	N. J. Sindelar F	None	A. B. Rothwell	Lucile May
Swampscott t, Mass.	James W. Buchanan C2-42	Malcolm F. MacLean, Jr.	Francis L. Smith F	I. Murray Adams N	Frank L. Mansur	A. H. Parsons, Jr.
Sweetwater, Tex.*	E. L. Langley 4-42	W. H. Whaley	R. C. Hoppe M	W. H. Whaley C	R. S. Covey	Gertrude Vinson
Swissvale, Pa.	Christy Cariher B1-46	Benjamin B. Caldwell	W. D. Bowers T		Carl Bailey	Juliette Campbell
Syracuse, N. Y.	Thomas E. Kennedy 1-46	George K. Hancock	George Bedford F	Chester King A	C. Carl Alverson	Frieda Gates, Act.
Tacoma, Wash.	Harry P. Cain 6-42	Genevieve Martin	C. Val Fawcett F	John M. Roberts C	Howard R. Goold	Jacqueline Noel
Tallahassee, Fla.*	Charles S. Ausley 3-42	George C. White	George C. White T	None	Arlie F. Rhodes	Maggie Williams
Tamaqua, Pa.	William J. Weston 1-47	Francis Seidel	John F. Mesh F	Charles A. Gebert T	F. G. Horner	E. Frank Reeser
Tampa, Fla.	R. E. L. Chancey 11-43	P. R. Bourquardez	George V. Booker C	T. C. Keller T	E. L. Robinson	Helen Virginia Stelle
Taunton, Mass.	Merrill D. Aldrich 1-44	Henry L. Galipeau	Howard A. Briggs T	Albert E. Banks A	Wendell A. Mowry	Maydelle A. Murphy
Teaneck tp, N. J.*	Milton G. Votee 6-43	Henry E. Diehl	Wm. F. Haeker, Act. T	None	Lester Neulen	Agnes Norton
Temple, Tex.*	H. B. Mason 4-42	W. B. Hoyle	W. B. Hoyle K	Nolan Phillips A	George Gentry	Mrs. Charles Black
Terre Haute, Ind.	Joseph P. Duffy 1-43	Ralph Tucker	George W. Kruzan C	John T. Sankey A	George C. Carroll	Florence P. Crawford
Terrell, Tex.*	J. O. Livingston C4-	J. T. Riley	A. H. Boyd T		J. E. Langwith	Mrs. T. P. Armfield
Texarkana, Ark.	W. M. Elrod 4-43	H. H. Clements	W. C. Kuhl T	None	W. E. Gann	Mrs. Jennie W. Smith
Texarkana, Tex.	William V. Brown 5-42	G. D. Garrett	J. J. Diehl F	E. W. Godbold T	H. W. Stilwell	Mrs. Jennie W. Smith
Thomasville, Ga.	John W. White 1-43	C. C. Pittman	R. G. Hawthorne T		H. R. Mahler	Fannie Evans
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. L. Pope 5-43	Miss B. H. Harris	Miss B. H. Harris K	None	J. N. Hauss	Miss Eller
Tiffin, Ohio	Allan B. Kernan 1-44	Robert L. Beals	Robert L. Beals A	Fred J. Curtis T	Paul V. Brown	Marjorie Kleckner
Toledo, Ohio.*	John Q. Carey 1-44	Lawrence W. Davis	Joseph H. Nathanson F	Rudy Klein A	E. L. Bowsher	Russell J. Shunk
Tonawanda, N. Y.	Clarence Hackett 1-44	Moss Simson	Albert F. Hubman T		James Green	Marjorie Bellinger
Topeka, Kan.	Frank J. Warren 4-43	F. W. Knapp	M. P. Jones F	Austin Logan A	A. J. Stout	Julia K. McCarty
Torrington, Conn.	William A. Patten 10-43	Alex G. Constable	Timothy J. Lyons T		John Murphy	Dorothea Cramer
Traverse City, Mich.*	D. R. Zimmerman 4-42	C. L. Anderson	M. G. Dearing T		Glenn E. Loomis	Alice M. Wait
Trenton, N. J.	John A. Hartmann 5-43	Thaddeus J. Burns	Edward W. Lee F	Charles J. Miller C	Paul Loser	Howard L. Hughes
Trinidad, Colo.	Joseph A. Storm 4-43	James Ingles	Alice E. Moore T	Ed R. Bearden F	William R. Ross	Ruth A. Justin
Troy, N. Y.	Frank J. Hogan 1-44	James M. McGrath	Edward J. Ronan C	John F. Shannon T	George H. Krug	Fanny C. Howe
Tucson, Ariz.*	Henry O. Jaastad 5-43	Charles C. Irvin	J. T. Manders A	J. D. McAllister T	Robert D. Morrow	Mrs. Mary Breathitt
Tulsa, Okla.	C. H. Veale 5-42	Milton W. Davis A	D. H. Pratt F	Robert L. Laws T	Harry W. Gowan	James E. Gourley
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	Luther Davis 10-45	F. G. Hocutt	F. G. Hocutt K	C. N. Maxwell, Jr. T	H. G. Dowling	Mrs. Lucy C. Pou
Twin Falls, Idaho	Joe K. Koehler 4-43	W. H. Eldridge	Lionel A. Dean F	C. M. McElwain T	A. W. Morgan	Jessie Fraser
Two Rivers, Wis.*	Arthur J. Luebke P4-43	John P. Hoffman, Jr.	Harold Appleby T	None	Fred G. Bishop	Theodora L. Haman
Tyler, Tex.*	S. Pledger Burke C4-43	G. V. McNallie	G. V. McNallie K	G. D. Fairtrace M	J. M. Hodges	Sophie Loftin
Union City, N. J.	Henry J. Thourot 5-42	Wilfred G. Turner	Thomas A. Nolan F	William F. Meehan C	Albert C. Parker	Kalman J. Littauer
Union tp, N. J.	F. Ed Biertuempfel C1-43	William W. Friberger	Frederick J. Stefany A	Ernest A. Winters T	Charles T. Hassard	Justina Hunt

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Sumter, S. C.*	F. K. Ellis	R. E. Wilder	W. C. Kirven	W. H. Burgess	Mrs. J. L. Dillon	S. K. Nash
Sunbury, Pa.	Franklin R. Klase S	Walter C. Culp	Madison W. Beers	Carl P. Inkrote	F. T. Grant	
Superior, Wis.*	O. G. Holway	Edward Nelson	Arthur Buchanan	C. H. Mason	O. C. Gradin	George D. Flynn
Swampscott t, Mass.	Howard L. Hamill E	Charles H. Lampard	Walter F. Reeves	Clarence W. Horton	Frederick C. Burk	Lester B. Morley
Sweetwater, Tex.*	Roy Duckett	A. C. Forgay	J. A. Bland	J. E. Peavy	None	Carl M. Anderson
Swissvale, Pa.	Allen F. Koch	Lawrence Mulkerin	R. W. Wagner	M. A. Fisher	None	John R. Dierst, Jr.
Syracuse, N. Y.	George H. Ballantyne	Philip Eckel	William A. Rapp	H. Burton Doust	William A. Barry	James C. Tormey
Tacoma, Wash.	A. R. Bergersen	Emory N. Whitacre	Einar Langseth	L. E. Powers	None	Howard Carothers
Tallahassee, Fla.*	M. N. Yancey M	Earl Levy	G. Powledge		George D. Stout	James Messer, Jr.
Tamaqua, Pa.	John Main S	Frank H. Behr	Claude Brecker	Charles Hodgkins	None	B. J. Duffy
Tampa, Fla.	R. H. Cason E	A. J. White	C. J. Woodruff	J. R. McEachern	Marco M. Penn	Alonzo B. McMullen
Taunton, Mass.	Charles T. Alger S	Edward F. Gorey	George E. McNamee	Andrew F. Leddy	Howard M. Briggs	William S. Woods
Teaneck tp, N. J.*	Charles A. Wild, Jr.	Francis A. Murray	Cornelius J. Harte	B. S. Bookstaver, Act.	Charles A. Wild, Jr.	Donald M. Waesche
Temple, Tex.*	A. E. Taylor M	George Hoherd	Frank Bouldin	A. E. Wiedeman	Earl Fuller	J. B. Talley
Terre Haute, Ind.	Robert E. Gibbons	Ralph Dinkel	Cary M. Thompson	Mae Burns	Frank P. Elder	Winfield M. Fox
Terrell, Tex.*	Pat Johnson	K. D. Orr, Jr.	Zeb Henry	L. W. Johnston	None	Frank H. King
Texarkana, Ark.	W. M. Elrod S	J. A. Spear		H. E. Murry	None	A. G. Sanderson, Jr.
Texarkana, Tex.	A. D. Lanier S	H. J. Schlink	J. N. Runnels	C. A. Smith	None	Ed B. Levee, Jr.
Thomasville, Ga.	N. E. Crawford S	J. E. Porter	J. M. Hancock	W. C. Pittman	Tom M. Dollar	W. W. Alexander
Thomasville, N. C.*	R. M. Cooksey M	C. L. White	E. R. Richardson	G. C. Gambrill	None	H. R. Kyser
Tiffin, Ohio	Herman Kuhn E	Floyd J. Ash	Charles J. Mutchler	John A. Gosling	None	Eugene E. Mount
Toledo, Ohio*	John H. Jewhurst	Fred T. Schlorf	Ray E. Allen	John L. Lavan	Ralph C. Girkins	Martin S. Dodd
Tonawanda, N. Y.	(Vacancy)	C. Grover Rech	George C. Marohn	R. H. Wilcox	(Vacancy)	Roland Baxter
Topeka, Kan.	W. A. Lawson S	William J. Cawker	E. W. Kaul	R. J. Miller	Harry C. Snyder	Frank Eresch
Torrington, Conn.	George J. Rossi S	Edward F. Goodman	Hugh E. Meade	Elias Pratt	William J. Donahue	Harry Ossen
Traverse City, Mich.*	Tony Eikey S	J. Fifarek	W. J. Rennie	Dr. Van Leuven	J. A. Garland	C. H. Menmuir
Trenton, N. J.	John A. Hartmann	Thomas J. Phelan	William A. Dooling	A. S. Fell	George W. Rieker	John Brieger
Trinidad, Colo.	J. Joe Cox	C. W. Nolan	Mike Foudy	W. L. Newburn	Joe LaCrue	John N. Mabry
Troy, N. Y.	Thomas F. Fitzgerald	Cornelius F. Casey	John B. Conroy	James H. Flynn	Philip H. Draper	Frank S. Parmenter
Tucson, Ariz.*	R. E. Stallings	Henry L. Hilles	H. C. Wheeler	Lewis H. Howard	Claude C. Haynes	John D. Lyons, Jr.
Tulsa, Okla.	S. R. Smith S	C. C. Jennings	George H. Blaine	R. H. Adams	O. A. Zeigler	E. M. Gallaher
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	A. C. Parker E	Pete Mathews	H. D. Billingsley	A. A. Kirk	None	S. H. Sprott
Twin Falls, Idaho	Charles P. Larsen S	L. Z. Bartlett	Kenneth Barclay, Act.	None	S. Claud Stewart	George M. Paulson
Two Rivers, Wis.*	Jack D. Markham E	Arthur J. Rahn	Theo E. Hall	A. P. Zlatnik	Leonard Birr	F. W. Dicke
Tyler, Tex.*	J. M. Ferrill E	Henry Ginn	J. J. Ray	Henry C. Wilson	C. C. Bunnenberg	Troy Smith
Union City, N. J.	Henry Specker	Charles Friedel, Jr.	Harry A. Jenkins	Frank A. Campana	Frederick A. Berke	James C. Agnew
Union tp, N. J.	Henry Kreh, Jr. E	Walter J. Bond	Jacob F. Denk	Percy de Stanley	F. E. Biertuempfel	Charles Wagner

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Uniontown, Pa.	Russell E. Umbel 1-44	Elmer H. Baker	T. W. Rider F	Altha E. Francis C	J. Nelson Mowls	Jennie Hutchinson
University City, Mo.	Matt C. Fogerty 4-43	Arthur J. Schopp	Arthur J. Schopp K	Claude Ellis A	Charles Banks	Mrs. Esther Cope
University Park, Tex.	Elbert Williams 4-42	Ralph E. Hamman	E. Glenn Martin F	Lester L. Smith A	H. E. Gable	None
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	M. Joseph Connelly P1-44	J. E. Malone S	M. J. Loftus N	V. Ervin Bond T	William B. Sansome	Isabelle Entrikin
Urbana, Ill.	George F. Hurd 5-45	Bess M. Holmes	T. A. Moyer F	Edward J. Filbey A	T. H. Cobb	Anne Benner
Utica, N. Y.	Vincent R. Corrou	Anthony Sisti, Jr.	Thomas J. Nelson C	Donald J. Price T	A. J. Burdick	Miss Foucher
Valdosta, Ga.	J. D. Ashley 3-44	A. S. Myddelton	W. H. Warwick	A. S. Myddelton T	A. G. Cleveland	Elizabeth Havenkotte
Vallejo, Calif.	John Stewart 7-43	H. W. Mitchell	Alfred L. Wanger A	Harold E. Moroney T	None	Gertrude Doyle
Valley Stream, N. Y.	H. K. Hendrickson 3-43	F. G. Chalmers	Fred A. Clemenz T	None	Harry W. Gross	Elizabeth Kelly
Vancouver, Wash.	Albert N. Stanley 1-44	Charles A. McDonah	John A. Hogg T		P. F. Gaiser	Eva Santee
Vandergrift, Pa.	R. M. Withington B1-45	J. F. Belfield	(Three Auditors)		John Kurtz	Rose McCandless
Ventura, Calif.	(See San Buenaventura)					
Vicksburg, Miss.	J. C. Hamilton 1-45	Margaret Clack	J. C. Hamilton F	George Schaff, Sr.	H. V. Cooper	Mahala Birchett
Victoria, Tex.	Ben T. Jordan 4-43	J. P. Daly S	Helen Winkelman T	Mike Gruy F	J. H. Bankston	Mrs. Hal Ashworth
Vincennes, Ind.	A. B. Taylor 1-44	Joseph J. Frey	Joseph J. Frey T		Virgil Eikenberry	Jane Kitchell
Virginia, Minn.	Oscar Tamte 4-42	J. G. Milroy, Jr.	Henry W. S. Tillman T		L. A. Lavine	Edith Rechcygl
Waco, Tex.*	D. T. Hicks 4-42	Otis W. DeHay S	R. E. Moss C		R. H. Brister	Ethel Simmons
Wakefield t, Mass.	Orrin J. Hale C3-42	Charles Young	None	John I. Preston T	Willard B. Atwell	Helen F. Carleton
Walla Walla, Wash.	Herbert G. West 1-45	Ray Appling	P. M. Winans F	J. W. McGhee T	W. A. Lacey	Mrs. Ida Slawson
Wallingford, Conn.	James O. Lee 1-44	Thomas O'Neil	None	Clifford M. Cowles T	Charles Elkema	Dorothy C. Nunn
Waltham, Mass.	Arthur A. Hansen 1-44	William J. Lanagan	C. Ralph Dow A	H. W. Cutter T	William H. Slayton	Leslie T. Little
Warren, Ohio	Robert H. Roberts 1-44	Elizabeth J. Jones	B. M. Hillyer A	M. E. Hillman T	H. B. Turner	Josephine Lytle
Warren, Pa.	R. W. Steber B1-46	Mrs. M. L. Dougherty S	R. M. Krebs F	W. W. Beaty T	John G. Rossman	Leon Jones
Warwick, R. I.	Albert P. Ruerat 2-43	Arthur S. Burlingame	G. Conrad Anderson T	Frank Dearden A	Warren A. Sherman	None
Washington, D. C.	James R. Young P4-43	G. M. Thornett S	W. L. Fowler	A. R. Pilkerton A	F. W. Ballou	Clara Herbert
Washington, Pa.	J. Brady Marble 1-44	John Griffiths	Elmer R. Wilson F	H. J. John C	Myers T. Horner	Janet Clark
Waterbury, Conn.	Vincent A. Scully 1-44	Joseph M. Shea	Thomas M. Conlon C	Thorvald E. Olsen A	Thomas Condon	Emelyn Barrett
Waterloo, Iowa	Ralph B. Slippy 4-42	Knapp F. Matthews	Knapp F. Matthews A	George Nauman T	Jack Logan	Blanche Stewart
Watertown t, Mass.	H. Herbert Applin C3-43	George B. Wellman	W. W. Norcross A	James H. Sheridan T	Francis A. Kelly	Lydia W. Masters
Watertown, N. Y.*	Charles A. Winslow 1-44	Minnie E. Carnes	Datus C. Ayers T	T. Fred Goodwin A	Charles E. Sabin	Karl George
Watertown, S. D.	John E. Low 5-42	F. J. Hubbard	F. J. Hubbard A	S. P. Williamson T	D. D. Miller	Bertha E. Buelow
Watertown, Wis.	W. A. Nack 4-42	A. W. Duffy	A. W. Duffy, Act. C	L. A. Knick T	R. A. Buell	Elizabeth Faber
Waterville, Me.	Paul A. Dundas 3-42	Jerome G. Daviau	Albion Blake T	Raymond Reny A	Charles E. Glover	Mary E. Tobey
Watervliet, N. Y.*	James F. Donlon 1-44	William F. Fennelly	Thomas A. Mahoney F	William F. Fennelly A	William S. Richmond	None
Waukegan, Ill.	Frank G. Wallin 4-45	Edward R. Holmberg	Edward R. Holmberg K	Edward McDermott T	John Clark	Ruth Gregory
Waukesha, Wis.	George W. Coutts 5-42	Nonie E. Crowley	Charles E. Hughes C	E. O. Brickson T	R. F. Lewis	Edward Lynch
Wausau, Wis.	Walter A. Mueller	Jay L. Brown	W. D. Merrill A	Amos Alford T	Everett C. Hirsch	Helen Anderson

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Uniontown, Pa.	George P. McCombs E	William H. Raffle	Alfred W. Davis	J. R. West	Thomas B. Jaquette	W. Frank Lane
University City, Mo.	Walter Heimbuecher E	Michael Lyons	George F. Ward	O. P. Hampton, Jr.	Osmond Kropp	Marvin Boisseau
University Park, Tex.	R. B. Metcalf	C. W. Trammell	C. W. Trammell	Edward P. Leeper	Ralph Stamps R	P. C. Fewell
Upper Darby tp, Pa.	A. Damon E	Thomas Patton	Joseph LeStrange	M. M. Allan	J. Frank McCloskey	Robert Beatty
Urbana, Ill.	Elmer H. Johnson	C. W. Pittman	Harley H. Harmon	Walter Earle	William Grant	O. L. Browder
Utica, N. Y.	George P. Hodges	Joseph N. Sullivan	John Jones	Hugh H. Shaw	Esther Fitzgerald	Bartle Gorman
Valdosta, Ga.	C. A. Dunbar E	T. M. Cook	K. L. Kemp	E. D. King, Jr.	R. L. Drexell	O. W. Franklin
Vallejo, Calif.	Frank Brew	W. Jacobson	E. Dierking	G. O'Brien	Frank Brew	Rolland L. Pope
Valley Stream, N. Y.	Percy B. Sprague	Fred Merkel, Sr.	(County)	(County)	None	Lyman D. Hall
Vancouver, Wash.	J. L. Henderson E	Pierre E. DuPaul	John Blaker	Cecil Fargher	None	Everal Carson
Vandergrift, Pa.	S. K. Hunger S	Walter Heddinger	Ralph W. McIntire	J. D. Remaley		H. R. Bair
Ventura, Calif.	(see San Buenaventura)					
Vicksburg, Miss.	J. J. Williamson	J. F. Hoseman	G. E. Hogaboom	F. M. Smith		R. M. Kelly
Victoria, Tex.	F. B. Lowry E	V. Fritz	John Vogt	Joseph V. Hopkins		J. Barney Daniel
Vincennes, Ind.	A. B. Taylor	Mitchell LaCoste	Jesse L. Sullivan	R. M. Anderson	Azzie Cox	Lyle E. Miller
Virginia, Minn.	J. W. Hejda E	Nels F. Quist	Fred Anthony	R. P. Pearsall	Carl M. Hawkinson	M. H. McMahon
Waco, Tex.*	J. H. Strange	J. R. Meers	C. C. Maxey	H. J. Germany	H. I. Pierce	George W. Morrow
Wakefield t, Mass.	Harry H. Denning S	Fred D. Graham	John G. Gates	David Martin		John I. Preston
Walla Walla, Wash.	C. W. Martin S	Carl A. Gregory	Roy L. Kelly, Act.	J. A. Kahl	C. W. Martin	Judd D. Kimball
Wallingford, Conn.	William A. Mackenzie E	John Czine	George Abbott	Mark T. Sheehan		Joseph N. Manfreda
Waltham, Mass.	Henry F. Beal	Bertram A. Neal	Asa E. McKenna	C. Benjamin Fuller	John L. Leary R	Alexander R. Smith
Warren, Ohio	W. S. Harvey E	Edwin Oldacres	B. J. Gillen	M. T. Knappenberger	Gould Stewart	B. P. Henderson
Warren, Pa.	C. W. Barwis E	Douglas Kropf	George F. Haehn	R. N. Brown	C. W. Rogers	S. D. Blackman
Warwick, R. I.	A. E. McGuinness E	None	William C. Kindelan	Raymond Luft	Ernest Mathews R	Edward L. Godfrey
Washington, D. C.	C. W. Kutz	Stephen T. Porter	E. J. Kelly	George C. Ruhland	M. F. Christianson R	Richmond B. Keech
Washington, Pa.	Fay K. Eakin	A. Lawrence Loar	Joseph Verderber	C. E. Houston	Frank C. Lewis	Meyer Goldfarb
Waterbury, Conn.	Charles Root E	Thomas Cavanaugh	William J. Roach	Edward J. Godfrey	James J. Curtin	J. Gregory Lynch
Waterloo, Iowa	N. B. Barber E	Ray Tiller	H. R. Crumrine	R. W. Driver	A. C. Sherwood	W. L. Beecher
Watertown t, Mass.	Otis D. Allen E	John W. O'Hearn	John F. Milmore	John A. Colbert	Arthur Mosman	Anthony Julian
Watertown, N. Y.*	Fred E. O'Brien E	William E. Gaffney	Edward Curtin	George B. Van Doren	Grover H. Brenan	Lawrence R. Ormiston
Watertown, S. D.	Ralph Reed E	O. B. Kinsman	M. R. Downs	H. T. Kenney	Ed Lindner	D. K. Loucks
Watertown, Wis.	Richard S. Podolske E	Robert Kerstell	Albert N. Quest	H. Mallow	Ewald Brumm	Harold W. Hartwig
Waterville, Me.	Harry E. Green E	Grover D. Lovejoy	Alfred Poirier	Arthur Daviau	Charles B. Vigue	Ralph Nathanson
Watervliet, N. Y.*	Frank T. Mahar M	James J. Corbett	Maurice J. Kennan	C. A. Birmingham	Frank T. Mahar M	Joseph D. Foley
Waukegan, Ill.	Henry Bleck E	Tom McNamara	Bart Tyrrell	Emmett McShane	Karl Daydiff R	Jack Bairston
Waukesha, Wis.	Walter E. Dick	Peter Wild	Theodore R. Kolster	H. Dusterhoft	Steve Prelozni	John C. Love
Wausau, Wis.	Walter Kluever S	Arthur Buss	Walter English	L. F. Bugbee	I. S. Horgen	E. P. Gorman

TABLE XVIII.—DIRECTORY OF CITY OFFICIALS IN ALL CITIES OVER 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Wauwatosa, Wis.	A. C. Loose 5-42	W. T. Whipp	W. T. Whipp F	Ted Kunz	George Watson	Grace Loveland
Waycross, Ga.*	M. M. Monroe 1-	C. O. Parker	L. B. Harrell F	C. O. Parker T	Ralph Newton	Lora Davis
Waynesboro, Pa.*	R. B. Brown 1-46	A. Stover Fitz S	A. Stover Fitz M	W. B. Hunter T	Walter C. Richter	Grace Hildebrand
Webster t, Mass.	John P. Ivascyn C3-42	Pearl C. Mahon	Joseph P. LaPlante A	Robert J. Albetski T	George A. Sellig	Ruth Dickinson
Webster Groves, Mo.	Edwin F. Chapman 4-45	George E. Waite	Clarence H. Appel F	K. W. Howe T	Willard Goslin	Sofia Jackson
Weehawken tp, N. J.	John G. Meister 1-43	Leo P. Carroll	Fred J. Bergmann, Jr. F	William Sternkopf A	Kenneth Woodbury	Helene de Guzman
Wellesley t, Mass.	Harold C. Wiswall C3-	John T. Ryan	Arthur K. Wells T		Edwin H. Miner	Kathleen A. Kennedy
Wenatchee, Wash.	J. V. Rogers 12-43	Edna Johnson	E. R. Gahringer F	R. P. Stowers T	W. B. Smith	Alta Irwin
West Allis, Wis.	Delbert Miller 4-44	Fred A. Sanlader	Irvin F. Knoebel C	Paul A. Hoffman T	Harry B. Nash	Grace Atherton
Westbrook, Me.	Roscoe F. Libby 1-42	Harold N. Lord	George M. Sullivan T	Ovide Letarte A	Guy V. Sinclair	Jennie G. Andrews
West Chester, Pa.	George S. Dewees B1-46	John S. Groff S	George Newlin, Jr. C	M. Minerva Davis T	G. A. Stetson	Sara Bedford
Westerly t, R. I.	A. M. Cottrell, Jr. P11-43	W. Russell Dower	Lewis Stanton T	None	Willard H. Bacon	Sallie E. Coy
Westfield, Mass.	Mrs. A. D. Burke 1-44	Harold Whittemore	Mary E. Walsh A	Richard P. McCarthy T	Chester D. Stiles	Harold T. Dougherty
Westfield, N. J.	Shelby G. Fell 1-43	Charles Clark	Dennis N. Lever T	None	Charles A. Philhower	Virginia Gale
West Frankfort, Ill.	Carl Barker 5-43	Robert J. Todd	Joe Upchurch F	R. S. Haff T	C. A. Waller	Cora Griffin
West Hartford t, Conn.*	None	Carlyle C. Thomson	C. T. Treadway, Jr. F	Harry H. Barton C	Lloyd H. Bugbee	Vera R. Tracy
West Haven t, Conn.	Charles F. Schall C11-	Franklin A. Lum	George C. Warner T		Seth G. Haley	Ora M. Mason
West New York, N. J.	Joseph Stilz 5-43	Charles Swensen	Thomas D. Miller T	Lawrence T. Havey C	Harry L. Bain	Jennie Thompson
West Orange, N. J.	Bernard M. Degnan 5-42	Ronald C. Alford	Frederick C. Erwin F	George C. Kayes	Solomon C. Strong	None
West Palm Beach, Fla.*	W. H. Hitt 4-42	Mrs. J. R. Gardner	Francis B. McGarry M		John I. Leonard	Maude E. Clarke
West Springfield t, Mass.	James R. Dearden C2-	Henry E. Schmuck	Henry E. Schmuck T		Frederick Hawkes	Marion Bowler
West Warwick t, R. I.	John J. Flynn P11-42	Ernest J. Mailloux	Madeline F. Duffy T		Maisie Quinn	None
Wewoka, Okla.	J. A. Ligon 5-42	M. M. Sebastian	Jim Reding F	Henry Craig A	Harry D. Simmons	Winnifred Cox
Weymouth t, Mass.	Sandy Roulston C3-42	Julian R. Merchant	Emerson R. Dizer A	George E. Curtin T	Charles R. Thibadeau	Christine Evarts
Wheeling, W. Va.*	John J. Mathison 7-43	Howard C. Lane	N. H. von Berg A	H. J. Jungling T	J. P. McHenry	Eleanor Hamilton
White Plains, N. Y.	Chauncey T. S. Fish 1-44	George Zechiel	Gustav E. Olson F	None	H. Claude Hardy	Isabel Douglas
Whiting, Ind.	James T. McNamara -42	John Klen, Jr.	John Klen, Jr. T	None	W. W. Borden	Margaret Smith
Whittier, Calif.	Frank B. Chandler 5-42	Guy N. Dixon	Guy N. Dixon K	W. C. Pyle T	Will E. Wiley	Ruth Ellis
Wichita, Kan.*	John I. Dotson 4-42	C. C. Ellis	E. S. Worrell F	Ethel M. Thomas T	L. W. Mayberry	Ruth Hammond
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	W. E. Fitzgerald 4-42	Joe H. Crouch	J. Bryan Miller M	Oral Janes T	H. D. Tillers	Lucia Powell
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Charles N. Loveland 1-44	Lucius K. Eldridge	Tom A. Evans F	Charles B. Sloane C	Allen C. Bacon	Mary N. Baker
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	H. R. Rowland B1-46	John C. Deal S	T. W. Stephens, Jr. C	F. D. Graf T	William C. Graham	Fred S. Evans
Williamsport, Pa.	Leo C. Williamson 1-44	Sam W. Pursell	Philip Shay F	Norman Watson C	A. M. Weaver	Howard Thompson
Willimantic, Conn.	Russell W. Hinman 12-43	Arthur L. Clark	James H. Hurley F	Arthur L. Clark T	E. A. Case	Ann E. Klososki
Wilmette, Ill.*	Harry C. Kinne P4-45	N. P. Miller	W. B. Robinson, Jr. T	R. D. Clay A	J. R. Harper	Ann L. Whitmack
Wilmington, Del.	Albert W. James 7-43	Homer C. Simmons	Lawrence V. Ward A	Alexander Abrahams T	Samuel M. Stouffer	Harland A. Carpenter
Wilmington, N. C.	Hargrove Bellamy	James R. Benson	James R. Benson K	D. B. Padgett A	H. M. Roland	Emma Woodward
Wilson, N. C.*	William M. Daniel 6-43	A. C. McKinnon	A. C. McKinnon K	W. E. Warren T	S. G. Chappel	Nancy Gray
Winchester t, Mass.	Alvin M. Litchfield C3-42	Mabel W. Stimson	James C. McCormick T		James J. Quinn	Corinne Mead
Winchester, Va.*	C. R. Anderson 9-44	P. J. Marshall	W. A. Baker T	Virginia Knight A	Garland R. Quarles	Vernon Eddy
Winnetka, Ill.*	W. B. Moulton P4-42	Mrs. Stella Winslow	H. W. Gillies F	N. W. Markus T	S. R. Logan	Mary E. Hewes

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Wauwatosa, Wis.	John Krafczyk S	Fred Hartel	Louis Wrasse	Roy T. Hansen	John Iverson	R. R. Stauff
Waycross, Ga.*	O. M. Lanham M	H. C. Thackston	W. A. Yawn	G. E. Atwood	E. R. Sapp	Q. L. Garrett
Waynesboro, Pa.*	A. Stover Fitz M	Charles E. Shoemaker	John H. Dodson	Mrs. Verne Snowberger	Ralph B. Whisler	N. F. Keller
Webster t, Mass.	John Kleindienst	Arthur Belmore	John C. Templeman	Wilfred P. Bazinet	Arthur Bigelow	Joseph C. Genereux
Webster Groves, Mo.	John B. Clayton, Jr.	J. Ralph Eddie	Andrew McDonnell	Carl Irich	Ben Quinn	John Nolan
Weehawken tp, N. J.	James F. Healey S	William O'Neill	Edward Kirk	George White	Thomas A. Donlan	John Platoff
Wellesley t, Mass.	George W. N. Fisher	Thomas H. Slaman	William J. Fleming	Frederic A. Stanwood	William E. Butler	Arthur L. Stevenson
Wenatchee, Wash.	John A. Goodfellow	H. W. Bryson	Carl H. Hansen	Paul West	None	Raymond D. Kendall
West Allis, Wis.	A. L. Wichner	Edwin Bryant	Thomas Kastello	Frank H. Russell	E. C. Pynn	John Doerfer
Westbrook, Me.	Alfred D. Farley	Edward A. Reny	Lendall Goff	Patrick H. Welch	Edwin J. Laverty	Grover Welch
West Chester, Pa.	Lawrence Reagan S	Ralph B. Watson	Abner F. Glisson	Warren T. Garrett		G. W. Knauer
Westerly t, R. I.	John Payne	Columbus Pasetti	LeRoy H. Norman	Samuel C. Webster	None	John Ferguson
Westfield, Mass.	(Vacancy)	William W. Clark	Allen H. Smith	R. M. Marr	None	Joseph P. Ferriter
Westfield, N. J.	John T. Hopkins E	William Linden	John R. Schreiber	Andrew Carney	William T. Vanderbilt	Robert S. Snevily
West Frankfort, Ill.	J. C. Kirk S	Alta McGhee	W. T. Clark	W. T. Clark	Joe Boner	Leonard Dunn
W. Hartford t, Conn.*	Rodney L. Loomis M	Thomas H. Donnelly	Walter H. Sandstrom	Charles E. McPartland	Jacob W. Feldman R	Walfrid G. Lundborg
West Haven t, Conn.	Charles F. Schall	Lloyd J. Cameron	Harry W. Tuttle	Eugene N. Cozzolino	Harry W. Noyes	Walton E. Cronan
W. New York, N. J.	George W. McDonald	Ernest G. Beckert	John Rooney	Robert Genduso	Frank Mack	Irwin Rubenstein
West Orange, N. J.	Henry C. Warnick E	Martin T. Kennedy	Harry H. Hain	K. W. Thum	William E. Boland R	Gerald T. Foley
W. Palm Beach, Fla.*	D. D. Howard	A. P. Sadler	Frank H. Packwood, Act.	W. E. Van Landingham	D. D. Howard	Paul W. Potter
W. Springfield t, Mass.	T. Frederick Roche	Frederick Sibley	John B. O'Brien	Charles Mace, Jr.	Sidney Sweet	Whitfield Reid
W. Warwick t, R. I.	William A. Rathbun	None	William Mailloux	John A. Mack	None	Patrick H. Quinn
Wewoka, Okla.	Tom P. Malloy	E. E. Shiflett	Jim C. Fore	Nick I. Shanholtz	Thomas J. Horsley	J. M. Huser
Weymouth t, Mass.	Thomas Kelly	T. G. McCarthy	Edward F. Butler	T. J. MacDonald	Charles W. Burgess R	Kenneth L. Nash
Wheeling, W. Va.*	Walter Stegman	Edward T. Rose	Alonzo Hixenbaugh	Harry A. Smith	Homer Fish	John D. Phillips
White Plains, N. Y.	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	H. Abbot Griffen	William Miller	(County)	Eugene Halpin, Jr.	William R. Condit
Whiting, Ind.	Don Spurrier S	Clyde C. Lampman	Richard Springgate	J. A. McCarthy	Don Spurrier	James S. McCarthy
Whittier, Calif.	M. R. Bowen	H. M. Topping	O. C. Smith	J. A. Pomeroy	William Groen	Thomas W. Bewley
Wichita, Kan.*	P. L. Brockway E	P. M. Wendel	T. H. Jaycox	J. E. Wolfe	Alfred MacDonald	Vincent F. Hiebsch
Wichita Falls, Tex.*	F. M. Rugeley	J. L. McClure	C. W. Jensen	F. R. Collard	Frank Collier	T. A. Hicks
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	J. Bowden Northrup	Ambrose Saricks	J. Russell Taylor	Edward Pugh	Robert M. Rogers	Howard Kennedy
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	John C. Deal	Samuel Jeffries	James Harris	F. H. Rotthoff	John C. Deal	Herbert Patterson
Williamsport, Pa.	R. R. Rall	M. E. Clark	J. G. Good	William Mollenkolpf	J. Warren Preston	C. Bidelspacher, Jr.
Willimantic, Conn.	John F. Collins E	Michael J. English	Grant Bombria	George E. Roch	Alexis Caisse, Jr.	Harry S. Gaucher
Wilmette, Ill.*	Charles C. Schultz	Walter H. Zibble	Cloyd C. McGuire	Martin H. Seifert	Gordon Wallace	William M. James
Wilmington, Del.	Harry L. Maier E	William J. Lutz	Frank J. Mahoney	Roger Murray	Edward R. Mack	R. Satterthwaite, Jr.
Wilmington, N. C.*	J. A. Loughlin E	J. L. Croom	C. H. Casteen	A. H. Elliott	J. A. Loughlin	W. B. Campbell
Wilson, N. C.*	J. B. Blount S	A. L. Lancaster	C. P. Hocutt	Wade Anderson	Harvey Turner	(Firm)
Winchester t, Mass.	Parker Holbrook S	David H. DeCourcey	William H. Rogers	Roger M. Burgoyne	George T. Davidson	Addison R. Pike
Winchester, Va.*	J. R. Brandon E	Taylor L. Barr	C. W. Hollis	L. M. Allen	None	James P. Reardon
Winnetka, Ill.*	Robert L. Anderson	George M. Houren	W. M. Peterson	Howard A. Orvis	George B. Caskey	Frederick Dickinson

Table XVIII.—Directory of City Officials in All Cities Over 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk	Chief Finance Officer	Other Finance Officer	Superintendent of Schools	Librarian
Winona, Minn.	Floyd R. Simon 4-43	Roy Wilgrube	Otto Pietsch T	None	Harold Bauer	Ethel Binney
Winston-Salem, N. C.	R. J. Reynolds		Ralph L. Dixon F	W. J. Hamner	John W. Moore	Janet Berkeley
Winthrop t, Mass.	Thomas E. Key C3-43	Donald S. McLeod	George A. Searles F	Albert L. Pigou A	Arthur E. Boudreau	Dorothy L. Kinney
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	W. T. Nobles 4-42	Nels M. Justeson	Joe Norton T		Floyd Smith	Jessie Sanford
Woburn, Mass.	William E. Kane 1-44	Margaret Fitzgerald	Michael H. Curran T	Hugh F. Gilgun A	Daniel P. Hurld	William D. Goddard
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	A. F. Greiner 1-44	B. J. Dunigan	O. J. Morgenson T	F. A. Spencer F	Victor C. Nicklas	Norma Chase
Woonsocket, R. I.	Henri R. Roberge 1-43	Raymond A. Jarret	A. D. DuKocher A	James W. Quinn T	Leon M. Farrin	Virginia Feeley
Wooster, Ohio	Ralph E. Fisher 1-44	Elsie A. Williams A	Elsie A. Williams A	Clyde M. Miller, Jr. T	C. M. Layton	Mrs. Eugenia Glenn
Worcester, Mass.	William A. Bennett 1-44	Malcolm C. Midgeley	Henry A. Allen A	Harold J. Tunison T	Walter S. Young	Emerson Greenaway
Wyandotte, Mich.	Louis W. Behm 4-42	Lawrence J. LaCourse	Lawrence J. LaCourse K	John T. McWhirter T	F. W. Frostic	Hazel Adair
Xenia, Ohio.*	F. M. Chambliss 1-45	A. V. Perrill	A. V. Perrill A	W. B. Fraver T	R. J. Warner	Ruth Dennis
Yakima, Wash.	E. B. Rile 1-44	Pearl Benjamin	Ray Washburn F	Forrest F. Herring T	A. C. Davis	Helen Remsberg
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Benjamin F. Barnes 1-44	Francis J. Heafy	William A. Schubert C	Clarence Morey A	William W. Ankebrand	Grinton I. Will
York, Pa.	Harry B. Anstine 1-44	Henry Butler	Harvey N. Werner F	Albert F. Haugh C	Arthur W. Ferguson	Katherine Shorey
Youngstown, Ohio	William B. Spagnola 1-44	John H. Lemon	Walter W. Mitchell F	None	George A. Bowman	Clarence W. Sumner
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Ross K. Bower 5-42	Harvey C. Holmes	Harvey C. Holmes K	A. B. Curtis A	Ernest Chappelle	Lotta Coombs
Zanesville, Ohio	Tom V. Moorehead 1-46	Ralph E. Border	Henry E. Stemm A	William E. Decker T	Donald F. Summers	Mrs. Mabel Henderson

City	Director of Public Works	Fire Chief	Police Chief	Health Officer	Director of Parks	City Attorney
Winona, Minn.	E. E. Chadwick E	H. G. Putnam	A. J. Bingold	S. Schaefer	Oscar Tillman	H. K. Brehmer
Winston-Salem, N. C.	R. A. Thomas	M. G. Brown	W. F. Anderson	R. L. Carlton	R. A. Thomas	(Firm)
Winthrop t, Mass.	Fritz E. Westlin S	William A. Floyd	William F. Pumphret	William E. Childress	Arthur M. Floyd	Fred W. Fisher
Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Carl A. Cajunus E	A. C. Miller	R. J. Exner	F. X. Pomainville	Clarence Spaid	H. D. Billmeyer
Woburn, Mass.	James H. Kelley	Michael J. Kane	Charles R. McCauley	Edward F. Gorman	None	Joseph Gorrasi
Woodbridge tp, N. J.	C. R. Davis E		George E. Keating	Harold J. Bailey		Leon McElroy
Woonsocket, R. I.	Timothy J. Crane	Augustin Cote	Alfred O. Perron	James P. O'Brien	Albert Bouchard	Morris Yaraus
Wooster, Ohio	Fred S. Howard	Joe Lucci	Walter R. Yost	John J. Sutter	James B. Rahl	Henry Critchfield
Worcester, Mass.	Herbert Green	Carl J. Kiessling	Thomas F. Foley	Dr. Getting	Herman B. Adams	Walter D. Allen
Wyandotte, Mich.	F. W. Liddle E	Gustav Anselm	William P. Rutledge	N. D. McGlaughlin	Ira Kreger	Frederick J. Gartner
Xenia, Ohio*	M. C. Smith M	Herman Fisher	Stanley Nickell	Gordon E. Savage	None	William A. Miller
Yakima, Wash.	George W. Clark	Ray H. Hare	J. J. Bernath, Act.	Stanley Benner	George W. Clark	Harry L. Olson
Yonkers, N. Y.*	Christopher J. Sheridan	Daniel E. Carnegie	W. A. Kruppenbacher	Eugene F. McGillian	John Regan	Leonard G. McAneny
York, Pa.	Curtis C. Schaberg	L. Ellis Wagner	C. P. Gerber	John D. Yeagley	Herbert F. Anderson	Martin B. Ebbert
Youngstown, Ohio	Ralph W. O'Neill E	Michael Mellilo	John W. Turnbull	R. G. Mossman	Thomas Pemberton	John A. Willo
Ypsilanti, Mich.	Arthur Boatwright	James Dignan	Dan E. L. Patch	D. W. Martin	Ernest M. Maddux	John P. Kirk
Zanesville, Ohio	A. S. Herzer	Roy T. Messerly	Clifford Courtney	D. G. Caudy	Paul A. Kern	John P. Baker

TABLE XIX

DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CITY CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000

Code for Mayor:
B—Burgess
C—Chairman of Council or Board
P—President of Council or Village President

Code for Clerk:
A—Auditor
R—Recorder
S—Secretary
M—City Manager

These data were reported by municipal officials early in 1942. An asterisk (*) indicates council-manager city.

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Abbeville, La	J. E. Kibbe 7-42	J. C. Broussard
Abilene, Kan.*	Theo. Nusz 4-42	M. E. Calkins
Abington t, Mass	Howard W. Belcher C3-42	John F. Coughlin
Aiken, S. C	W. H. Weatherford 12-42	Sarah H. Busch
Alamo Heights, Tex	C. E. Hoff 4-43	G. P. Horn
Alamosa, Colo	Frank C. Winters 4-43	Howard Fisher
Albany, Ore	A. G. Senders 1-43	R. N. Butler
Albia, Iowa	C. B. Dearinger 4-43	James W. Weatherstone
Albion, Mich	N. H. Wiener 1-43	P. P. Nagle
Alcoa, Tenn.*	J. H. Studley 7-43	A. B. Smith R
Alexander City, Ala	T. C. Russell 10-44	Jack Nolen
Alexandria, Minn	H. A. Keck 3-42	H. S. Campbell
Alice, Tex	C. D. Jones 4-42	P. S. Anderson
Alliance, Neb.*	George G. Smith 4-43	R. W. Laing
Alma, Mich.*	T. J. Carney 5-42	L. I. Hannig
Altus, Okla	T. O. Burch 5-43	Ethel Williams
Alva, Okla	J. A. Renfrew 5-43	Thomas W. Keltch
Americus, Ga	H. O. Jones 1-43	A. D. Gatewood, Jr.
Amherst t, Mass	F. Civille Pray C2-43	Elizabeth W. Hooker
Amityville, N. Y	Charles R. Duryea, Jr. 4-43	Louis W. Ferris
Anacortes, Wash	C. A. Peters 1-45	John G. Dorcy
Anadarko, Okla	F. J. Callahan 5-43	Daisy Campbell
Andalusia, Ala	J. G. Scherf 10-44	Mrs. H. H. Ellis
Anoka, Minn.*	R. B. Ehlen 4-43	C. Rudolf Johnson M
Antigo, Wis	C. O. Miller 4-44	S. B. Byrne
Antioch, Calif	Claude M. Stitt 4-44	C. W. Hornback
Arcadia, Calif	Albert H. Perkins 4-42	W. H. Nesbitt
Archbald, Pa	William F. Durkin B1-43	Paul McHale S
Arkadelphia, Ark	A. T. Goodloe 4-42	D. H. Crawford R
Arlington Hgts., Ill	Albert W. Goedke 5-45	Forrest F. Davis
Asheboro, N. C	O. L. Presnell 5-43	A. R. Winningham
Ashland, Pa.*	Charles Yeager B1-46	Edwin K. Lessig S
Ashley, Pa	Walter Gryskewicz B1-46	Stanley E. Christman S
Athens, Ohio	F. L. Woodworth 1-44	C. H. Harris
Athens, Tenn	Paul J. Walker 7-43	John B. Kennedy R
Bowling Green, Ohio	E. J. Frowine 1-44	Mabel Young A
Bozeman, Mont.*	A. G. Busch 1-44	L. G. Shadoan
Brackenridge, Pa	William A. Fischer B1-46	J. W. Nolf S
Bradenton, Fla	Charles W. Ward 1-44	Harold F. Siver
Brady, Tex	Harry L. Curtis 4-42	W. R. Mayse S
Brattleboro, Vt	(Unincorporated)	
Brazil, Ind	T. E. Tiffee 1-43	E. S. Cox
Breckenridge, Tex	Floyd Jones 4-42	R. L. Davis S
Brenham, Tex	Reese B. Lockett 4-42	G. H. Zeiss S
Brentwood, Pa	A. G. Kaufmann B1-46	F. H. Appenrodt S
Brewer, Me.*	Chester A. Robinson 1-43	Paul E. Clish
Bridgeport, Pa	Edward G. Gear B1-47	Daniel A. Cannon S
Bridgewater t, Mass	Bart F. Casey C3-43	Edwin Keith
Brigham, Utah	Alf L. Freeman 1-44	Elva V. Gibbs
Bristol, Va.*	Thomas W. Preston 9-43	Bland E. Ballard
Bristow, Okla	Dewey H. Price 5-43	Fred Myers
Bronxville, N. Y	Fred L. Devereux 4-42	Jerry C. Leary
Brookfield, Mo	J. E. McGowan 4-42	George P. Carpenter
Brookhaven, Miss	A. E. Moreton 1-44	Eben M. Bee
Brookings, S. D	H. Dwiggins 6-45	C. B. Herreman A
Brownsville, Pa	William J. Long B1-46	T. A. Waggoner S
Brunswick, Me	(Unincorporated)	
Bryan, Ohio	Charles R. Ames 1-44	Charles F. Hester
Bucyrus, Ohio	W. F. Whiteamire 1-44	H. A. Barth
Burley, Idaho	L. F. Holtz 5-43	T. D. Foster
Burrillville t, R. I	Chester F. Reynolds C11-42	Theodore Tessier
Cadillac, Mich.*	Carl T. Johnson 1-44	H. Lee Worden
Calais, Me	Guy L. Thomas 4-42	Gerald E. Hill
Caldwell, Idaho	H. E. McCluskey 5-43	O. E. Fritts
Calexico, Calif	C. C. Rambo 4-42	Richard S. Emerson
Camden, S. C	F. N. McCorkle	Louise W. Boykin
Camden, Ark	D. W. Harrell 4-43	F. P. Benson
Cameron, Tex	C. C. Smith 4-42	Dan Tyson
Canandaigua, N. Y	George McG. Hayes 1-44	Guy M. Raines

Atlantic, Iowa	Joseph Burnea 4-43	George H. Alexander
Auburn, Ind	Lodie E. Potter 1-43	Forrest Potter
Auburn t, Mass	Frank H. Allen C2-41	John E. Riley
Audubon, N. J	Andrew F. Ganser 5-44	Charles R. Dietz, Jr.
Avalon, Pa.*	P. L. Jarrett B1-46	W. H. Oakley
Azusa, Calif	V. A. Owens 4-42	Mae A. Hynes
Bainbridge, Ga	C. A. Miller, Jr. 1-44	H. B. Funderburk
Baker, Ore	Henry McKinney 11-42	Mrs. Mable Nelson
Bangor, Pa	Allen Frederick B1-46	William J. Sleeman S
Baraboo, Wis	C. R. Hornung 5-42	P. L. Stewart
Barnesville, Ohio	Walter Smith 1-44	J. C. Wells
Barnstable t, Mass	Chester A. Crocker C3-44	Clarence M. Chase
Barrington T, R. I	Pasquale Oliva P11-42	Henry E. Fowler
Bartow, Fla.*	C. E. Williams	George J. McNamee
Bastrop, La	A. B. Andrews 7-45	J. R. George
Batavia, Ill	T. E. Davis 5-45	LaVerne Woodard
Batesville, Ark	C. C. Walbert 4-42	N. A. Longley R
Bay City, Tex	S. E. Doughtie 4-43	Myrtle Smith S
Beardstown, Ill	Fred I. Cline 5-45	R. B. Maslin
Beaver, Pa	D. A. Moore B1-42	James W. Baker S
Bedford, Ohio*	Albert C. Freda 1-44	O. E. Hutchinson
Beeville, Tex	E. M. Quinn 5-43	Dorothy A. Marsh
Belfast, Me.*	George Thompson 3-42	W. Arthur Cloues
Bellefontaine, Ohio	Robert B. Cook, Sr. 12-43	Harry E. Travis A
Bellefonte, Pa	H. P. Harris B1-45	Marie Doll S
Bellevue, Ky	Robert P. Hummel 1-46	Frank X. Braun
Bellevue, Ohio	John F. Shannon 1-44	K. A. Yundt A
Bellwood, Ill	William J. Mink P5-45	William Miller
Belvidere, Ill	Harry M. Perkins 5-46	Frank L. Shattuck
Bemidji, Minn	Earl W. Bucklen 3-42	Belle Denley
Bennington, Vt	J. Halsey Cushman P3-41	William P. Hogan
Benton, Ill	C. Edwin Hair 5-43	J. F. McCollum
Berea, Ohio	John J. Baesel 1-43	William H. Parshall A
Berkley, Mich	Ernest R. Baldwin 12-42	Edwin J. Johnston
Bexley, Ohio	W. A. Schneider 1-44	S. W. Roderick A
Bicknell, Ind	L. G. Jones 1-43	Myrtle Hollingsworth
Bisbee, Ariz	William K. Caley 6-42	W. H. Miescher
Blackwell, Okla	A. O. Raffety 5-42	Carl Randall
Blairsville, Pa.*	William C. McKee B1-46	John Fatora
Blakely, Pa	John W. Taylor B1-45	P. J. Matthews S
Bloomsburg, Pa	Clyde L. Ohl P1-46	Paul D. Jacobs S
Bluffton, Ind	Franklin Buckner 1-44	Cleo B. Arnold
Bogota, N. J	John D. Lynn 1-44	Harlan P. Ross
Bonham, Tex	Joe B. Hrdlicka 4-43	W. A. Boyd
Boonton, N. J	Fred C. McCoy 1-43	Albert P. Smith
Boonville, Mo	R. A. Johnston 4-42	R. N. Windsor
Bossier City, La	Hoffman L. Fuller 7-45	E. L. Reding
Bound Brook, N. J	Charles H. Fetterly 1-43	Everest L. Belli

Canon City, Colo	L. R. Short 4-43	E. R. Bancroft
Canton t, Mass	Richard H. Henley C3-42	Daniel J. Flood
Canton, Miss	C. N. Harris 1-45	W. F. Prosser
Canton, N. C	J. T. Bailey 5-43	E. M. Geier
Carbondale, Ill	Charles Johnson 5-43	H. A. Grater
Carlsbad, N. M	S. G. Horne 4-42	H. E. McMinn
Carlstadt, N. J	William Huneke 1-44	Edward Felesina
Carroll, Iowa	A. N. Neu 4-42	Louise G. Holley
Carrollton, Ga	T. J. Lawler 10-43	Carl B. Stevens
Cartersville, Ga.*	T. W. Tinsley 1-44	Thomas A. Upshaw
Caruthersville, Mo	D. D. Pinion 4-42	C. W. Essary
Catskill, N. Y	Edwin W. Knoll 3-43	Mrs. Julia S. McGovern
Cedar Falls, Iowa	C. N. McHugh 4-42	H. B. Philpot
Cedarhurst, N. Y	Ernest E. Elderd 4-43	John C. Jack
Cedartown, Ga.*	D. L. Roberts, Jr. C1-45	Richard Gammon, Sr.
Centerville, Iowa	Albert Fleming 4-43	Edmund Hanson
Centerville, Pa	H. H. Hatch B1-44	Harry Fielding
Centralia, Wash	Ray W. Sprague 12-42	Vernon A. Fear
Chariton, Iowa	G. C. Burgstrum 4-43	John A. Olson
Charles City, Iowa	A. R. Eggert 4-43	J. W. McGeeney
Charleston, Ill	G. Palmer Stoner	T. E. Walton
Charleston, Mo	W. R. McCracken 5-43	T. A. Zilafro
Charlotte, Mich	George L. Bennett 4-42	Fred S. Morey
Cheboygan, Mich	Joseph D. Viau 5-41	F. W. Malenfant
Cherokee, Iowa	George R. Hicks 4-43	J. A. Cary
Chester, Ill	Charles L. Oetting 5-45	William J. May
Chester, S. C	Robert Frazer 5-43	J. H. McLure
Cheviot, Ohio	Edward Gingerich 1-44	Edward Barlion A
Chico, Calif.*	E. L. Meyers 4-43	H. H. Hume M
Childress, Tex	C. V. Jones 4-42	Whitt Johnson S
Chillicothe, Mo	Murray N. Windle 5-43	Ila Summerville
Chisholm, Minn	John Gornick, Jr. 1-44	Frank L. Paskvan
Chula Vista, Calif	V. L. Howe 4-42	Herbert V. Bryant
Circleville, Ohio	Ben H. Gorden 1-44	Fred R. Nicholas
Clearfield, Pa	Robert Lucas B1-46	Roy Kindig
Clifton Forge, Va	F. H. Wheeler 9-44	Carter B. Gallagher
Clinton, Ill	Bernard M. Pugh 5-43	Harry L. Bean
Clinton, Ind	Clyde M. Zink 1-43	William Gilmour
Clinton, Mo	J. R. Hampton 4-42	Vance Julian
Clinton, Okla	V. F. Carleton 4-42	J. O. Wild
Clinton, S. C	P. S. Bailey 9-42	D. C. Heustess
Cloquet, Minn	Roy W. Ranum 1-44	J. A. Parks
Coaldale, Pa	D. P. Shubeck B1-43	John E. Gewehr
Coalinga, Calif	H. C. Heffner 4-42	W. C. Wallace
Coldwater, Mich	Alfred G. Morency 4-42	Ethel M. Tillotson
Coleman, Tex	E. P. Scarborough 4-42	H. M. Collins
College Park, Ga	G. W. Harris 1-43	G. B. Lindsey
Collingdale, Pa	Samuel L. Neville B1-46	E. C. Rohland S
Collinsville, Ill	M. W. Harrison 4-43	Vernon Lucas

Table XIX.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Colorado, Tex.	J. A. Sadler 5-43	J. F. Merritt
Colton, Calif.	W. F. Sharp 4-42	Olive Phillips
Columbia, Miss.	Hollis C. Rawls 1-45	Mrs. H. W. Hargrove
Columbia Hgts., Minn.*	Louis W. Bassett 7-43	Hazel A. Trucker
Columbus, Neb.	Harry Lohr 4-43	Joseph F. Stanzel
Concordia, Kan.	Delmer F. Harris 4-43	F. V. Hughes
Concord t, Mass.	Hubert M. Wardwell C2-43	Elsie E. Rose
Conneaut, Ohio	Edward T. Kane 1-44	B. L. Palmer
Conway, Ark.	J. J. Kane 4-43	J. Wendell Henry
Conway, S. C.	Carl L. Busbee 1-43	C. H. Snider
Coral Gables, Fla.*	Joseph E. Whitley 4-43	George N. Shaw
Corbin, Ky.	O. B. Rowland 1-46	A. Campbell
Cordele, Ga.*	G. B. Wilkes	J. C. Dorough
Corinth, Miss.	Frank K. Hughes 10-42	E. J. East
Corona, Calif.	Dan Huckins 4-44	Jack L. Crandell
Coronado, Calif.*	C. W. Ince 4-42	A. A. Mathewson
Corry, Pa.	Frank E. Hepler 1-46	C. B. Porter
Corvallis, Ore.	Howard W. Hand 1-43	Ralph P. Schindler
Covington, Va.*	T. M. Winn 9-43	J. G. Kyle
Crafton, Pa.	Tim F. Dunn B1-45	William A. England
Creston, Iowa	C. C. Clayton 3-43	T. P. Welch
Crookston, Minn.	W. J. Kirkwood 1-44	Loren B. Skogness
Crowley, La.	J. Matt Buatt 7-42	I. B. Broussard
Crystal City, Tex.	B. H. Holsomback 4-43	June Broadhurst
Cuero, Tex.	J. T. Newman 4-42	T. O. Buchel
Cullman, Ala.	J. A. Dunlap 10-44	J. G. Kramer
Culver City, Calif.	Adin A. Randall 4-42	Earl Noack
Cushing, Okla.*	Andrew W. Little C5-43	Loren Crook
Daly City, Calif.	John J. Fahey 4-44	B. C. Ross
Danville, Ky.	Henry L. Nichols 12-45	James H. Letcher
Danville, Pa.	Harry Trumbower B1-46	W. G. Reese S
Darlington, S. C.	Claude Vaughan 1-44	John Peterson
Dartmouth t, Mass.	William C. Prescott C3-44	Harry R. Bennett
Dayton, Ky.	Alfred H. Reekers 1-46	Frank J. Staab
Decatur, Ind.	Forrest Elsey 1-43	H. Vernon Aurand
Decorah, Iowa	George A. Baker 4-43	Charles Anderson
Defiance, Ohio	Robert W. Galliers 1-44	Floyd S. Morris
De Kalb, Ill.	Hugo J. Hakala 5-44	Harry D. Hamilton
De Land, Fla.*	Leo E. Fugle 5-43	Curtis A. Hughes
Delaware, Ohio	Hosea Spaulding 1-43	R. E. King A
Delphos, Ohio	Doit W. Swihart 1-44	Frank M. Irick
De Pere, Wis.	A. H. Voelker 5-42	H. J. Danen
Depew, N. Y.	Arthur Prestine 4-43	Albert Simbritz
Ellensburg, Wash.	Edward A. Anderson 1-45	Fred T. Hofmann
Ely, Minn.	John Kapsch 1-43	A. O. Knutson
Emmaus, Pa.	Edward J. Boyer B1-46	Oscar T. Iobst S
Englewood, Colo.	N. S. Neilsen 4-43	John F. Cameron
Ennis, Tex.	R. F. Brumback 4-43	M. B. Moseley S
Ephrata, Pa.*	John M. Royer B1-46	D. C. Wagner M
Estherville, Iowa	F. J. Ehlers 4-43	George W. Shadle
Etna, Pa.	J. J. Arenth B1-46	S. L. Marshall
Eufaula, Ala.	M. M. Moulthrop 10-44	Mrs. Ruby D. McEachern
Eunice, La.	Oliver Reed 6-45	Wade J. Guillet
Eveleth, Minn.	Richard C. Floyd 1-44	Edward G. Bayuk
Exeter t, N. H.	Maurice D. Cunningham C3-41	Edward N. Richards
Exeter, Pa.	Stephen Skrinak B1-46	Stephen Shoemaker S
Fairbury, Neb.	Frank Bachoritch, Act. 4-42	Elsie Schnuelle, Act
Fairfield, Iowa	Gus C. Unkrich 4-43	R. H. Spence
Fair Lawn, N. J.	Theodore K. Ferry 1-43	R. M. Bryant
Fairmont, Minn.	E. B. Nelson 4-43	Stanley Stewart
Fairview, N. J.	Frances E. Munley 1-44	George Ebel, Jr.
Falls City, Neb.	G. S. Lyon 5-42	Russell Pollard
Fayetteville, Ark.	George Vaughan, Jr. 4-43	J. W. McGehee
Ferguson, Mo.	Fred B. Jeske 4-43	C. H. Ballman
Fitzgerald, Ga.	J. H. Mayes 12-43	J. E. Bailey
Flagstaff, Ariz.	Joseph J. Waldhaus 6-42	W. H. Thompson
Flat River, Mo.	T. J. Watkins 4-45	E. E. Graves
Flora, Ill.	R. E. McCormick 5-43	L. R. Wells
Ford City, Pa.	Ferd Reisgen B1-46	Teresa D. Cowdrey S
Forest City, N. C.	J. Worth Morgan 5-43	J. E. Caldwell
Forest Hills, Pa.	Albert L. Koch B1-46	Frank V. Kovalovsky S
Forrest City, Ark.	Charles D. Buford 4-43	T. E. Cristopher
Ft. Atkinson, Wis.*	Robert A. Krueger P4-42	Wesley W. Wetzel
Fort Lee, N. J.	Charles Heft 1-43	W. S. Corker
Fort Pierce, Fla.*	P. C. Eldred 1-43	H. M. Horton
Forty Fort, Pa.	Frank T. Hughes B1-46	C. W. Evans
Frackville, Pa.	George W. Miller B1-46	Earl Fennelly
Franklin, Ind.	L. W. Oliver	Harry H. Kelly
Franklin t, Mass.	William N. Connolly C2-42	Robert H. Doe
Franklin, N. H.	Henry J. Proulx 1-43	Mildred S. Gilman
Franklin, Pa.	J. G. Bohlender 1-46	J. G. Crawford
Frederick, Okla.	Robert Cull 5-43	John A. Simmons
Fredonia, N. Y.	H. B. Graf 3-42	Samuel L. Drayo
Freehold, N. J.	Peter F. Runyon 1-44	C. H. Wilbur
Freeland, Pa.	Thomas J. Lewis B1-46	Paul Tucker S
Frostburg, Md.	Olen Gunnett 5-42	Roland Lammert

Derry t, N. H.	Augustus F. Butman C3-42	W. H. Warren
De Soto, Mo.	W. E. Gibson 4-42	A. L. Schwaegerle
Des Plaines, Ill.	Charles H. Garland 5-45	Edgar J. Friedrich
Detroit Lakes, Minn.	H. N. Jenson 3-43	E. J. Bestick
Devils Lake, N. D.	W. E. Hocking P4-46	H. W. Swenson A
Dickinson, N. D.	W. K. Johnson P5-44	D. D. Mars A
Dobbs Ferry, N.Y.	Joseph J. Walker 4-43	Margaret R. Kelly
Dodge City, Kan.	Z. A. Nevins 4-42	R. A. Pittman
Douglas, Ariz.	L. J. Tuttle 6-42	Henry M. Beard
Douglas, Ga.*	R. W. Griffin C7-43	R. W. Woodruff
Dover, Del.*	J. Wallace Woodford 1-42	J. O. Willis
Dover, Ohio	Earl S. Leiser 12-43	Treva H. Wallick
Dowagiac, Mich.	George L. Boyce 5-42	Carrie Huff
Downers Grove, Ill.	Carlyle B. Stair 5-43	Charles M. Hitch
Dracut t, Mass.	Walter A. Raney C2-42	Harry M. Fox
DuQuoin, Ill.	Arthur F. Angel 5-45	Samuel R. Clark
Dublin, Ga.	D. Sessions 1-44	M. A. Rogers
Dumont, N. J.	Charles F. Maine 1-44	Henry Bersch
Dunbar, W. Va.	D. L. Salisbury 7-43	C. F. Stewart
Duncan, Okla.*	R. K. Arnold C5-43	John L. Davis
Dunn, N. C.	J. N. Creel, Jr. 7-43	J. P. Thomas
Dunellen, N. J.	Joseph Morecraft, Jr. 1-44	George J. Bache
Dupont, Pa.	Albert Strucke B12-45	Ann M. Zaranick S
Durango, Colo.*	A. J. Andrews 5-43	J. G. Mair
Duryea, Pa.	Edward Ostrowski B1-42	William M. Williams S
Eagle Pass, Tex.	H. T. Harper 4-42	T. R. McAlpin S
Easley, S. C.	M. L. Lesley 4-43	C. B. Kirkley
East Aurora, N. Y.	Albert E. Frantz 3-42	G. M. Houliston
East Detroit, Mich.	Richard Maxwell 4-43	Stephen R. Henderson
East Lansing, Mich.	C. G. Card 11-42	Harry W. Lott
East Palestine, Ohio	W. A. Hunston 1-43	Fred W. Reese
East Peoria, Ill.	Otto Brauns 5-43	William Mauschbaugh
East Pittsburgh, Pa.	Emil Stritmatter B1-46	James L. Oakes
East Rochester N. Y.	George H. Schreib 4-43	Roland M. Furman
East Rockaway, N. Y.	Edward A. Talfor 4-43	Guy E. Thompson
East Rutherford, N. J.	John W. Petrie 1-44	William E. DeNike
East Stroudsburg, Pa.	Kennard Lewis 1-46	Sterling Cramer S
Edina, Minn.	Earl C. Sharpe P1-44	Ben B. Moore
Edinburg, Tex.	A. A. Aldrich 4-43	H. T. Kirchner
Edwardsville, Ill.	Oscar Schmidt 5-45	Edward H. Poos
Edwardsville, Pa.	Michael T. Walko B1-46	John J. Kozloski
Effingham, Ill.	H. B. Rinehart 5-43	R. E. Henderson
Elberton, Ga.	Ben I. Sutton 12-42	C. L. Smith
El Cerrito, Calif.	Ira E. Scott 4-42	Jack Stoddard
Electra, Tex.	T. Leo Moore 4-42	E. W. Presson S
Elizabethton, Tenn.*	Joe C. Bowers 8-44	R. B. Moreland
Elk City, Okla.*	V. C. Tisdal 4-43	P. E. Baldwin
Elkins, W. Va.	L. C. Irons 4-43	Kent A. Johnson

Fulton, Mo.	J. F. Hensley 4-42	B. Alexander
Gaffney, S. C.	J. Guy Queen 3-42	I. Clyde Peeler
Gainesville, Tex.*	Sam B. Lavins 4-42	Joe N. Boozer
Galion, Ohio	William Amann 1-44	Gloyd Frye
Gallipolis, Ohio*	Raymon T. Allison P1-46	A. W. Carl A
Gallup, N. M.	Frank Petronavich 5-42	C. M. Sabin
Garden City, Kan.	I. J. Carter 4-42	Simeon M. Moss
Gardena, Calif.	Wayne A. Bogart 4-46	Carolyn A. Gregory
Gardiner, Me.	Philip H. Hubbard 1-43	Charles J. Bragdon
Georgetown, S. C.	H. L. Smith 1-44	M. M. Thomas
Gettysburg, Pa.	Fred G. Pfeffer B1-46	Wilmer Dracha S
Girard, Ohio	Alex Whitford 12-43	P. J. Wilson A
Glasgow, Ky.	Winn Davis 1-46	Roy L. Beatty
Glassport, Pa.	Joseph Faix, Sr. B1-46	John P. Hester S
Glencoe, Ill.*	Frank H. Stowell P4-44	John W. Arthur
Glen Ellyn, Ill.	Arthur L. Wanner P4-45	J. R. Stewart
Glen Ridge, N. J.	Alexander H. Elder 1-44	James S. Brown
Glen Rock, N. J.	W. T. Ludlum 1-44	Charles P. Van Allen
Globe, Ariz.	B. F. Birtcher 4-42	R. L. Kieren
Goose Creek, Tex.*	J. H. Meek 4-43	Marjorie Dorsey
Grafton, W. Va.	P. F. Gillispie 3-41	J. B. Bradford
Graham, Tex.	G. D. Hinson 4-42	F. F. Parrish
Grand Haven, Mich.*	James Van Wessem 5-42	J. N. Poel
Grandview Hgts, Ohio	John C. Martin 1-44	George B. Welsh A
Grants Pass, Ore.	J. A. Slover 1-43	C. R. Duer A
Grass Valley, Calif.	John H. Hansen	Everett Deward
Gt. Barrington t, Mass.	James F. Tracy C2-42	Joseph M. Casey
Great Bend, Kan.	Don C. McIlrath 5-43	Logan Brown
Great Neck, N. Y.	Willis H. Bryant 6-42	Thomas H. Meade, Jr.
Greeneville, Tenn.	J. S. Bernard 7-42	G. S. Mason R
Greensburg, Ind.	John W. Holcomb 1-43	Louis E. McCormack
Greenville, Ala.	William Hamilton 10-44	J. L. Grant
Greenville, Mich.	C. Ferris Petersen 5-42	Margaret Callaghan
Greenville, Ohio	Ernest R. Randall 1-43	John E. Vance A
Greenville, Pa.	Kenneth J. Kilner B1-46	J. M. Hittle S
Grenada, Miss.	R. W. Sharp 5-44	Mrs. W. Y. West
Grinnell, Iowa	B. N. Whitaker 4-43	Homer B. Lowrey
Grosse Pointe, Mich.	Mason P. Rumney 11-43	Norbert P. Neff
Gr. Pte. Farms, Mich.	Paul H. Deming P3-42	Harry A. Furton
Grove City, Pa.*	H. A. Young B1-46	H. F. Smith S
Guttenberg, N. J.	Andrew Johnstone 1-44	Peter Heinz
Haddon Heights, N. J.	William J. Dallas 1-44	Frank W. DuBree
Haddonfield, N. J.	G. Barrett Glover 5-45	J. Ross Logan
Haledon, N. J.	J. Irving Watson 1-43	Andrew A. Heller
Hamburg, N. Y.	Raymond J. Emerling 4-43	Ray F. Ueblacker
Hamlet, N. C.	B. W. Williamson 5-43	H. B. Long
Hammond, La.	William B. Jordan 6-45	H. W. Carroll

Table XIX.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Hammonton, N. J.	John Machise 1-44	John Jacobs, Jr.
Hampton, Va.*	J. V. Bickford 9-42	J. B. Sinclair, Jr. M
Hancock, Mich.	Jay B. Coon 4-42	Fred J. Richards
Hanford, Calif.	E. H. Cassidy 4-44	Lew S. Smith
Hapeville, Ga.	Eugene F. King 1-44	Elvis L. Hopper
Harlan, Ky.	L. O. Smith 1-46	W. J. Wilson
Harriman, Tenn.	J. D. Christmas 7-43	W. M. Giles
Harrisonburg, Va.*	Ward Swank 9-44	H. G. Heneberger
Hartford City, Ind.	W. H. Gardiner 1-43	Paul Bray
Hartsville, S. C.	L. H. Stokes 2-41	H. G. Du Bose
Hasbrouck Hgts, N. J.	Albert E. Browne 1-44	Joseph P. Breeze
Hastings, Mich.	W. A. Schader 4-42	Sterling C. Rogers
Hastings, Minn.	H. A. Fasbender 5-42	T. A. Brown
Hastings-on-Hudson, N.Y.	William Steinschneider 4-43	William J. Neely
Haverstraw, N. Y.	John L. Stecz 4-43	James P. McCabe
Havre, Mont.	J. A. Wright 5-43	G. W. Patterson
Hawthorne, Calif.	C. E. Van Der Oef 4-42	Helen M. Lehne
Hays, Kan.*	Louis Groff 4-42	Emily C. Johnson
Hayward, Calif.	Arthur E. Manter 4-42	Irene T. Jamieson
Hazard, Ky.*	J. J. Moran 1-46	Jessie Horn
Helena, Ark.	D. T. Hargraves 4-43	R. G. Howard
Henderson, N. C.	Henry T. Powell 6-43	W. G. Royster
Henderson, Tex.	Pete McNee 5-42	W. E. De Lamar S
Hendersonville, N. C.	A. V. Edwards 6-43	Lillian Perkins
Henryetta, Okla.	Wilson Fisher 5-43	Clarence Riser
Herkimer, N. Y.	William Greiner 4-43	Mrs. Helen F. Gillette
Hermosa Beach, Calif.	D. Carleton Jones 4-44	Frances C. Wendell
Herrin, Ill.	Fred A. Henderson 5-45	Charles W. Campbell
Highland Park, N. J.	Harold W. Drake 6-44	J. Ford Flagg
Hillsboro, Tex.	S. L. Robertson 4-43	A. M. James S
Hillsdale, Mich.	Richard J. Schmidt 5-42	R. L. Hughes
Hingham t, Mass.	William L. Foster C3-42	William L. Howard
Hinsdale, Ill.	Fred H. McElhone P5-45	R. A. Peet
Hinton, W. Va.	R. C. Haynes 7-43	Mrs. Neta A. Jordan
Hobart, Ind.	Fred Rose, Jr. 1-44	Laura R. Bracken
Hobart, Okla.	Headlee Roger 5-43	E. L. Cupps
Holdenville, Okla.	J. E. Davis 5-43	J. I. Givens
Hollidays Cove, W. Va.	Samuel V. Wright 2-44	Mrs. Bernice C. Trushel
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	Robert Cummings B6-46	John E. Shrum
Hollywood, Fla.*	T. R. Raper 4-43	Blanche E. Mann
Homewood, Ala.	Earl C. Bloom 10-44	Ward Bracken
Honesdale, Pa.	L. William Wagner B1-46	E. A. Lindsay
Hoopeston, Ill.	G. C. Trego 4-45	Jack Goodwine
Hope, Ark.	Albert Graves 4-43	T. R. Billingsley
Kulpmont, Pa.	James J. Hanlon B1-46	J. J. Butzsko S
La Grande, Ore.*	J. L. Sinden P1-43	L. B. Moe
La Junta, Colo.	Henry G. Klein 4-43	Hazel Best
Lake City, Fla.	George B. Douglass 5-43	J. L. Edwards
Lake Forest, Ill.	R. H. Mabbatt 5-42	Mrs. Katherine Beauchamp
Lake Wales, Fla.	L. H. Kramer 5-42	J. B. Petrey
Lake Worth, Fla.*	G. H. Brantley 4-43	E. C. Ewing
Lamesa, Tex.	W. L. Marr 4-42	B. D. Wiggins S
Lancaster, N. Y.	Ralph R. Young 4-42	Elmer P. Zurbrick
Lanett, Ala.	C. E. DeLoach, Sr. 10-44	C. H. Hill
Lansdale, Pa.	Elwood K. Bean B1-46	Nelson C. B. Kriebel S
Lansford, Pa.	E. L. Garland B1-42	Maurice H. Wheldin S
Lapeer, Mich.*	E. E. Congdon 4-42	Fred J. Stephenson
Larchmont, N. Y.	Harry E. Goeckler 4-42	Edward I. Graff
Larksville, Pa.	Andrew P. Suppon B1-46	Anthony Bogdon S
Las Cruces, N. M.	Samuel Klein 5-42	Minnie Hyland
Las Vegas, Nev.	Howell C. Garrison 6-43	Helen Scott
Las Vegas city, N. M.	Ivan J. Hilton 4-42	Nathan Jaffa
Las Vegas t, N. M.	M. Antonio Romero 4-42	Frank Rubio
Laurens, S. C.	L. H. Taylor 5-42	F. H. Caine
Laurinburg, N. C.	D. J. Sinclair 7-42	C. M. Fetter
Lawrenceville, Ill.	George L. McFarland 5-44	H. E. Talbot
Lead, S. D.	A. J. M. Ross 5-42	Effie Lagg A
Lebanon, Ind.	Stanley E. Jones 1-44	Harold Beck
Lebanon, Mo.	J. E. Millsap 5-42	Ralph A. Shafer
Lebanon t, N. H.	Joseph B. Perley C3-43	Joseph C. Smith
Lebanon, Tenn.	Frank Buchanan 1-44	J. S. McClain
Lehighton, Pa.	William Hummell B1-46	E. R. Teets S
Le Mars, Iowa	George R. Steele 4-43	L. E. Crowley
Lenoir, N. C.	Earl H. Tate 7-43	M. M. Williams
Leonia, N. J.	Harry M. Platt 1-44	E. S. Gilmour
Lewistown, Mont.	E. R. Roehl 4-43	Kent W. Beatham
Lexington, Mo.	B. M. Little 4-42	W. R. Eckle
Linton, Ind.	E. V. Bull 1-43	Mrs. L. B. Fleetwood
Litchfield, Ill.	John H. Taylor 5-45	Chris F. Zuber
Little Falls, Minn.	Austin G. Engel 4-42	C. E. McPherson
Livingston, Mont.	Walter C. House 5-43	A. T. Petersen, Jr.
Lockhart, Tex.	S. H. Tabor 4-42	A. J. Storey S
Lockland, Ohio	Frank Reed	Ira Stephenson
Logan, Ohio	W. Denzil Weltner	Ward Chase
Logan, W. Va.	W. B. Johnson 5-43	Ruth Montague
Lombard, Ill.	Harry D. Fleege P4-45	Hubert E. Mogle
Long Beach, N. Y.	Theodore Ornstein 1-46	Harold Jacobson

Hopewell, Va.*	D. Lane Elder 9-42	E. Louise Belch
Houma, La	Elward Wright 7-42	William J. Drott
Hudson t, Mass	Perley E. Heath 3-42	G. Woodbury Parker
Hudson Falls, N. Y.	Roy S. Stone 4-43	John J. Etu
Hugo, Okla	C. A. Sager 5-43	F. M. Caldwell
Humboldt, Tenn	H. J. Foltz 1-44	Myrtle Driver S
Huntingdon, Pa	C. H. Lesher B1-46	James S. McCall S
Huntsville, Tex	R. C. Stiernberg 4-42	Celeste Robinett
Hyattsville, Md	E. Murray Gover 5-43	W. Carroll Beatty
Ilion, N. Y.	Oliver S. Coleman 3-42	Roy W. Bennett
Inkster, Mich	Alfred S. Kemp P4-43	Freda K. DePlanche
International Falls, Minn.	C. C. Craig 4-42	F. E. Patterson
Iola, Kan	Dewey S. Elliff 4-44	T. E. Shanahan
Ionia, Mich	Clarence S. Johnson 4-43	Raymond F. Coon
Ipswich t, Mass	Brainard C. Wallace C3-43	Edward S. Cogswell
Ishpeming, Mich	Vining L. Bjork 5-42	Wilfred J. Brewer
Jackson, La	L. E. Palmer 9-42	T. J. Fore
Jackson, Ohio	James H. Darling 1-44	J. F. Jenkins A
Jacksonville, Tex.*	T. E. Acker 4-43	J. B. McKnight
Jamestown, N. D.	Perry V. Johnson 5-42	A. R. Thompson A
Jasper, Ala	J. G. Burton 10-44	E. E. Evins
Jasper, Ind	Roman Kunkel 1-43	Robert J. Hoffman
Jenkins, Ky	S. E. Looney C1-44	E. N. Rutherford
Jenkintown, Pa	Earl McFeeter B1-46	A. C. J. Schabacker S
Jennings, La	O. Gauthier 7-45	A. J. Maund
Jersey Shore, Pa	B. F. Francis B1-46	W. G. Price S
Johnston City, Ill	John C. Cox 5-45	E. B. Nolen
Junction City, Kan	Eli Trosper 4-43	Joe M. Kinkade
Kalispell, Mont	D. S. Cameron 5-43	C. H. Brewer
Kane, Pa	H. J. McGhee B1-47	Thomas Paisley S
Kaukauna, Wis	William J. Gantter 5-42	Lester J. Brenzel
Kearney, Neb	Ivan Mattson 4-43	Mrs. Harriette J. Nelson
Kelso, Wash	Harry Kling 1-45	Mrs. Lora Blackstone
Kendallville, Ind	Ulysses C. Brouse 1-43	Robert C. Moses
Kennett, Mo	Ben Cash 4-43	Sam Fisher
Kent, Ohio	Alf. C Lovell 1-44	Francis J. Kerwin A
Kenton, Ohio	LeRoy Hoppe 1-44	Gladys Wilson
Kerrville, Tex.*	W. A. Fawcett 4-42	E. H. Patton
Keyport, N. J.	Fred V. Croes P1-43	Adelaide B. Crammer
Keyser, W. Va	J. C. Freeland 7-44	A. A. Jordan
Kilgore, Tex	Roy H. Laird 4-43	U. W. Prater S
Kingsford, Mich.*	Claude V. Howard P4-43	Henry L. Wagner
Kings Mountain, N. C.*	J. B. Thomson 5-43	Karl S. Sawyer
Kingsville, Tex	J. C. Nolan 5-42	Mrs. Carrie B. Sims
Kittanning, Pa	Jacob J. Maxeiner B1-46	LeRoy B. Cummins S
Knoxville, Iowa	Don L. Remy 4-43	Frank Crawford

Longmeadow t, Mass	Edwin S. Munson C2-42	Frank E. Smith
Longmont, Colo	Ray Lanyon 4-49	P. K. Spangler
Loveland, Colo	George Van Schoiack 5-43	O. W. Vandapool
Ludington, Mich	E. J. Thompson 5-42	Dean Thompson
Ludlow, Ky	J. E. Crowe 1-46	E. H. Martin
Ludlow t, Mass	Stanley F. Kartz 3-43	David B. Miller
Lufkin, Tex.*	W. M. Glenn 4-43	J. W. Lewis
Lumberton, N. C.	E. M. Johnson 5-43	Mrs. Katherine W. Lee
Luzerne, Pa	John Adams B1-42	Frank Shivy S
McAdoo, Pa	William Fox B1-46	William Boyle
McComb, Miss	Xavier A. Kramer 1-43	E. J. Triche
McCook, Neb	L. Kleven 4-43	Charles Skalla
McKinney, Tex	Tom W. Perkins 4-43	G. Frank Wolford S
McPherson, Kan	C. E. Booz 4-42	Ellen Lundstrom
Macomb, Ill	G. W. Wetzel 4-45	Harry R. Sapp
Madera, Calif	John B. Gordon 4-42	George M. Shedd
Madison, Ill	Robert Dron P5-45	Genevieve McDonald
Madison, Ind	Frank Schnaitter 1-43	George J. Niesse, Sr.
Madison, N. J	Samuel A. Gruver 1-44	J. H. Talmadge
Madison, S. D.	P. M. Rensvold 5-42	George H. Simpson, Jr. A
Madisonville, Ky	James D. Sory 1-46	Ernest L. Claytor
Malone, N. Y.	Roy J. Fellion 4-42	Karl H. Walbridge
Malvern, Ark	K. K. Kight 4-43	J. R. Brewer
Malverne, N. Y.	William T. Harris 4-43	Albert J. Brown
Mandan, N. D	C. G. Byerly P4-44	S. E. Arthur A
Manhattan Beach, Calif.	Charles K. Blech 4-44	Rudolph F. Wedler
Manistee, Mich.*	Ewald Swanson 5-42	John S. Watson
Manistique, Mich.*	Frank Hutt 4-44	L. B. Chittenden
Mansfield t, Mass*	William P. McDermott C2-42	Harrison A. Morse
Manville, N. J	Francis S. Polonko 12-43	Peter Menzak
Maple Heights, Ohio	John J. Pekarek 1-44	Gerald E. Mansell A
Marianna, Fla	B. L. Solomon 1-43	H. A. Bowles
Marietta, Ga	L. M. Blair 1-42	Mrs. Odene L. Johnson
Marion, Ill	Harry L. Crisp 4-43	W. S. Burkhart
Marion, S. C.	R. B. Gasque -43	Emerson Scott, Sr.
Marion, Va	B. L. Dickinson 9-42	H. P. Gills R
Marlin, Tex	J. M. Kennedy 4-43	C. S. Cousins
Marshall, Mich	Stowell C. Stebbins 4-43	F. F. Williams R
Marshall, Mo	Homer E. Rich 4-42	Philip Land
Marshfield, Ore	J. Albert Matson 1-43	John W. Butler R
Martinez, Calif	C. A. Ricks 4-42	Raymond B. Johnson
Martinsville, Ind	Ed. C. Collier 1-44	Ray Thomas
Marysville, Calif	Charles L. Hust 2-42	Chester O. Gates
Maryville, Mo	L. B. Campbell 4-45	J. B. French
Maryville, Tenn	A. M. Gamble 9-43	Hugh E. DeLozier R
Mayfield, Ky	H. C. Waldrop 1-47	E. W. Pace
Maynard t, Mass	Donald A. Lent C3-42	Frank E. Sanderson
Maysville, Ky	James Collins 1-46	Hazel Larkin

TABLE XIX.—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Mechanicsburg, Pa	Ray E. Hutter B1-46	George Z. Fishel S
Mechanicville, N. Y	Homer Eckerson 1-44	John S. Moore
Media, Pa	Francis B. Kaeslin 1-47	Harry B. Johnson S
Medina, N. Y	C. P. Slack 3-42	C. H. Arnold
Menomonie, Wis	Albert Nathness 4-42	Alice Kenney
Mercedes, Tex	D. L. Heidrick 4-42	H. E. Hager S
Merrill, Wis	W. H. AuBuchon 4-42	Otto A. Jahnke
Mesa, Ariz	George N. Goodman 7-44	J. Edwin Miller
Metropolis, Ill	B. N. Beane 4-45	William E. Wetherington
Metuchen, N. J	Charles Taylor 1-44	William E. Schultz
Mexia, Tex.*	J. Sandford Smith 4-42	J. R. Truett
Mexico, Mo	Gus T. Graham 4-42	Howard Summers
Miami, Okla	M. M. DeArmun 5-43	W. C. Glenn
Miamisburg, Ohio	H. E. Beachler 1-44	R. M. Hetzel A
Middleboro t, Mass.*	James F. Shurtleff C1-42	Waldo S. Thomas
Middletown, Pa	H. V. McNair B1-47	Charles B. Force S
Midland, Pa	Thomas Dublin B1-46	Mrs. C. K. O'Hara S
Midland, Tex	M. C. Ulmer 4-43	J. C. Hudman S
Miles City, Mont	F. J. Jelinek 5-43	Ray Addington
Millbury t, Mass	Robert T. Brown C2-42	Ruth H. Lagerholm
Milledgeville, Ga	Wister L. Ritchie 1-44	Lamar F. Ham
Millvale, Pa	E. B. W. Pfischner B1-46	Harry J. Diller S
Milton, Pa.*	Enos T. Kerr B1-46	Carl W. Fuehrer M
Minden, La	Floyd D. Culbertson, Jr. 7-42	Clarence M. Wiley
Mineral Wells, Tex	John C. Miller 5-43	C. P. Scudder, Jr. S
Minersville, Pa	Edgar Lewis B1-46	Clarence A. Ritzel S
Mingo Junction, Ohio	Stephen Hamrock 1-44	John Valuska
Mission, Tex	Logan Duncan 4-42	R. J. Rome
Monaca, Pa	John H. Bell B1-46	Glen F. Wilson S
Monmouth, Ill	Guy Pearson 5-45	Elmer Pedigo, Jr.
Monongahela City, Pa	C. B. Lamp 1-44	M. G. Borland
Monroe, N. C	V. D. Sikes 5-43	R. S. Houston
Monroe, Wis	Frank A. Buehler 5-42	Henry Tschudy, Acting
Montague t, Mass	Robert G. Allen C3-42	Lawrence M. Killelea
Montebello, Calif	Carl H. Kieselhorst 4-42	Samuel W. Karnes, Jr.
Monterey Park, Calif	B. Frank Levet, Jr. 4-42	Arthur W. Langley
Montevideo, Minn	George Stamson 1-43	A. E. Swenson
Montpelier, Vt	Willam F. Corry 3-42	William H.Dyer
Mooresville, N. C	C. A. Mayhew 7-43	C. W. Davidson
Moorhead, Minn	Rudy Bergland 2-43	R. G. Price
Morgan City, La	M. D. Shannon, Sr. 1-43	A. B. O'Brien
Morganton, N. C. *	B. Bristol, Sr. 4-43	L. E. Smith
Morris, Ill	Tony Andersen 5-45	Arthur Stinchcomb
Morristown, Tenn	A. Q Horton 1-43	Gay Clark R
Oakmont, Pa	W. R. Stopp B1-45	D. J. Lewis S
Oakwood, Ohio *	George Hermann C	Alfred C. Bergman A
Ocala, Fla.*	Carol C. Fraser 1-44	Henry C. Sistrunk
Oconto, Wis	J. B. Chase 5-42	E. C. Krueger
Odessa, Tex	R. T. Waddell 4-42	L. L. Anthony S
Oelwein, Iowa	M. F. Gunderson 3-43	H. J. Finders
Old Town, Me	Edgar F. Cousins 4-42	Inez I. Priest
Olney, Ill	C. P. Porter 4-45	T. C. Colvin
Olyphant, Pa	E. J. Burke B1-46	Joseph Cecere
Opelika, Ala	John S. Crossley C10-42	T. C. Tollison
Opelousas, La	David Hollier 7-42	C. L. Clay
Orange, Calif	Hollis J. Showalter 4-42	T. H. Elijah
Orange t, Mass	Henry A. Carey C3-43	Robert H. Anderson
Orange, Tex	Abe Sokolski 8-42	Charles Cottle S
Oregon City, Ore.*	W. G. H. Krueger 1-43	J. L. Franzen M
Owatonna, Minn	John Jurgensen 4-42	Roy Phelps
Owego, N. Y	William D. Gay 1-43	F. J. Davis
Oxnard, Calif	W. Roy Guyer 4-42	Frank B. Pettis
Pacific Grove, Calif.*	E. K. Bramblett 4-43	Elgin C. Hurlbert
Palatka, Fla.*	J. W. Campbell 1-43	G. D. Bogue M
Palisades Park, N. J	John J. Dickerson 1-43	Mary E. McGee
Palmer t, Mass	George B. Cheney C2-42	John T. Brown
Palmerton, Pa	F. S. Longsdorf B1-46	A. C. Schaefer S
Palmyra, N. J	John F. Ward 1-42	George J. Spencer
Palmyra, Pa	H. U. Landis B1-46	Theodore E. Lerch S
Pana, Ill	John H. Anderson 5-45	Harry Stanton
Paragould, Ark	A. H. Massengill 4-43	G. W. Hammond
Paris, Ill	George A. Bridgman 5-43	F. L. McCord
Paris, Ky	George L. Doyle 1-46	Boone Baldwin
Paris, Tenn	J. P. Lasater, Jr. 6-43	I. H. Dale R
Pascagoula, Miss	Walter R. Gulley 1-45	S. H. Frederic
Patchogue, N. Y	Charles N. Butler, Jr. 4-42	Francis L. Brophy
Paulsboro, N. J	Neil Dempsey 1-44	Walter C. Thomson
Pauls Valley, Okla	Bob Maxwell 5-43	W. J. Harris
Pawhuska, Okla.*	Barney W. Rodfus 5-42	Charles M. Hirt
Pelham Manor, N. Y	Lester W. Du Bois 4-43	Clyde F. Howes
Pendleton, Ore	C. L. Lieuallen 1-43	Charles E. Burnett R
Penn Yan, N. Y	Roy E. Wheeler 4-43	William B. Manley
Penns Grove, N. J	Charles E. Rinda 1-44	W. R. Cochran
Perry, Iowa	E. E. Clothier 4-43	Donald Kanealy
Perry, Okla	G. A. Ley 5-43	Robert W. Wilson
Peru, Ill	Albert Hasse 5-45	Francis S. Klug
Petaluma, Calif	Jasper S. Woodson 7-45	Gladys R. Wallin

Morrisville, Pa.	William Burgess, Jr. B12-46	William H. Howell
Moscow, Idaho	W. L. Anderson 5-43	Ray Carter
Mount Airy, N. C.	John D. Thompson 7-43	George E. Welch
Mount Carmel, Ill.	Charles A. Martin 5-43	Sebastian Weigand
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	D. W. Ticknor 4-43	F. R. Mathews
Mount Oliver, Pa.	John A. Wagner B1-46	George W. Depp S
Mount Pleasant, Mich.*	F. E. Robinson 1-43	W. K. Willman M
Mount Pleasant, Pa.	A. R. Gearhart B1-46	Frank L. Overly S
Mount Vernon, Ind.	George A. Krug 1-43	James Bennett
Murfreesboro, Tenn.*	W. T. Gerhardt P5-42	W. M. Draper
Murphysboro, Ill.	Eugene A. Comte 5-45	James E. McCoskey
Murray, Utah	Curtis L. Shaw 1-44	R. R. Rasmussen R
Nacogdoches, Tex.*	R. N. Cason C4-43	D. T. Bailey, Jr., Asst. S
Nanty-Glo, Pa.	C. L. Davies B1-46	Paul A. Yingling S
Napa, Calif.	Oliver Hoffman 6-45	Whitfield Griffiths
Naperville, Ill.	James L. Nichols 5-43	Claud T. Grimes
Narberth, Pa.	Richard G. Miller 1-46	Ruth W. Grace S
Natchitoches, La.	Edwin L. McClung, Jr. 6-44	George C. Sutton S
Navasota, Tex.*	M. C. Peters 4-42	R. J. Brule M
Nazareth, Pa.	Conrad C. Miller B1-46	Clarence F. Fehnel S
Nebraska City, Neb.	F. E. Ziegenbein 4-42	Mrs. Ethel Gaskill
Negaunee, Mich.	Leslie W. Richards 5-42	Jacob Anderson
Nelsonville, Ohio	George Bateman 1-44	E. F. DeVore A
Neosho, Mo.	Glenn Woods 4-42	Ruth Severs
Nevada, Mo.	Lynn M. Ewing 4-42	E. D. Gray
Newark, N. Y.	Charles H. Davis 4-43	J. E. Fisk
Newberry, S. C.	Herman Langford 1-44	D. L. Nance
New Boston, Ohio	Ted W. Stratton 1-44	James E. McCoy
New Braunfels, Tex.	Walter Sippel 5-42	A. D. Nuhn
New Brighton, Pa.	Thomas G. Bishop B1-46	Ivan N. Coene
Newnan, Ga.	C. J. Smith 1-42	A. W. Powers
Newport t, N. H.	Leon E. Kempton C3-42	Leonard F. Dudley
Newton, N. J.	William J. Washer C1-43	Robert G. Truesdell
Newton, N. C.	Edward Haupt 5-42	Loy E. Sigman
New Ulm, Minn.	Victor P. Reim 4-42	A. C. Sannwald
Noblesville, Ind.	Emmet R. Fertig P1-43	Louise Decker
Nogales, Ariz.	Louis Hudgin 6-43	Alex Durazo
Normal, Ill.	R. D. Marsh P4-44	J. L. McQueen
Northampton, Pa.*	George M. Berg B1-46	Claude C. Fogelman S
North Andover t, Mass.	Arthur A. Thomson C3-41	Joseph A. Duncan
North Arlington, N. J.	Alexander Allan 1-43	Robert B. Galloway
North Chicago, Ill.	John P. Dromey 5-46	Michael Opeka
N. College Hill, Ohio	Edward C. Ahlers 1-44	John J. Tomkins A
North Pelham, N. Y.	Dominic Amato 3-43	Walter H. McIlroy
North Tarrytown, N. Y.	Harry D. Haring 4-42	Beatrice Reilly
Norwalk, Ohio	Joe E. Dudley 1-45	Eugene Englert A
Norwich, N. Y.	Frank Zuber 1-44	Stuart C. Nelson
Nyack, N. Y.	J. Henry Mock 4-42	John Bartels, Jr.
Petoskey, Mich.*	Arthur M. Hinkley 4-42	Joseph B. Seward
Picayune, Miss.	L. O. Crosby 1-45	A. J. Read
Picher, Okla.	Jack Thompson 5-41	J. H. Jennings
Piedmont, Calif.	L. F. Moore 4-42	W. C. Little
Pitcairn, Pa.	William B. Rhodes B1-46	William M. Hicks S
Pitman, N. J.	Melvin C. Webb 1-42	Sylvanus Doughty
Pittsburg, Calif.*	H. C. Chapin 5-42	F. R. Taormina
Plainview, Tex.	John F. Du Bose 4-42	T. L. Gallaway
Plant City, Fla.*	Don Walden 1-43	J. B. Peeples
Plaquemine, La.	Irwin J. Wilbert 6-44	Gladys Baist
Plymouth, Ind.	J. Abner Broman 1-44	Mearl D. Strombeck
Plymouth, Mich.*	Mrs. Ruth Whipple 4-42	C. H. Elliott M
Pontiac, Ill.	W. J. Miller 4-45	Maud Kirchoff
Portage, Wis.	William L. Mohr 5-42	Mrs. Francis Wright
Portales, N. M.	Frank C. Howard 4-42	J. Loren Allen
Port Angeles, Wash.	H. H. Beetle 1-43	N. M. Hawkins
Porterville, Calif.*	Charles J. Cummings 4-45	Frank Pratt
Port Jervis, N. Y.	Lester M. Warner 1-44	John F. Cleary
Portland, Ind.	Luther Hammitt 1-44	Clem Wilson
Pratt, Kan.	G. W. Sitton 4-42	E. J. Ball
Prescott, Ariz.	E. A. McCabe 2-43	P. H. Miller
Presque Isle, Me.*	R. A. Graves C1-43	Helen B. Kimball
Price, Utah	J. Bracken Lee 1-45	William Grogan R
Prichard, Ala.	G. V. Dismukes 10-43	C. C. Rogers
Princeton, Ill.	Floyd Newton Avery 5-43	A. Clarence Anderson
Princeton, Ind.	Talbott C. Fowler 1-43	Stewart Watson
Princeton, Ky.	W. L. Cash 1-46	Dow Morse
Princeton, N. J.	Charles R. Erdman, Jr. 1-44	Edgar C. Warren
Princeton, W. Va.	J. C. Ridenour 7-43	G. W. Lazenby R
Prospect Park, N. J.	William P. Furrey 1-44	Edward Du Pree
Prospect Park, Pa.	Walter B. Krause B1-46	A. D. Forrest
Pulaski, Tenn.	Erskine Sharp 1-44	W. M. Rainey R
Pulaski, Va.	E. W. Calfee 9-42	Mrs. Lottie R. Runion
Punxsutawney, Pa.	George Hughes B1-46	A. F. McCall S
Putnam, Conn.	William P. Barber 1-44	Thomas P. Ryan
Puyallup, Wash.	William P. Loughlin 6-43	Charles Hollis
Quakertown, Pa.	Oliver Jarrett B1-46	Howard B. Freed S
Radford, Va.*	T. M. Jones 9-42	C. W. Martin
Randolph t, Mass.	Charles H. McGrath C2-42	Marion L. Bailey
Rankin, Pa.	John Martchek B1-42	Joseph J. Korch S
Raton, N. M.	J. R. Kastler 4-42	Richard Gaskin
Ravenna, Ohio	T. J. Fitzgerald 1-44	P. W. Jones A
Rawlins, Wyo.	C. A. Conyers 1-43	W. L. Wallace
Reading, Ohio	Charles Gertz 1-44	George Luedeke A
Redding, Calif.	A. H. Gronwoldt 4-42	H. L. Griffin, Jr.
Red Oak, Iowa	W. S. Reiley 4-43	Arthur E. J. Johnson

TABLE XIX.—DIRECTORY OF MAYORS AND CLERKS IN ALL CITIES OF 5,000 TO 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Red Wing, Minn.	William A. Mossberg 5-43	H. E. Nordholm
Rhinelander, Wis.*	Barto Howard P4-42	Mabel Carr
Rice Lake, Wis.	J. H. Wallis 5-42	T. G. Hoff
Richfield, Minn.	Mal Freeburg P1-44	George Soberg
Richmond, Ky.	William O'Neil 1-43	Gayle Browne
Richwood, W. Va.	Merle White 7-42	Irene Weese Groves R
Ridgefield, N. J.	Fred W. Meuter 1-44	Otto Ehrlich
Ridgway, Pa.	J. H. Mast B1-46	G. F. Greiner S
River Forest, Ill.	John L. Brink P5-45	P. W. Hazelton
River Junction, Fla.	C. E. Jackson 10-43	R. H. Hatcher
Riverside, Ill.*	Phil C. Huntly P5-45	Eugene P. Eckmann
Roanoke Rapids, N. C.	Kelly Jenkins 6-43	Mrs. Ruby W. Mincher
Robbinsdale, Minn.	Joseph W. Roche 1-43	Charles O. Wallace
Robstown, Tex.	John W. Kellam 4-42	R. E. Cooke S
Rochester, Pa.	Alexander F. Pearson B1-46	Ben F. Ellis
Rockland, Me.	Edward R. Veazie 1-44	E. R. Keene
Rockland t, Mass.	Arthur H. Marks C3-42	Ralph L. Belcher
Rock Springs, Wyo.	Thomas H. Roe 1-44	Carl F. Asiala
Rockville, Conn.	Raymond E. Hunt 1-44	Leroy F. Elliott
Rocky River, Ohio	L. D. Andrus 1-44	Frank Mitchell A
Rolla, Mo.	W. D. Jones 5-43	A. E. Long
Roselle Park, N. J.	Harold J. Soehl 1-43	Charles E. Renton
Roseville, Calif.	Charles Cope 4-42	Raleigh W. Terry
Roseville, Mich.	William Harper P4-42	William E. Utt
Rumford Falls, Me.	(Unincorporated)	
Rushville, Ind.	David A. Long 1-43	Charles S. Green
Rusk, Tex.	M. M. Guinn 4-43	Kendrick Frazer
Russellville, Ark.	Charles M. Howell 4-43	Ellis H. Roberts
Ruston, La.	Claude A. Norris 7-42	J. A. Norris
Rye, N. Y.	Jacob C. Beyer 4-43	Ency V. Carruthers
Saco, Me.	Lewis G. Brock 3-42	Ernest H. Mills
St. Albans, Vt.	B. W. Fisher 3-42	Farrington D. Post
St. Bernard, Ohio	Joseph A. Schottelkotte 1-43	John J. Drees A
St. Charles, Ill.	I. G. Langum 5-45	A. F. Pearson
St. Clair, Pa.	W. T. Brady B1-42	Edward J. Twardzik S
St. Johnsbury, Vt.*	James A. Cannon	William A. Bemis
St. Joseph, Mich.*	Charles Kneibus 4-42	Ira D. Wagner
St. Louis Park, Minn.	William M. Martin P1-44	Joseph Justad
St. Marys, Ohio	Albert Koch 1-43	George Hale A
St. Marys, Pa.	Gilbert Robacker B1-46	Francis L. Kennedy
St. Peter, Minn.	Otto T. Miller 4-42	L. O. Anthony
Salamanca, N. Y.	Thomas Wilson 1-42	Clair C. Winship
Salem, Ill.	Omar J. McMackin	Nellie H. Feltman

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
S. Plainfield, N. J.	Thomas M. Eganey 1-43	Charles Carone
South Salt Lake, Utah	Ab Jenkins 1-44	Ethel Macdonald R
S. San Francisco, Calif.	George W. Holston 4-44	Dan McSweeney
S. Williamsport, Pa.	George L. Schneider B1-46	Charles V. N. Sherwood S
Sparks, Nev.	D. J. Fodrin 5-43	Claude Cauble
Sparta, Wis.	W. O. Naset 4-42	Harry L. Beckman
Spencer, Iowa	C. E. Golly 4-42	M. M. Moulton
Spencer t, Mass.	Frederick B. Traill C3-42	William Thibault
Springfield, Tenn.	J. E. Powell 7-43	C. Wells Burr
Springfield, Vt.*	C. B. Damon P4-42	George D. Nelson
Spring Valley, Ill.	Peter Ternetti	William F. Stedman
State College, Pa.	Albert E. Yougel B1-45	C. Edgar Book S
Statesboro, Ga.	H. F. Hook 12-42	J. G. Watson
Sterling, Colo.	A. H. Tetsell 4-43	H. M. Krull
Stillwater, Minn.	R. G. Brodeen 1-43	John P. McGillin
Storm Lake, Iowa	B. Marchant 4-42	W. H. Kaufman
Stoughton t, Mass.*	Fred C. Phillips C2-42	Jennie F. McNamara
Stroudsburg, Pa.	H. H. Harris B1-46	Harold E. Snyder S
Sturgeon Bay, Wis.	D. W. Reynolds 4-42	E. S. Ackerman
Sturgis, Mich.*	H. E. Stoeckle 4-42	S. F. Weatherwax
Stuttgart, Ark.	H. C. Stump 4-43	E. J. Hoolihan
Sullivan, Ind.	A. G. McGuire 1-44	Emil E. Muehler
Sulphur Springs, Tex.	W. Z. Kitts 4-43	R. C. McKinney S
Summit, Ill.	Leo F. Kennedy P5-45	Edward J. Kirk
Summit Hill, Pa.	Joseph Johnson B1-46	William J. Watkins S
Swoyerville, Pa.	John J. Brominski B1-47	Stephen G. Marcin, Jr. S
Sylacauga, Ala.	M. S. Hurston 10-44	F. G. Shinn
Takoma Park, Md.	O. W. Youngblood 6-42	J. Wilson Dodd
Talladega, Ala.	W. L. Baker P10-44	W. J. Tinney, Jr.
Tallulah, La.	R. N. Ware, Jr. 5-42	C. E. Walker
Tarboro, N. C.	George M. Fountain 5-43	George N. Earnhart
Tarentum, Pa.	V. L. Henry B1-47	H. H. Girt S
Tarrant City, Ala.	A. M. Cambron 10-44	Z. D. McCuen
Tarrytown, N. Y.	Fred A. Graber 3-43	Catherine P. McCaul
Taylor, Pa.	Micheal Kippick B1-45	James Powell S
Taylor, Tex.*	R. H. Hewitt C4-42	H. G. Richards M
Taylorville, Ill.	J. W. Spresser 4-45	Bennie F. James
Tell City, Ind.	Ed. Huebschman 1-43	Norman E. Ress
Tenafly, N. J.	Robert Van Iderstine 1-44	Nathaniel M. F. Dennis
Texas City, Tex.	Carl Nessler 4-42	Kenneth T. Nunn
The Dalles, Ore.	Norval H. Martin 1-43	J. H. Steers R
Thibodaux, La.	Charles E. Delas 1-43	Charles J. Coulon
Thief River Falls, Minn.	H. W. Kinghorn 1-44	P. G. Pederson

Salem, N. J.	Walter I. Bacon 1-44	W. B. Dunn
Salem, Va.*	C. R. Brown 9-42	W. Frank Chapman
San Anselmo, Calif.	George W. Linch 4-42	F. D. Burrows
San Benito, Tex.	Louis S. Witte 4-42	Hetty Willis
San Bruno, Calif.	Joseph L. Milliken 4-44	Ralph E. Woodman
Sand Springs, Okla.	M. O. Ruppert 5-43	C. H. Benton
San Fernando, Calif.	J. O. Moffett 4-42	I. A. Swartout
San Luis Obispo, Calif.	F. C. Kimball 5-43	J. E. Brown
San Marcos, Tex.	Earl C. McGee 4-43	Eugene R. DeSteiguer
San Marino, Calif.	R. H. Lacy 4-44	E. R. Kerr
San Rafael, Calif.	William S. Nock 4-43	Eugene W. Smith
Santa Clara, Calif.	Samuel E. Cupples 5-43	A. J. Cronin
Santa Maria, Calif.	Marion B. Rice 4-42	Mrs. Flora A. Rivers
Santa Paula, Calif.	Guy L. Hardison 4-44	M. G. Demarest
Saranac Lake, N. Y.*	George J. Carson 4-43	Albert H. Breier
Sayre, Pa.	Howard J. Ricketts B1-46	Robert C. Nusbaum S
Sayreville, N. J.	John J. Cross 1-44	Frank P. Kolb
Schuylkill Haven, Pa.	Paul F. Haldeman B1-46	Edwin J. Gerhard S
Scotia, N. Y.	John F. Sible 5-43	R. J. Ballert
Scottdale, Pa.	Thomas H. Rutherford B1-46	Howard C. Frank M
Secaucus, N. J.	John J. Kane 1-44	Adrian Post
Seguin, Tex.	Roger W. Moore 4-42	Bettie Harrington S
Seneca Falls, N. Y.	V. G. Mount 4-43	J. C. Humphrey
Sewickley, Pa.*	Charles A. Woods, Sr. B1-46	Edward Ellerton
Seymour, Ind.	Stanley A. Switzer 1-44	Glenn H. Seward
Sharpsburg, Pa.	Dennis J. Casper B1-46	H. J. Hohman, Jr. S
Sharpsville, Pa.	George Mahaney B1-46	Mame K. Robins S
Shawano, Wis.	E. L. Schroeder 5-42	Arnold Krohn
Sheffield, Ala.	L. H. Manning P10-42	Edgar S. Enoch
Shelby, Ohio	William R. Morris 1-44	Chester P. Monn
Shelbyville, Tenn.	Eustace Williams 9-43	W. F. Kimery
Shenandoah, Iowa	Paul C. Ambler 4-43	Nellie Mygatt
Shippensburg, Pa.	R. S. Brunner B1-46	W. Bruce Weaver S
Sidney, Ohio	John Sexauer 1-44	Wilson Stockstill
Sikeston, Mo.	G. W. H. Presnell 4-42	A. C. Barrett
Silver City, N. M.	E. W. Ward 5-42	J. B. Turner
Skokie, Ill.	George E. Blameuser 5-45	Harold W. Klehm
Solvay, N. Y.	John J. Degan 3-42	Frank V. Craig
Somerset, Ky.	W. C. Norfleet 1-46	W. A. Moore
Somerset t, Mass.	F. L. Hanson C3-42	H. J. Regan
Somerset, Pa.	H. Everett Musser B1-46	Richard Pile S
Somersworth, N. H.	Alfred J. Boucher 1-44	Paul R. St. Laurent
Somerville, N. J.	Freas L. Hess 1-44	Edith A. Varley
South Amboy, N. J.	Robert A. Casey 1-43	G. F. Disbrow
South Boston, Va.	R. O. Harrell 9-43	J. L. Hardy
South Euclid, Ohio	Douglas G. Oviatt 1-44	Paul H. Prasse A
South Hadley t, Mass.	F. Herbert Webster C3-44	Margaret E. Sullivan
Southington, Conn.	Edward C. Butler W5-42	Clifford E. Judd
South Norfolk, Va.	J. James Davis 9-45	William T. Madrin
Thomaston, Ga.	Hugh Thurston 1-44	Emory Long
Three Rivers, Mich.*	Clayton Conrad 4-43	J. H. Linsner
Throop, Pa.	John S. Genitsky B1-43	Thomas Ashman S
Tifton, Ga.*	E. P. Bower C	R. H. Hutchinson
Tipton, Ind.	W. A. Compton 1-43	Edyth Fouch
Titusville, Pa.	Peter J. Hoenig 1-44	George W. Becker
Toccoa, Ga.*	J. H. Terrell 1-43	Mrs. Mary B. Smith
Tooele, Utah*	Sol J. Selvin 12-43	John T. Adams
Toronto, Ohio	R. H. Burchfield 1-44	Edward Shane A
Torrance, Calif.	Tom F. McGuire 4-44	A. H. Bartlett
Totowa, N. J.	Joseph J. Boyle 1-43	Sidney J. Turner
Trenton, Mich.	Gordon L. Strohm P4-42	Leonard Frebes
Trenton, Mo.	M. L. Elledge 4-43	L. M. Holloway
Troy, Ala.	Seth Copeland 10-44	G. J. Hubbard
Troy, Ohio	J. D. Boak 1-44	J. Marshall Beck A
Tuckahoe, N. Y.	Herbert Tietjen 4-43	John C. McDonnell
Tucumcari, N. M.	H. R. Priddy 4-42	J. M. Stark
Tulare, Calif.*	G. Gail Bash 4-43	C. A. Paulden
Tupelo, Miss.	J. P. Nanney 1-45	J. Howard Merritt
Tupper Lake, N. Y.	T. J. Collinson 4-43	B. Nedd Sparks
Turtle Creek, Pa.	W. R. Cunningham B1-42	Charles McClintock S
Tuscumbia, Ala.	John C. Geise 10-44	L. E. Hamlet
Tyrone, Pa.	R. A. Hagerman B1-46	J. H. Harklerode S
Uhrichsville, Ohio	W. Paul Wilcoxon 1-44	W. R. Treadway A
Union, S. C.	Edward J. Arthur 6-42	Jean Arthur
Union City, Tenn.	W. M. Miles 1-46	D. A. Box
University Hgts., Ohio	E. W. Aurelius 1-44	W. A. Horky
Upland, Calif*	D. J. Cameron 4-42	R. C. Norton
Upper Arlington, Ohio	Whitney T. Joseph P1-44	Fred Ridenour
Urbana, Ohio	Dallas McCrery 1-43	Joe W. Hitt A
Uvalde, Tex.	W. F. Hare 1-43	R. W. Evans S
Uxbridge t, Mass.	George T. Little C2-42	Mrs. Noreen Howlett
Valley City, N. D.	Fred J. Fredrickson 4-42	L. T. Halvorson A
Valparaiso, Ind.	Charles L. Bartholomew 1-43	C. Lee Nelson
Van Buren, Ark.	Tom English 4-43	B. C. Burkert
Vandalia, Ill.	Fred A. Meyers 5-45	Ruth Hinkhouse
Van Wert, Ohio	John H. Morrison 1-44	John A. Jones A
Venice, Ill.	J. E. Lee 5-44	Walter R. Cavner
Ventnor City, N. J.	Harry S. Hodson 1-43	Charles E. Reppetto
Vernon, Tex.	J. V. Owen 4-42	S. H. Hall
Verona, N. J.	Alexander Waugh 1-44	Thomas E. Brooks
Villa Park, Ill.	Otto W. Armspach P4-45	Marion G. Noble
Vineland, N. J.	John C. Gittone 5-45	Robert E. Beakley
Vinita, Okla.	George H. Martin 5-43	Slater McClure
Visalia, Calif.*	J. P. Gannon 5-43	Beatrice Thut

Table XIX.—Directory of Mayors and Clerks in All Cities of 5,000 to 10,000—Continued

City	Mayor and Date Term Expires	City Clerk
Wabash, Ind.	James Smallwood 1-43	Mrs. Murrel Rife
Wadsworth, Ohio	N. B. Stein 1-44	Wade M. Hart A
Wallington, N. J.	Leo Baur 1-44	Jacob VanHook
Walpole t, Mass.	Willis D. McLean C2-43	Katherine J. Higgins
Walsenburg, Colo.	G. R. Mallet 4-43	T. M. Wilson
Wapakoneta, Ohio	Wilbur R. Fleming 1-44	Rue P. Melching
Ware t, Mass	Claude P. Lavalle C2-42	Karl A. Walker
Warren t, R. I.	Howard I. Martin P3-43	Charles C. Bliss
Warrensburg, Mo.	R. M. Shelton 4-43	H. M. Cash
Warsaw, Ind.	John G. Hansman 1-44	Earl T. Foster
Washington, Ind.	Samuel H. Smith 1-43	Maud G. Spalding
Washington, Iowa	R. L. Lytle 4-43	W. H. Fulton
Washington, Mo.	Louis F. Bleckman 4-42	H. P. Henselmeier
Washington, N. C.	R. H. Hodges 6-43	James W. Bowen
Washington Ct. Hse., Ohio*	S. A. Murry C1-44	Glenn B. Rogers
Watsonville, Calif.	C. H. Baker 5-43	F. J. O'Brien
Waupun, Wis.	Judson Rikkers 5-43	A. E. Haeft
Waverly, N. Y.	Fred Gillan 3-43	Leslie Compton
Waxahachie, Tex.	O. E. Clift 4-43	R. A. Watson S
Waynesboro, Va.*	A. R. Harding 9-42	I. G. Vass M
Weatherford, Tex.	Conrad F. Russell 4-42	C. E. Canafax S
Webb City, Mo.	M. S. Slaughter 4-42	E. R. Justin
Webster City, Iowa*	A. W. Van Diest 4-42	A. K. Westerfelt
Welch, W. Va.	B. F. Howard 7-42	Hobart E. Payne
Wellington, Kan.	C. E. Glamann 4-44	Bernice S. Lindberg
Wellsburg, W. Va.	Leonard B. Lauffer 7-43	Robert Barnes, Jr.
Wellston, Ohio	John L. Steel 1-44	M. C. Abele
Wellsville, N. Y.	Thomas C. Martin 4-43	Otto P. Engelder
Wellsville, Ohio	Clarence Peters 1-44	Ralph Grafton
Weslaco, Tex.	J. L. Compere, Jr. 4-43	V. G. Thompson S
West Bend, Wis.	Clyde J. Schloemer 4-42	Kenneth H. Weiss
West Hazleton, Pa.	William H. Berger B1-46	J. Walter Tosh
West Lafayette, Ind.	Dwight S. Keim 1-43	Charles H. Miners
W. Milwaukee, Wis.	Thomas Kattnig P4-42	W. F. Krieger
West Monroe, La.	H. M. Williams, Jr. 7-42	L. L. Wood
Weston, W. Va.	John B. Perkey 6-43	Emma V. Crayton
West Pittston, Pa.	Andrew B. Jones B1-46	Oscar H. Phillips S
West Point, Miss.	R. C. Davis 11-42	H. L. Murphey
West St. Paul, Minn.	E. C. Miesinger 1-43	Thomas A. Thrift
W. University Pl., Tex.	F. M. Mainous 1-43	R. B. Allen
West View, Pa.	L. Russell Gahring B1-47	F. A. Perry
West York, Pa.	Howard F. Zarfoss B1-46	P. Russell Kraber S
Westwood, N. J.	Gustave Meyer 1-44	William L. Best
Wheaton, Ill.	W. W. Renton 4-43	C. E. Hogeboom
Whitefish Bay, Wis.*	Grover F. Knoernschild 4-42	William H. Volkmann
Whitman t, Mass.	Francis T. Kane C3-42	Fred E. Sharp
Wildwood, N. J.	George W. Krogman 5-44	C. A. Heil, Jr.
Williamson, W. Va.	J. M. Smith 7-43	B. C. Roach
Williston, N. D.	Torger Hofengen P5-46	W. H. Robinson A
Williston Park, N. Y.	Walter E. Smith 4-42	Robert Kent
Willmar, Minn.	Martin Leaf 4-43	Einar H. Brogren
Wilmerding, Pa.	John W. Carthew B1-46	Earl M. Morrison S
Wilmington, Ohio	C. C. Nichols 1-44	Gilbert W. Wilkin
Wilson, Pa.	D. Miller Early B1-46	James B. Acton S
Winchendon t, Mass.	Maurice R. Bateman C3-42	Arthur F. Evans
Winchester, Ind.	Oran E. Ross 1-43	Estrella B. Davis
Winchester, Ky.	J. A. Snowden 1-46	Miss Lindsey Faulkner
Windber, Pa.	B. B. Barefoot B1-45	F. E. Callaghan
Winfield, Kan.*	Frank E. Jarvis 5-42	H. H. Hanlen
Winooski, Vt.	Maurice Paquette 3-42	Eugene H. Manseau
Winsted, Conn.	Joseph W. Darcey 10-43	C. Wesley Winslow
Winter Haven, Fla.*	E. S. Horton 11-42	O. R. Way
Winton, Pa.	William White B	Joseph Podrasky, Jr. S
Woodbury, N. J.	Robert Lee 1-43	Thomas I. Cooper
Woodland, Calif.	H. F. Anderson 4-43	Raymond Bell
Wood-Ridge, N. J.	William Staubach 1-44	Cornelius J. Gwinn
Wood River, Ill.	Charles R. Baker 5-45	George J. Schillinger, Jr.
Woodstock, Ill.	Raymond C. Johnson 4-45	James R. Pierce
Woodward, Okla.*	W. A. Fuller 5-42	Mrs. Mary Clift
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List of Directories of City Officials

This list was compiled with the assistance of secretaries of state and secretaries of state leagues of municipalities.

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Directory of Airport Managers and Administrative Officials. Civil Aeronautics Administration, Washington, D. C. 1939. 22pp.

Educational Directory, 1941. Part 2—City School Officers. United States Office of Education. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 1940. 52pp. 10 cents. Lists principal school officers in cities and towns of 2,500 population and more.

Housing Yearbook, 1941. Edited by Coleman Woodbury. National Association of Housing Officials, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago. 1941. $3. Annual. Includes officials of metropolitan and municipal housing agencies.

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Combined Statistics and Directory of Officials of All Incorporated Arizona Cities and Towns. *Arizona Municipalities* for September, 1940, pp. 18-21. Arizona Municipal League, Phoenix. 10 cents per issue.

ARKANSAS

Directory of Arkansas Municipal Officials. Arkansas Municipal League. The League, 504 Pyramid Building, Little Rock. 1941-42. 28pp. Lists officials of first and second-class cities and incorporated towns, and all county seats.

CALIFORNIA

Roster of California City Officials. League of California Cities, 2121 Allston Way, Berkeley. 1941. 47pp. $2.50.

Roster of State, County, City, and Township Officials of the State of California, 1940. Secretary of State, Sacramento. 1940. 184pp. Contains complete directory of all city officials of chartered cities and cities of the sixth class.

COLORADO

Directory of City Officials of Colorado. *Colorado Municipalities* for June, 1940, pp. 87-112. Colorado Municipal League, Boulder. $1 for this issue. Supplement covering second-class cities issued June 1941.

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Connecticut Register and Manual, 1941. Secretary of State, Hartford. 1941. Annual. Officers of counties, towns, cities, and boroughs, pp. 172-319, to and including elections of October 1941. Includes health officers. (Up-to-date lists of town and city clerks can be obtained from the secretary of state, and lists of treasurers, assessors, and tax collectors from the state tax commission.)

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GEORGIA

Municipal Roster, 1942. Georgia Municipal Association, Georgia Savings Bank Building, Atlanta. 4pp. Lists city managers and mayors.

IDAHO

Report of the Secretary of State and Roster of State, County, and City Elective Officials and the Judiciary, 1937-38. Secretary of State, Boise. 1938. 83pp. Lists mayors only.

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Directory of Illinois Municipal Officials Elected in April, 1941. *Illinois Municipal Review* for August, 1941, pp. 154-77. Illinois Municipal League, 537 South Fourth Street, Springfield. 25 cents per issue. Includes mayor, city manager, clerk, attorney, engineer, finance officer, utilities superintendents.

Illinois Blue Book, 1941-42. Secretary of State, Springfield. 1942. Biennial. Incorporated municipalities of Illinois; table showing name of city or village, county in which located, population, officers, and form of government, pp. —. Names mayor or village president, city or village clerk. Stars League members. (In process of publication.)

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Municipal Government: Mayors, Clerks, City Managers, Engineers, and Attorneys (Iowa). *American Municipalities* for August, 1940, pp. 36-48. League of Iowa Municipalities, Marshalltown, Iowa. Annual.

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Roster of Officials (Louisiana). Secretary of State, Baton Rouge. 1941. 126 pp. Lists mayors of cities, towns, and villages.

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Directory of Municipal Officials for New Hampshire. 1941. Bureau of Government Research, University of New Hampshire, Durham.

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NORTH DAKOTA

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SOUTH DAKOTA

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ROSTER OF CITY OFFICIALS IN TEXAS, 1941. League of Texas Municipalities, 2220 Guadalupe Street, Austin. 1941. Annual. $3. Free to member cities.

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LIST OF JUDGES AND OFFICERS IN COUNTIES AND CITIES. Virginia Division of Accounts and Control, Richmond. 1941. City treasurers, commissioners of finance, city sergeants, high constables are listed.

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